"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; cloudy, probably showers tomorrow; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,695. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

## WAR TAX BILL IS NOW IN FORM

### Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Promissory Notes, and Wire Messages to Pay.

### IMPOST ON EXCHANGES

### Tax on Every $100 of Stock Transactions—New Bonds and Stocks Liable.

### HOUSE GETS THE MEASURE

### Leaders Plan a Special Rule to Shut Off Debate—Hope to Raise $105,000,000.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Tax Revenue bill, as agreed upon by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee, which was framed in accordance with the President's suggestion that "such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow," was introduced in the House today by Representative Underwood, the majority party leader. It is estimated that in a year of operation it will bring $105,000,000 into the Treasury.

The bill reimposes most of the stamp taxes of the Spanish-American War and increases the tax on beer and domestic wines.

The bill will be reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee tomorrow. At the meeting for this purpose the Republican members of the committee will be permitted to take part in the discussion, but what they may say will be of little avail, for the programme already has been prepared, and their presence in the committee room will cause no change of plans.

As the day after tomorrow is "calendar Wednesday," a day observed rigorously in these Democratic times, Mr. Underwood proposed not to call up the bill for passage until Thursday. A special rule will be ready for introduction at that time, and the debate will be limited in the interest of expedition.

The War Tax bill already is a party issue. The Republicans, both in the Senate and in the House, have determined to oppose it vigorously. They will base their opposition on the theory that a war tax in time of peace is unnecessary, and endeavor to show where in the party in power could cut appropriations to obtain the $100,000,000 which it is estimated will be necessary to cover the deficit in revenues due to the slump in import duties caused by the war.

**Stamp Taxes Limited in Time.**

With the exception of the special taxes, which apply to bankers, brokers, and amusement proprietors and operators, the taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers and the stamp taxes, all of which are to become effective on Nov. 1 next, the war tax measure is to take effect "on the day next succeeding the date of its passage." It is provided expressly that the taxes levied under what is known as Schedule A, which is in effect a re-enactment of most of the stamp taxes of the Spanish war, shall "no longer be levied and collected" after Dec. 31, 1915. The rest of the taxes will remain in effect until repealed by an act of Congress. The plan of the Democratic Congress leaders at the present time is to substitute an additional income tax for the stamp taxes, after the latter have been effective for the period named in the bill.

The bill appropriates $130,000 for the use of the Treasury in collecting the tax. Of this amount, $30,000 is to be expended for paper for internal revenue stamps.

In rewriting the portions of the Spanish war tax law which are to be utilized the framers of the present bill made only one increase, that being on parlor car seats and berths sold in sleeping cars. The rate of taxation is fixed at 2 cents, to be paid by the company selling the ticket. The rate in 1898 was 1 cent.

The bill as offered by the Ways and Means Committee calls for a tax in lieu of the tax of $1 now imposed by law of $1.50 on "all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law."

**Protests from California.**

Near the end of the committee's deliberations an effort was made in behalf of California wine growers to prevent the imposition of the proposed tax on domestic wines, and ex-Representative Theodore E. Bell today, after the bill had been presented in the House, went to the White House with a protest to the President. The wine section of the bill is as follows:

That upon all wines which shall hereafter be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid by the person so manufacturing such wines the following taxes on each and every gallon of wine so manufactured and sold, or so removed for consumption and sale during the preceding month: On domestic sweet wines, containing more than 3 per centum of saccharine matter, 20 cents per gallon, and on other domestic wines, including dry wines, 12 cents per gallon, and the tax ascertained to be so due shall be assessed and collected as other internal revenue taxes are assessed and collected, provided that wines sold or delivered by the producer thereof to persons or companies engaged in the business of blending, perfecting, or recasking such wines for sale shall be subject to the tax herein imposed upon their removal for consumption or sale by the person or companies so blending, perfecting, or recasking such wines, and shall be paid by and included in the returns made by all such persons and companies.

Of especial interest is the proposed tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline. The

Continued on Page 4.

## GERMANS HALT TRAFFIC OF DUTCH ALONG RHINE

### Sudden Order Thought in Holland an Effort to Hide Extensive Defense Preparations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A significant message reaches me from Utrecht that all transportation of merchandise to Mannheim, Baden, and beyond has been stopped by German orders. This traffic would, of necessity, go along the Rhine and the whole western frontier of Germany.

This statement, read in conjunction with the report from Amsterdam that the Germans are seriously reinforcing the fortifications of Cologne and Duesseldorf, and making every preparation for defending the towns, suggests that the whole right bank of the Rhine is being prepared for defense, and that the Germans are anxious that even the Dutch shall not see their preparations.

## GERMAN EXILES ASSAIL THE KAISER'S POLICIES

### Humanity League Hopes for Deliverance From Militarism Through Allies' Triumph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by a committee of the German Humanity League in Rotterdam. It is signed by Karl Bernstein, Emil Gott, Franz Gaussen, Jacob Mamelsdorf, Gustav Ochs, and Ernst Schuster.

"We reiterate," says the appeal, "as men passionately loving our Fatherland, and, although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him who are responsible for these appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world.

"No matter how long the campaign or how great the sacrifices it may entail, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage earners in Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies. The Kaiser, having ruined the innocent and deceived Belgium, is now despoiling and drenching France with the blood of his victims. It must therefore be plain to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement of the existing disruptions, no lasting peace or security for the rights of man, no protection for democracy from brigandage and death, until the imperial domination of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed, and swept away forever.

"Then, and then only, will Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, and Hanover be rescued and Poland liberated from the grip of a monarch who by his conduct has forfeited the allegiance of his subjects and by his boasted defiance of all international treaties and conventions has embarked upon a career of crime unparalleled in ancient or modern history."

## KAISER IS GUARDED BY AIRSHIP SQUAD

### Ready to Resist French Air Raid On His New Headquarters in Luxemburg.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German Emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxemburg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Thousands of troops are stationed around the legation where he resides.

To guard against possible raids by French aviators a squadron of aeroplanes is in constant readiness to beat off attacks.

## JAPANESE BOMBS WRECK TWO FORTS

### Aeroplanes Make an Effective Attack on Tsing-tau—British Troops Ready to Sail.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Telegraphing from Petrograd a correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"A dispatch received here from Vladivostok asserts that Japanese aeroplanes, throwing bombs, have destroyed two of the important forts of Tsing-tau."

PEKING, China, Sept. 21.—Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese in the attack on Tsing-tau, left Tien-tsin on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers. The British correspondents have not been permitted to communicate this news for the reason that it concerns the movements of troops.

Mail advices from Tsimo say the Japanese lost a second torpedoboat outside Kiao-Chau. The vessel was sunk by a German cruiser.

Correspondence from Tsing-tau dated Sept. 16 says:

"Japanese destroyers shelled the German barracks on the coast fourteen miles north of Tsing-tau. Bombs, dropped from hydroplanes today, damaged neither the town nor its defenses because the constant firing of the garrison kept the airships about 2,000 yards above the town."

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.
Illustrating the Improvement which makes it so to-day. Sold at the best stores.

## RHEIMS PROTEST SENT TO NEUTRALS

### Germans' "Revolting Act of Vandalism" Denounced by the French Foreign Office.

### POPE COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

### Calls It Being "Plunged Back to the Time of Attila"—Asks for Details.

### GERMAN ATTACHE'S DEFENSE

### Says the Razing of the Towers Was a Military Necessity—Architects Indignant.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.—The French Foreign Office has forwarded to neutral Governments a protest against the German bombardment of the Cathedral of Rheims, couched in the following terms:

"Without being able to invoke even the appearance of military necessity, and for the mere pleasure of destruction, German troops have subjected the Cathedral of Rheims to a systematic and furious bombardment. At this hour the famous basilica is but a heap of ruins.

"It is the duty of the Government of the republic to denounce to universal indignation this revolting act of vandalism, which, in giving over to the flames this sanctuary of history, deprives humanity of an incomparable portion of its historic patrimony."

The magnificent set of ancient tapestries which hung in the Cathedral of Rheims was removed before the bombardment by officials from the office of the Under-Secretary of Fine Arts and is now in a place of safety.

A detailed account of the bombardment of Rheims has become available here. It relates that the cannonading of the city has lasted for a fortnight. The Germans are said to have used petroleum shells, and the city was set on fire in many places. Whole blocks of houses have been reduced to heaps of smoking ruins. That part of the population which was unable or unwilling to leave the city was without food for several days. The people took shelter in cellars. Many were injured, but little or no loss of life has been reported.

## POPE WANTS DETAILS OF RUIN AT RHEIMS

### Asks Archbishop of Paris to Furnish Them—Indignation in Rome.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 21.—When informed of the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims, Pope Benedict XV. said that he "could not believe it possible, in such a civilized epoch as the twentieth century, to be plunged back to the time of Attila."

The Pontiff requested Cardinal Ferrata to request Cardinal Amiette, Archbishop of Paris, to send him full particulars, as telegrams for Rheims are not accepted here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The indignation aroused by the news of German attack on Rheims Cathedral transcends anything felt since the beginning of the war. Italy has so many precious historical spots that the public sympathizes with the horror and rage of France. The press is unanimous in condemning what takes the complexion of an act of revenge for recent defeats and professes its inability to understand how a country which seems to desire the respect of neutral nations should countenance deeds which do Germany no good and cause Germans to be regarded with antipathy, to say the least.

This new thrill of sympathy with France gave the ceremony commemorating the taking of Rome added significance. Many joined it with the idea of marching before the French Embassy to cheer the Ambassador and make hostile demonstrations before the German and Austrian Embassies, but were prevented by the police.

### KILLED NUNS AND PRISONERS.

### An American Tells How Shells Fell in the Cathedral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20. (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral appears to have been provoked, in theory, at all events, by the fact that the French planted their artillery in the city itself and replied to the German guns with great vigor. Blood was flowing down the steps of the glorious old Cathedral when T. Slidell, with two other Americans, arrived in the city on Friday at noon, having successfully passed through the French lines. Mr. Slidell, to whom I am indebted for this account, was much impressed by the aspect of the city. He and his friends passed Friday night in Rheims.

At intervals during Friday and Saturday shells fell through the great windows of the Cathedral into the nave and side aisles and irreparable damage was

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH IN 10 WEEKS
Rosenthal's Practical Method. Speaking, reading, writing. Circulars. 1185 Broadway, New York.

# ALLIES ADVANCE, GAIN SEVEN MILES ON LEFT; THEIR BIG GUNS NOW SHELLING GERMAN LINES; BERLIN REPORTS VICTORIES NEAR RHEIMS

## CRAONNE HILLS CAPTURED

### Important Gain on Right Centre Claimed by Germans.

### ATTACKING NEAR VERDUN

### No Change Reported in Western Battle Area, Where French Claim Victories.

### AID FOR GEN. VON KLUCK

### Right Wing Strengthened and Centre Reinforced — War Loan a Great Success.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 22, 3:50 A. M.—An official communication issued Monday night regarding the course of the battles around Rheims says:

"The strong hilly positions at Craonne have been captured. Advancing on Rheims our troops occupied the village of Betheny.

"We are attacking the strong forts on the line south of Verdun, and the Germans have crossed the east border in the direction of Lorraine, which is defended by eight French army corps. A sortie from the northeast of Verdun has been repulsed.

"The French troops camping to the north of Toul, (near Nancy,) have been surprised by our artillery.

"In the rest of the French war theatre there have been no engagements.

"In the Belgian and eastern battlefields the situation is unchanged."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An official statement issued at Berlin giving the German account of the events of the battle in Northern France beginning with the German withdrawal from the immediate vicinity of Paris, comes in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. The statement says:

"During the last weeks the troops of the Allies made an attack on the fortified German position between the Oise and the Meuse. The French were protected on the west by the Paris lines and on the east by the Meuse and the Moselle.

"The German troops retired slowly in conformity with the plan of the General Staff until favorable positions were reached. The French were reinforced by troops from Paris and by armies from regiments to the south of Paris and from Belfort, and took the offensive, while guns from Paris were brought up and used in the fighting.

"The plan of the French was to attack the flank of the German right wing. This plan was unsuccessful, and the French sustained severe losses. Three days ago the Germans assumed the offensive.

"The German right wing has been very greatly reinforced, as also has the centre. The main force is between Berry-au-Bac and the Forest of Argonne.

"The fortress of Verdun is being attacked from two sides."

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 21.—The official statement given out last night said:

"The attacks on the French are progressing at several points in the central Vosges. At Donon, near Senones, twenty-seven miles southeast of Lunéville, and near Saales, in the German Vosges, their offensive has been repulsed.

"There is no news from the eastern (Russian front) camp."

The military critic of the Lokal Anzeiger, discussing the reports of strong intrenchments on both sides, says that the fighting, which heretofore has been mobile, has now entered upon the stage of stationary position engagements, like Liao-Yang, Mukden, and Tchatalja, necessitating first the discovery of weak points in the enemy's lines and then protracted efforts at breaking down the opposition.

It is denied officially that the German troops have evacuated Brussels. Duke Ernest August of Brunswick, son-in-law of the German Emperor, has been decorated with the Iron Cross.

The first train, carrying 500 English women and children, left here for Holland this morning. The party was in charge of Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee of the United States cruiser Tennessee.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, (by Wireless Telegraphy via Sayville, L. I.)—The subscriptions thus far received to the German war loan have assured the brilliant success of the war loan plan. One paper speaks of the public response as the "victory of those at the Somme."

The call was for 4,200,000,000 marks, ($1,050,000,000.) With a number of reports not yet received the total subscriptions to the imperial bonds already is 2,940,000,000 marks. The Treasury certificates which were offered to the amount of 1,000,000,000 marks have been oversubscribed by 200,000,000 marks.

The newspapers express pride that this result has been reached without foreign subscription or the necessity of sending subscription blanks to the many well-to-do Germans now in the field. On account of the unexpected success the final terms of payment have been postponed until December.

Last night's report from headquarters stated that the German armies in France everywhere had assumed the offensive against the strongly intrenched enemy.

The Swedish explorer Anders Sven Hedin is a guest of Emperor William at headquarters. He will be allowed to visit the eastern and western fronts in order to give a non-partisan account of the situation.

Advices from Vienna deny the report that Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish writer and author of "Quo Vadis," is a prisoner of war of the Austrians. He is in Vienna en route for Tyrol, and is preparing to write a book on his experiences in the war.

The Crown Council at Bucharest, capital of Rumania, on Saturday decided to continue the strictest neutrality.

The Novoe Vremya of Petrograd reports that the destroyers of the German Embassy in Petrograd who were arrested have now been released as the destruction of the embassy was prompted by "noble and patriotic feelings."

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer and author, is reported, at Christiania, to have emphasized amid a roar of applause that Norway must arrange the closest military union with Sweden for safeguarding in common their independence.

### REASSURES GERMANS.

### Tageblatt Says Defense Is Sometimes as Good as Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Berliner Tageblatt is doing its best to calm the disturbed feeling in Berlin.

"While the victories of the first few weeks," it says, "spoiled us, it is difficult to make people understand that defense under certain circumstances is just as good as attack. The real thing is final victory, and so long as the battle is going on and reinforcements are getting nearer, while our opponents get very tired by constantly attacking, the prospects of the German Army are better than those of the French and English."

In the midst of the avalanche of matter relating to the "blood and iron" attitude of Germany, there appear in the German papers some curious references to peace. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung makes a semi-official declaration in which it states that Germany will not stop the war before it has earned by fighting the guarantees which it wants for the future.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung writes: "Germany does not only fight for an honorable peace. It fights for a peace which assures for it, for a generation at least, a certain peaceful place in Europe and in the world. It demands this, not on paper treaties, which the experience of this war shows are not worth the paper they are written on, but by facts."

The Socialist-Democratic Vorwaerts agrees with the declaration of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and adds:

"We wish only that a peace which includes a guarantee of continuity shall crown this war."

### Hint at Strategic Retreat.

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 21.—German papers received here seem to be adopting a more sober tone, some of them even mentioning a possible retreat "for strategic reasons" from France for the purpose of "punishing the Russians."

The prices of food in all the German towns are mounting slowly but steadily. At Hamburg an egg costs 1 mark (25 cents.)

The German official statement says the war loan has been oversubscribed, but Swiss banks continue to receive daily offers of splendid conditions to join the war loan.

Assurances are given that those Americans who are stranded in various parts of Switzerland are being well cared for by the Consuls.

### EXPECT TO MAKE ALLIES PAY.

### Prospect of Big Bonus on War Loan Held Out to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Germans state that the subscription to their war loan amounts now to $1,750,000,000.

A private message to me from Berlin says the Krupps have taken up $12,500,000 and Westphalian manufacturers about $20,000,000. These sums have been obtained by a press campaign of advertising German victories and suggesting to the people that after the war Germany will get any amount of money from the Allies, which will enable the Government to pay a big bonus on the war loan stock.

Harvard or Oxford—the latest cloth at small tailoring expenses. SPENCER'S, Herald Square.

## ALLIES' LEFT ADVANCING

### Have Reached Lassigny in Wide Movement to Encircle Von Kluck.

### HARD FIGHTING AT CRAONNE

### Germans' Violent Attacks Have Been Repulsed, According to Paris Bulletin.

### ALLIES WIN ARGONNE TOWNS

### Massiges and Mesnil Now in Their Hands—London Rumor of German Retreat.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An official bulletin issued tonight by the War Office says:

"The engagements today have been less violent.

"We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and the Argonne."

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, we have advanced as far as the heights of Lassigny, west of Noyon. To the east of the Oise and to the north of the River Aisne the Germans have given evidence of a recrudescence of activity.

"In the region of Craonne there have been violent encounters, which did not stop short of bayonet charges. The enemy has been everywhere repulsed, with considerable losses. In the country around Rheims the enemy has not undertaken any infantry attack, confining himself to artillery fire directed against our front from heavy guns.

"Second—On the centre, in the Champagne country and on the western slopes of the Argonne River, an exception being made of Souain, we have taken Mesnil-les-Hurlus and Massiges. In the Woevre district the enemy still holds the region of Thiaucourt, and has cannonaded Hassonchatel.

"On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new. The Germans are fortifying themselves in the vicinity of Delmiet, to the south of Chateau Salins."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The official press bureau gave out this statement this evening:

"Since the last report was received from Gen. French further counter-attacks have been made and successfully repulsed."

### ALLIES HAVE ADVANTAGE.

### Attacks Since Saturday Have Been Successful, While Germans Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—News from the battle of the Aisne, though limited, continues reassuring.

The Liberté prints a statement made by an important English officer who has just returned from the front. He said:

"The situation has been excellent during the past forty-eight hours. After several days of fighting, in the course of which we gained the advantage with difficulty, the allied troops have attacked since Saturday with brilliant results.

"Last evening the Germans' supreme counter attack was repulsed with heavy loss."

An Intransigeant correspondent, who succeeded in reaching the front, says that the most remarkable features of the present battle are, first, the German skill and energy in intrenching—they dig ten trenches where the Allies would have one; second, the terrible effect of wounds made by the French "seventy-fives," compared with German shrapnel; third, the admirable way in which the Germans use woods as a cover; fourth, the persistant use by the Germans of Red Cross flags, wagons, &c., as ambuscades for quick-firers; fifth, the wonderful camaraderie and mutual confidence between allied officers and men, and, sixth, the entire absence of jealousy or any but the friendliest rivalry between the various branches of the service, artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

### Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the fighting yesterday, while less violent, was marked by appreciable gain for the Allies, particularly between Rheims and Argonne, against the German right centre.

A news dispatch from the battle front states that the German right has been thrust back seven miles in the fighting of the past two days.

German official statements report attacks on the French forces are progressing, and state that the Craonne hills have been captured, also Betheny, close to Rheims, and that a new campaign has been begun against the Verdun forts.

Berlin announces through Count von Bernstorff that no move for peace has been made at Washington, and that no offer of separate terms has been made to Belgium, as reported.

President Wilson regrets the publication of unfounded stories about peace plans credited to him. He is awaiting favorable opportunity to suggest peace to the warring nations.

The Russians have captured Dubiecko, on the River San, cutting off Przemysl from the western Austrian-German Armies. Gen. Dankl, who has been driven out of South Poland and cut off from the main body of the Austrian Army, is now believed to be in desperate straits.

The Germans are at Suwalki, in Russian Poland, and are penetrating further north into this territory.

The Servian Official Press Bureau admits that the Servian forces have evacuated Semlin, but avers that this move was made for strategic reasons.

A news dispatch from London states that the Montenegrin Army is now only ten miles away from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Japanese aeroplanes have destroyed two of the important forts at Kiao-Chau by dropping bombs.

The Japanese have lost a second torpedo boat outside of the Kiao-Chau Harbor.

## ALLIES GAIN 7 MILES, DRIVING GERMAN RIGHT

### Against the Desperate Resistance of Von Kluck's Men, They Push Forward.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 21, (via Paris.)—The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last forty-eight hours as a sequel to continuous fighting night and day.

Both armies, despite almost superhuman fatigue, show the utmost determination, not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fresher troops at the disposal of the allied commanders have gradually forced the Germans to recede.

The Turcos are adding daily to their record of daring achievements. Late last night, in a costly bayonet encounter, they broke through the German lines without firing more than a few shots and recaptured and brought back four field guns which the French troops had abandoned the previous day. They seemed to disdain the murderous rifle and machine gun fire poured into them, refusing to listen to the officers who tried to keep them under cover.

Cold steel again played a considerable part today in the battle of the enormous hosts fighting along the Aisne, the Oise, and the Woevre. The most remarkable point about the encounters is that the troops scarcely see each other before they actually come hand to hand.

The recklessness displayed at the beginning of the hostilities, with the resultant carnage through the machine guns, has almost disappeared, and every movement of the attacking and defending troops is carried out with the utmost caution until the moment of actual contact.

The Germans have suffered most in these engagements, for the French troops from Africa and the British infantry are adepts with the bayonet, and they wait warily in the trenches until their adversaries are so close that a quick dash brings them together.

Gen. Joffre, who is enjoying robust health, holds in his hands every phase of the battle. Behind the firing line the commander of the Allies confers daily with the Generals in charge of the various allied forces. He has created a feeling of the greatest cheerfulness and confidence among the officers and men by his absolute indifference to political and other influences and by his desire to spare them sacrifices.

The country behind the French Army is being rapidly repopulated. Herds of cattle and sheep mingle with supply trains along the roads leading to the north. They are being driven homeward by peasants, women, old men, and boys.

### VON KLUCK'S STAFF IN MONS?

### Report Reaches London That It Has Been Transferred to Belgian Town.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that the staff of Gen. von Kluck, commander of the German right wing, was transferred to Mons Monday evening, according to an unconfirmed report.

Mons is about thirteen miles within the Belgian frontier from Maubeuge and directly on the main railway line to Brussels. It was the centre of severe fighting when the Anglo-French forces first opposed the German advance in Belgium. Sending the staff to Mons would have a bearing on the reported plan to withdraw the German troops from France, which has little tangible basis as yet.

### BIG FRENCH GUNS COMING UP.

### Fresh Troops Are Also Joining the Allies' Battle Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EMEVILLE, South of the Aisne, Sept. 20. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The left wing is not only holding its own; it is making headway in places.

The new lines, which are slightly in advance of the old, are being won at an enormous sacrifice, but what we gain we keep. The Germans only give way sullenly, and we have to pay a dear price for every trench we carry.

Some of our regiments have suffered very heavily, but their rushes across the open land between the trenches add lustre to the records of great achievements.

Our losses in at least four regiments are very high, so every one tells me, but they are doing great things and there is reason to be confident.

The guns tell you so, too. They have a louder bark than hitherto, and the local folk, who have learned the note of the smaller guns, cheerfully assure you that all is well, for the deeper boom means that the left has been reinforced by heavier weapons.

Such is the fact. The French have brought up guns capable of reaching the huge ordnance mounted by the Germans on the high ground between the Oise and the Aisne and searching the German trenches with a paralyzing fire.

Will the new guns set the tide running strongly in our favor? The French civilians, ever sanguine, have no doubt about it, but our gallant fellows have withstood the effects of the terrific bombardment for five full days, have hurled back repeated infantry attacks, and have held their own.

I have seen some of our men with bloodshot eyes in sunken sockets, which tells the story of days and nights of vigilance under conditions calculated to shatter the strongest nerves. They were going back to continue to show their mettle.

Will the Germans break up rapidly when conditions have been equalized? If so, the battle will be over tonight or tomorrow, but if not, it must go on for days.

The scenes on some of the fields behind our lines suggest that the Germans will not readily give way.

There will be relief for some of our fatigued men before nightfall. Reinforcements are being hurried up as I write. I can pick out two enormous troop trains threading their way from a line running through the Forest of Villers-Cotterets on to Vic-sur-Aisne, whence the railway runs on the south side of the river to Soissons, directly behind our position.

The reinforcements consist of fresh British troops as well as French, and they will be invaluable. For more than an hour before the troops detrain they know that they are in for big events, for the rattling and rumbling of the trains could not drown the sound of artillery, and the constant roar must indicate to them how strong a part they must play.

The heaviest fighting seems to be in the direction of Vic-sur-Aisne. From that quarter comes a sound very much like that which startled the people of Weymouth when the King was in the Channel with his fleet and eight dreadnoughts engaged in battle practice.

But Vic is not the only hot corner, for rolling down the line to the eastward like dying peals of thunder are repeated concussions of batteries and brigades of artillery in action.

Where I stand not a report of a rifle shot can reach my ears, and no one can say whether the bombardment is preparing the way for infantry attacks or is keeping down the rifle fire while the infantry is advancing. At any rate, we know that any German attack in the face of this frightful avalanche of shells is doomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTH OF VIC-SUR-AISNE, Sept. 20. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All day I have been traveling a little to the south of the British-French line between Soissons and Vic-sur-Aisne, and without cessation the air has been shuddering with the bombardment going on in the north. The guns have never ceased, and when I left at dusk the deep artillery thunder was rumbling still.

What progress the Allies have made today I cannot say, but I do know that we are pressing against the Germans with still more men and heavier guns. All day long reinforcements have been pouring north. Column after column of artillery and munitions have gone along, and some French guns have been of the most formidable type. It was easy to distinguish what they had to say whenever they spoke.

I fear that when the cost of a victory on this new front is known it may shock those who at present hardly realise what kind of a war this is into some dim understanding of it. The vitality

# THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

of the best of Europe's manhood is draining away rapidly to make a whole country one red morass.

## BOTH SIDES DRIVING WEDGES.

### Paris Thinks Allies Need Only Hold Back Germans to Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—From information available in Paris today it seems that the clear crisis of the battle of the Aisne, or at least one part of it, was reached on Saturday night. Slowly and at great expense, no doubt, but none the less surely, the French troops operating in the neighborhood of Noyon have been making progress.

The turning movement along both banks of the Oise is progressing with checks and in the face of a murderous artillery fire. The German line has been forced back at various points. If the plateau of Craonne has been captured the whole German right is endangered on their left. The Allies are endangering their communications with Stenay. In short, the German line is wavy, and at points, perhaps, even wavering.

It is clear that there are points of this long line between wedges, driven through by the Allies, where until this immense battle, really the biggest, longest and bloodiest in the history of the world, is finished the forces of Allies have to do no more than hold their own against the German counter wedges. Such a position is that above Rheims, for instance, where the enemy has made assault after assault, aided by massed artillery.

"Another such point I gather is that held in the face of a tremendous force by the British. I am told that when Gen. French passed down the British lines after the costly crossing of the Aisne under murderous artillery fire, he gave word to his troops that if they could hold the ground as they have the French advance on the wings must produce victory.

The Germans' attempt to break through the centre of the French line in order thus to destroy the colossal turning movement on the two wings and also the flanking movements at individual points was unsuccessful.

Further southward the Germans were driven first by artillery and then at the point of the bayonet, from Pompelle ridge.

Further still to the right there is a slow but steady advance. The village of Souain, announced as captured, seems to have fallen actually on Friday or Saturday. At this point the Germans were thrown back with heavy loss, the prisoners numbering over a thousand.

The French advance along the western slopes of the forest of Argonne continues, and their progress, in the words of the official bulletin, is "confirmed."

The fighting on the heights to the north and east of Rheims appears to be around the fortified positions controlling the railway lines to Rethel and Laon.

If the French have been able to hold their ground on the Craonne Plateau, as seems to be the case, the situation of Gen. von Bülow's army must be very grave. It appears that the Twelfth German Army Corps (Saxon) broke and has been replaced by the Fifteenth. This is a corps stationed in Alsace-Lorraine, but composed, of course, of North German troops. There is no mention, however, of the capture of artillery on the plateau of Craonne.

There was room on the plateau a hundred years ago for a battle of 20,000 men, and even after Napoleon had won a footing there was stiff fighting before he could drive Blucher back to Laon.

The Allies, having apparently cleared the crest of the Argonne, are moving along its western slopes, thus driving a wedge between the Crown Prince's army and the German centre, the Germans being forced to retreat toward Stenay, whither they are pursued by the Allies operating in the Woevre district.

## MUST FLANK THE FOE TO WIN.

### London Thinks Neither Side Can Gain Victory on Present Battle Lines

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The struggle on the River Aisne, which began more than a week ago, has developed into what are virtually siege operations. The two armies, strongly intrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel, while the infantry makes attacks and counter-attacks, which resemble sorties from a besieged fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new intrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

Military men are convinced that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effect on either army. The Germans, according to their own official report, have been strongly reinforced, both on their right, where Gen. von Kluck is making a stubborn stand on the hills north of the Aisne, and n the centre, where the Germans are making great efforts to recapture Rheims. It is probably the desire to recapture this town, because of its importance as the key to important communications that will improve all their connections for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment that resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

This bombardment, which has been of the most severe kind, is being directed from Brimont, which the French recaptured but lost again, and from other hills around the town, and is of deadly character. The French have brought up heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for until this is done the situation in the town must be difficult.

Severe fighting continues in the Craonne district. This is a very difficult country for operations. The plateau of Craonne is of limestone formation, with the sides almost as perpendicular as walls. The valleys in wet weather become quagmires. It was on this plateau just a century ago that Blucher failed to check Napoleon.

The Allies have apparently scaled the walls of the plateau and now hold the heights, but the Germans in front are in great strength.

The French Army, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing slowly along. Starting from Compiègne, it reached Noyon, and today is on the heights of Lassigny. Its next objective point is Tergnier, nine-teen miles from Laon, an important railway centre which the Germans are using for provisioning their forces.

The French have made some headway in Champagne and on the western slope of the Argonne, and have re-occupied Massiges, but elsewhere the situation remains as it was.

Apparently the front of neither army has been broken, and while the German right may be bending back a little apparently it is not yet outflanked.

## NORTHERN PORTS USELESS.

### French Gave Up Laon, La Fere, &c., Because They Couldn't Be Defended.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Ardouin Dumazen in the Liberté answers the question which has been formulated several times as to the reason so many of the French fortresses fell on the first attack. He says:

"As the last defensive positions between Belgium and Paris have been abandoned, there can now be no objection to confessing what military men already knew. Forts built on plans of the French engineer, De Riviere, were good enough until dynamite, telinite, and other high explosives were produced. Then they became useless.

"The fort of Malmaison near Anizy-le-Château in the Vert district of the present fighting was tested by the French army authorities, and in a few hours was blown to bits.

"The principal forts at Verdun, Toul, Belfort, and, last of all, Maubeuge, were then as quickly as possible covered with reinforced concrete and steel cupolas, the only protection of any value against modern explosives.

"The lesser fortifications which could not be so protected, the writer thinks, should have been abandoned forthwith, but those responsible were afraid of public opinion. So Lille before the invasion had to be declared an open town and its forts were dismantled. So with Rheims, Laon, and La Fere. They could not be defended, and it would have been better to abandon them before the war, he holds, for the sites are now being used by the German gunners."

## NO FOOD FOR EIGHT DAYS.

### Diaries of German Soldiers Show Grave Shortage of Rations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—More interesting statements gathered from the diaries of wounded Germans and prisoners have been published here. An army doctor writes: "Sept. 9.—Terrible hunger; not a morsel of bread for eight days."

An officer of the Brunswick Regiment made this notation: "Sept. 17, in the Region of Espernawe.—For five days we have fed ourselves on stolen beetroots and sugar; not a morsel of bread. The losses are enormous. Before officers of my company have fallen; the company is reduced from 250 to 60. No solution is possible; no reinforcements."

A soldier of the Tenth Corps wrote: "Bread once in eight days. Have neither washed nor slept. It will be a miracle if we ever see Germany again. The company has fallen from 250 to 50."

A reservist wrote: "Sept. 17—Great battle; rain of shells; nothing to eat for three days; no bread; great losses."

A Hessian soldier made this comment: "In five weeks we have had bread three times. This evening we had potatoes cooked. What a feast! And a bed of straw. Let us hope this misery will soon disappear."

## BAVARIAN TROOPS RESENTFUL?

### Rumor That They Remain Loyal to Bavarian-Belgian Queen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—If rumor speaks truly, there is a possibility that the Generals in command of the Kaiser's armies will in the near future have to cope with a danger even more serious than the threatened disaster to their right wing. This new danger is the attitude of the Bavarian troops, which, if the stories passing from mouth to mouth are to be believed, are seething with discontent, and, in the case of some regiments, are almost on the verge of mutiny.

Last week there was serious trouble between detachments of Prussian and Bavarian troops occupying Brussels, which resulted in the death of several soldiers. The explanation given of the trouble is that the Bavarian troops were enraged at the action of the Prussian soldiers in defiling the portraits of the Queen of the Belgians, who before her marriage was a Bavarian Princess. It also appears from various reports which have come through that the Bavarian soldiers have another grievance. When they were mobilized, it is said, they were allowed to imagine that they had been called out merely for manoeuvres, and were then marched off to actual battlefields without any opportunities of making those domestic arrangements which even German soldiers have the right to expect.

Add to this the fact that things did not go quite so well with the German forces generally as they had been led to expect, and one can understand that the natural discontent and antipathy of Bavarian troops for their task may develop into a serious danger to the armies of the German Empire.

## TALE OF GERMAN RETREAT.

### Air Scout Said to Have Discovered an Extensive Movement.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris dispatch to The Express says that an officer just returned from Soissons states that an aeroplane reconnaissance has given rise to the conviction that a large portion of the German forces is retiring with its trains and heavy stores.

The dispatch adds that it is believed that orders have been received from Berlin for the main forces to retire and defend the German frontiers, leaving only 200,000 men to defend the fortified lines and cover the retirement.

Naturally there has been no intimation from German sources in corroboration of this report, but optimists among the allied adherents think it improbable that Emperor William's troops will again assume a general offensive on French territory. They contend that a retirement of the German forces from French soil must soon become necessary unless conditions suddenly change.

## PARIS LOSES A MILLION.

### Population 1,026,507 Less Than in 1911—Third of Families Gone.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Official figures on the census of Paris, within the city walls, show that there are today in the capital 362,452 fewer families than there were in 1911. The number of households now in the city is 761,200; that is, a third of the resident families have left.

The population today shows a reduction of 1,026,507 as compared with that of 1911. This is equal to 65 per cent. of the population in normal times.

## READY FOR ANNIVERSARIES.

### French Find German Iron Crosses Inscribed "1814-1914."

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.—The Petite Gironde has published a dispatch from Verdun setting forth that French soldiers near that point found a valise belonging to a Prussian officer containing a quantity of little iron crosses strung on black and white ribbons and bearing the inscription "1814-1914."

These presumably were to have been distributed to German soldiers after the entry of the German Army into Paris.

## BANDS PLAYED GERMANS ON.

### Desperate Attacks Were Made to the Tune of Martial Airs.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Stories now filtering through from the battle front tell of the desperate efforts which the Germans made last week to recapture the ground they lost along the River Aisne. Day and night the assaults continued, the Germans being played into action by bands rendering military airs and hurled in masses on the hastily constructed intrenchments where the Allies had dug themselves in.

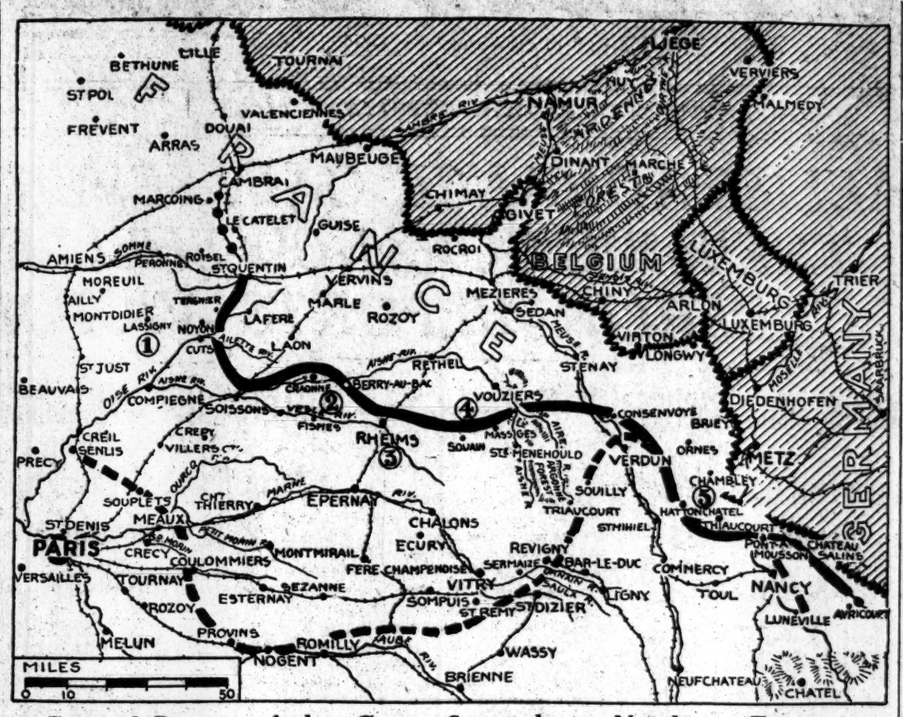
A correspondent of The Times at La Ferté-Milon gives this description of the German counter-attack made on Wednesday:

"They came on singing, with their drums beating behind them. Even at night they had their band to play them to the attack.

"We met them in the holes they had themselves dug, and as a French soldier who told the story said:

"'You know in a fight like that we had them at an advantage, for our bayonets are longer than theirs, only all these straps about our chests and shoulders get in our way and hinder our movements. The Germans are better off in that respect, and so are your soldiers, as they can use their arms freely.'

"'The Germans would break for a while and go back, but as soon as we [illegible] another lot would [illegible] it went time after




Critical Points of the Great Struggle in Northern France.

(1) French forces, moving up to envelop the German right wing, have reached Lassigny, and are said to be aiming to capture Tergnier, almost directly east.

(2) Here the Germans are making desperate attacks in the attempt to drive the French from their advantageous position at Craonne, and a Berlin official bulletin says they have succeeded.

(3) The Germans are also bombarding Rheims furiously, hoping to recapture the city, and Berlin says the Kaiser's troops have taken the village of Betheny, close to Rheims.

(4) The advance of French troops in this region has won them possession of Massignes and a neighboring town.

(5) The French War Office admits the continued presence of Germans around Thiacourt, while the German War Office indicates a fresh attack on the Verdun-Toul line of fortresses.

## ENGLAND WANTED WAR, GERMANS NOW CHARGE

### Say Russia Attacked After Receiving Positive Assurances That Britain Would Join Her.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The following official statement issued in Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government, commenting on the recent speech from the throne by King George, says:

"'If the British Government had made every possible effort for the maintenance of the peace of the world that peace would undoubtedly have been preserved. The German Emperor had made such efforts with the Emperor of Russia and the King of England up to the last moment, but these efforts did not meet with any success.

"'We know today from a report submitted by the Belgian Ambassador in Petrograd to his Government on July 30 that Russia attacked us because she had received the positive assurance of the British Government that England would take part in a war against Germany.'"

## ACTION BY ITALY EXPECTED.

### War Considered Only Remedy for the Unemployment Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Figaro prints a special dispatch from Rome yesterday indicating that Italian intervention is almost certain to take place this week.

The correspondent considers it is the only remedy for the unemployment threatening to devastate Italy, apart from the exceedingly strong material reasons for action, especially regarding Valona, Albania, which is now the object of Italian attention, even above Trent and Trieste.

## HEARS BELGIANS SPURNED ARMISTICE

### Report in London That They Refused to Stand Aside for Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In a dispatch from Antwerp the correspondent of the Central News asserts that the armistice proposal made some days ago by Germany to Belgium provided that the civil Government in all Belgian towns should be immediately resumed by Belgium, and the German occupation of these towns be discontinued, on condition that communication with the Germans in France be not interfered with.

Belgium refused to agree, saying to do so would be disloyal to the Allies.

Germany has issued an official denial that any offer of an armistice was made to Belgium.

## BELGIANS REPULSE A HEAVY ASSAULT

### Germans Reported to Have Lost Nearly a Thousand Men in Fort Waelhem Attack.

### ATTEMPT NIGHT SURPRISE

### Stronghold Between Brussels and Malines Withstands Three Charges by Half a Division.

By L. A. JONES.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ANTWERP, Sept. 21.—I have just heard of a desperate, but unsuccessful attack which took place yesterday and on Saturday on the part of the Germans to take Fort Waelhem, one of the strongest forts protecting Brussels. It lies between Malines and Brussels and is in reality the key to the situation in Belgium.

Soon after dark the Germans, who had brought up a considerable force in the region of Hofstadt and Campenhout, opened fire with heavy artillery, and at the same time half a division fired on the Belgians who were concealed in trenches before the forts. It was intended as a surprise attack, but it failed. The forts replied with telling effect and the front line of the German forces was devastated. Still they brought up men, who continued to fall before the guns of the forts, and then the German firing ceased as suddenly as it had begun.

Just before dawn on Sunday the sudden attack was repeated, but on this occasion the Belgians were more fully prepared, and the attack again failed. Later in the day came a third attack, but the German shells fell wide, affording little covering and protection to the first line of invaders. Ultimately the Germans withdrew, having lost nearly 1,000 men.

## BRUSSELS CLOSELY GUARDED.

### Germans Said to be Searching All Why Try to Enter the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOKEREN, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The German advance on Antwerp is through Contich. So much of the country thereabouts is artificially flooded and the weather this week-end has been so wet and stormy that the Germans have tremendous obstacles to surmount before they can seriously attack the city, and they are making no other aggressive movement in Belgium. The Germans must have recognized by now that their invading armies are in jeopardy.

It is now almost impossible to get into Brussels. German Hussars search every passenger in the tramcars coming from Enghien on the southwest and Ninove on the west. A Belgian who arrived here from Brussels today with his wife, after an agitating journey, tells me two women who went to Brussels on Thursday by tramcar from Ninove, got as far as Dilbek, where they were stripped in the presence of an officer and all their clothing narrowly examined. They were allowed to proceed on foot into Brussels. They had previously been searched by infantrymen, who asked especially if they had any French, English, or Belgian newspapers.

All outside newspapers are forbidden officially. A journal published daily by the Germans in Brussels and called the Vaterland is expected to fulfill all the needs of the citizens, but the German officers themselves are exceedingly eager to obtain outside newspapers, especially English ones, to find out what really is happening in the rest of the world.

Heroic M. Max, the Burgomaster of Brussels, is in a very perilous position. It is not true that he joined the American Embassy staff to claim American protection. This is ridiculous, because it could only protect him by moral support at the American Embassy. His friends fear that those who destroyed Rheims and Louvain will have no mercy on Brussels if they are forced to quit it, and that the brave Burgomaster will share the fate of the Chief Magistrates of so many lesser towns.

The great elevated plateau on which the famous Palais de Justice is situated has become a veritable fortress, I am told, and the Germans are constructing emplacements for their guns. Presumably this is intended to terrorize and destroy rather than for defensive operations in an attempt to hold Brussels against the Allies.

It is certain that if the Germans have to quit Belgium and renounce their idea of a prompt reduction of Antwerp, they will not relinquish Brussels without some kind of a struggle. At this moment there are few German troops in Brussels, about 10,000 altogether, but probably 100,000 are within thirty miles of the city, and if all the rest of the German plan of campaign fails they will hold on to Brussels, although it was unarmed when they entered it. Already they regard it as a German city. If they have to leave it, it is generally feared they will burn it.

No vehicles whatever are allowed to enter or leave Brussels. If the Germans are forced out of France the country around Brussels will again become the chief area of interest in the war. I am convinced that the Germans are expecting a return of the tide of war toward Brussels and are taking measures accordingly.

## AUSTRIANS HOLD BRUSSELS.

### Germans Reported to Have Gone to French and Russian Fronts.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Sept. 21.—According to a message which reached the Telegraaf, the German troops who were in Brussels have left that city for the French and Russian fronts. The army occupying Brussels is now Austrian, and has with it seven heavy siege guns.

The Telegraaf says also that as an outcome of quarreling between Bavarian and Prussian soldiers, several of the Bavarian ringleaders in these disorders have been court-martialed and shot.

Brussels it said to be quiet. The price of provisions has increased considerably, and some commodities are scarce.

## DISGRACED BY AUSTRIA, FIELD MARSHALS DIE

### One Executed for Aiding Russians, Another, Cashiered for Defeat, Commits Suicide, Rome Hears.

ROME, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Austrians are endeavoring to find scapegoats for their recent débâcles. I learn from Vienna that the Austrian Field Marshal Vodinowski, who was of Slav origin and was accused of communicating secret intelligence to the Russians in Galicia, was tried by court-martial and summarily shot.

At the front, Field Marshal Foreich, who commanded an Austrian cavalry division which was cut up by the Russians, shot himself after being cashiered for needlessly exposing his troops.

The station master of Lemberg, brother of the famous Col. Redl, who committed suicide in the Spring of last year when accused of espionage, also has been shot as a spy.

## TERMONDE STILL UNDER FIRE.

### Germans Keep Up Bombardment to Check Antwerp Sorties.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Ghent says the Germans continue the bombardment of Termonde, presumably with the object of preventing a further Belgian sortie from Antwerp. There have been various skirmishes in and near the villages surrounding the Antwerp positions.

The Germans have intrenched themselves between Hofstade, eighteen miles east of Ghent and Sempst. The fort of Waelhelm has bombarded these positions on several occasions. The Germans also have taken up fortified positions at Gembloux and between Wavre and Louvain.

## FRANCIS JOSEPH STILL THERE.

### Has Not Fled from Vienna Envoy at The Hague Reports.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21.—The intimation recently cabled abroad that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph, had fled from Vienna is denied by the Austro-Hungarian Minister here.

The Minister received a dispatch today describing the activities of the Emperor on behalf of Austrian wounded. These included a visit to one of the Imperial palaces, which has been turned into a military hospital.

## NEWSPAPER MEN STRIKE.

### Told to Use the Back Door at the Official Press Bureau in London.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Because entrance to one of their number at the front door of the official Press Bureau was refused and he was told to go to the back door, the newspaper men on duty there went on strike tonight.

A committee was appointed to interview the official in charge, but was told that the order that newspaper men must use the back door was irrevocable.

## RHEIMS PROTEST SENT TO NEUTRALS

Continued from Page 1.

done to the incomparable facade and to the interior of the Cathedral. The floor was littered with glass. Mr. Slidell was presented by one of the priests with a fragment of a fourteenth century window, exquisite in its deep blue color. I have it before me as I write.

Shells fell upon the German prisoners, killing three or four and wounding others. My informant saw the latter painfully dragging their bodies over the straw like gray colored snakes.

Every now and again the half light in the Cathedral was lit by the white glare of a breaking shell.

Four Sisters of Mercy also lay dead on the floor of the Cathedral, their white faces set with the sublimity of their faith. All around were the figures of kneeling women, their lips moving in fervent prayer. Apparently they were beseeching the intercession of St. Joan of Arc, whose beautiful figure, crowned with white flowers and looking ethereally calm in the tumult, was untouched by shot and shell. But the equestrian statue of the Maid outside the Cathedral had a shoulder and parts of its pedestal shot away. The statue of the Virgin Mary with the child had been reduced to dust.

The Cathedral clergy were gathered within the building, comforting those who were affrighted.

Mr. Slidell noticed particularly the attitude of a canon, which was noble in the extreme. He seemed to have no fears, and by his calmness brought courage to his flock.

When the American emerged he felt that the building could not stand much longer. At the head of the main street was a park of French artillery, with a strong rear guard of infantry behind it. The soldiers were bivouacking in the street and taking as a matter of course the shells that disturbed their seista.

## 50 SHELLS HIT CATHEDRAL.

### Priceless Decorations Ruined, but Walls Withstand the Shock.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 2:20 A. M.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Rheims sends this story of the situation at that point:

"To the visitor Rheims, wreathed in smoke and echoing with the boom of cannonading, presents a forlorn and disconsolate sight. Everywhere there is evidence of the damage done by the shells of the big howitzers. Whole houses are seen with their interiors smashed into a shapeless mass of bricks, mortar and wood.

"Around the Cathedral hardly a house escaped damage. In front of the facade of the Cathedral stands a statue of Joan of Arc. The figure is unscathed, but the horse and pedestal are chipped and seared by shells and the flames.

"At first sight the exterior of the Cathedral does not appear to be much damaged, although the masonry is chipped, scarred, and whitened by countless shrapnel bullets, while many carved figures and gargoyles have been broken off.

"In the doorway still stands the crippled beggar who has sought alms there for many years. He maintained his post throughout the bombardment, and like a statue he stands, covered with dust, pebbles, and glass. The man was unharmed. He was crippled in the war of 1870.

"An examination of the interior shows that the better part of fifty shells had found lodgment, but luckily, the range being very great, the solid stonework of the building had resisted the successive shocks. It was the ancient and priceless glass of the windows which suffered the most. In the centre of the vault the great candelabra which hung from the roof lies broken in the centre of the floor amid a great mass of debris.

"The general impression is that the Cathedral can be restored, although most of its priceless decorations are ruined.

"Some of the German wounded are still in the Cathedral. Several of them were killed by shrapnel bullets during the bombardment, as well as at least one of the French soldiers who were attending them.

"German aeroplanes hovered over Rheims while the bombardment was in progress, doubtless to report the success of the cannonading. They flew very high and the French soldiers did not trouble to fire at them."

## FRENCH PRESS AROUSED.

### Calls the Bombardment of Rheims the Work of Savages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The French press exhausts itself in finding terms sufficiently violent to characterize the destruction of Rheims Cathedral by the Germans.

The Figaro concludes an article describing the architectural glories thus demolished:

"All this magnificence of immortal art is now only ruins, cinders, dust. Ah, the bandits!"

L'Eclair says:

"Attila? No, that is too boastful a title; he is a Bonnot [the leader of the Paris motor bandits] and nothing more."

La Guerre Sociale begins its fervid commination thus:

"Savages! Imbeciles! Surely the burned cathedral after sacked Louvain will be a fine advertisement of German prowess for America and Italy."

"The bombs bursting in the Rheims aisle," says the Journal, "are the cries of impotent rage which the defeated beast utters at the moment of retreat."

Excelsior says:

"We will not burn Cologne; we are no race of barbarians; but let us blot the German Empire from the earth."

The Matin remarks:

"For the shattered cathedral France will bear mourning, but the Germans will bear shame."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Writing of the bombardment of the Cathedral of Rheims, Edmond Harancourt says in the Journal:

"They have destroyed the pearl of the West, the jewel of centuries, the monument of faith and devotion by which the united soul of the Christian world attested its belief in its destiny and its God. We cannot say, as Jesus said at Golgotha: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' They did know. The German Army contains, besides brutes, men who are savants, authors, and men of genius. They knew, and must share the responsibility for a crime against the human race."

Gustave Hervé, the famous Socialist, says:

"What do the United States and Italy think of it? Does the Kaiser still think he can cultivate the friendship of the United States? Does he imagine that he can still retain the love of the country of Raphael and Michael Angelo? How shall we retaliate when we enter Germany? I hope Gen. Joffre will issue a proclamation reminding everybody concerned that to the soldiers of the Allies the lives of women, children, and non-combatants are sacred. When we are before Cologne our 75-millimetre gun must be told—our soldiers do not need the reminder—that Cologne contains one of the seven wonders of the world, which must not be touched, and at Munich, Dresden, and Berlin a guard of honor must be placed before every library, museum, and art gallery. We would not send the masterpieces of German art to Louvain, but we would rebuild her university out of funds contributed by every country in Germany, stock it with treasures from every land but Germany, and found a chair of international law to be filled by Belgian or English jurists, who should each year deliver lectures on international law and respect for treaty rights."

## FIRED AT SIX-MILE RANGE.

### German Gunners Too Near Rheims, It Is Said, to Mistake the Cathedral.

By G. H. FERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A serious and deliberate bombardment of Rheims began on Saturday, being chiefly directed from the [illegible] placed on the [illegible] fort on the hill of Nogent l'Abbesse. This position stands barely six miles from the centre of the city to the east, and the chief buildings would be clearly visible through field glasses; so that there can be no question of accident either on Friday afternoon or early Saturday morning.

It has been the scene of severe fighting, the French making persistent attacks and at last capturing the site of their old Pompille battery, a couple of miles short of the main position at Nogent.

Was it in revenge for this audacity that shells were deliberately aimed at the wondrous fabric in which the artists of the Middle Ages enshrined their noblest conceptions of beauty and faith? The exact damage cannot be ascertained, for Rheims is now cut off absolutely from the remainder of the country, the roads of approach being forbidden except to the army.

The bombardment was resumed early Sunday morning, apparently with the aim of completing the destruction of the city and its historical monuments. Of these the Abbey Church of St. Remi is a century older than the Cathedral itself, and it contained splendid stained glass windows, marble statues, and other treasures which are believed to have been destroyed. The Town Hall, a fine building in Louis XIII. style, dating from 1630, in which were the town library and museum, is a mass of ruins. This museum contained pictures by Teniers, Corot, Daubigny, and other masters. The Hôtel Dieu, or hospital, the sub-prefecture, and some ancient houses of the town are also destroyed.

Mr. Slidell of New York, who has reached here, says that about 400 residents in the city were killed by the bombardment, but another refugee says there has been very little loss of life.

I will add only one comment to this grievous story. It is that of Maurice Barrès, the eminent reactionary.

"At least," he says, "these shells have not fallen on our battalions—our brothers and sons, our defenders. Perish the marvels of French genius rather than that genius itself! Let the most beautiful of stone be destroyed rather than the blood of my race! At this moment I prefer the humblest and weakest infantrymen of France to our worthiest works of art. These we will re-create; the essential thing is that our nation remains. Vive la France! This is the only reply of believers, artists, and patriots to this deed."

## GERMAN NATION INDICTED.

### London Chronicle Holds It Responsible for the Ruin of Rheims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the destruction of Rheims, says:

"Most Englishmen had some hopes, when the war started, that at its close a still-powerful Germany, purified but not too heavily crushed, might continue to play its part among the great powers; but the crimes that Germany has perpetrated in the course of this war without protest from the German nation have gone far to render that impossible. It is not merely the enormity of the acts, but that of their motives and justifications, that forfeits the German nation a place among civilized States.

"Reparation, it must be remembered, can not be exactly in kind. You cannot transport cathedrals, and if you could one cathedral would not replace another; but there are works of art which are movable, and Germany possesses notable collections of them, mostly not by German artists. It had for some time been clear that if the Allies dictate peace some substantial toll of those must be taken for Belgium. It is now impossible to dispute that France also has claims."

## FRENCH EMBASSY'S PROTEST.

### Jusserand Lays Rheims Complaint Before the State Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, called on Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing today and presented a formal protest from the French Government against the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims by German bombardment.

The protest was in the form of a dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ambassador Jusserand. The Ambassador himself read the dispatch to Mr. Lansing and left a copy of the document at the State Department as a protest for the official records of the United States Government.

"The French people," said Ambassador Jusserand, while he was at the State Department, "resent the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral just as the people of the United States would denounce the man or nation who would wantonly destroy George Washington's mansion at Mount Vernon."

## NO COMMENT FROM BERLIN.

### Rheims Bombardment Reported, but Details Are Not Published.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 22.—The news of the bombardment of Rheims reached the public here briefly through the morning papers, but no other details were printed concerning the battle. Mention was made of three places—Noyon, Rheims, and Brimont. It is a difficult task, therefore, for the correspondents to furnish the American public with other than a brief local viewpoint.

This is appreciated by Theodore Wolff, who in The Tageblatt regrets the hard military necessity whereby the brief German reports are swamped by columns of descriptive matter from the other side, and which renders almost futile the attempts of other organizations to "convey the truth abroad."

GENEVA, via Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—The Swiss press unanimously condemns the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral, and there has been an outburst of indignation among the 200,000 representatives of all nations who are at present in Switzerland.

## RHEIMS TOWERS A MENACE.

### German Attache Says It Was Necessary to Bombard Them.

The reported destruction of the famous cathedral at Rheims and the subsequent adverse criticism of the Germans induced Capt. von Falkenhausen of the German Army to issue a statement yesterday through the Chamber of German-American Commerce, in which he attempted to justify the action of the Kaiser's commander. The Captain was the German military attaché in Tokio, Japan, when the latter country declared war on Germany, and he is now in New York seeking an opportunity to get back to Germany and join his regiment on the firing line.

"Every cultured mind throughout the world," said Capt. von Falkenhausen, "will deeply deplore the destruction of the magnificent cathedral at Rheims, this great monument of the art of the Middle Ages. As early as Sept. 3 German newspapers expressed the hope that this cathedral would be saved from the ravages of the war, and it is worthy of notice that during the war of 1870-71 not a single one of the great edifices in French cities was destroyed. Such vandalism was only carried on by the French mob during the days of the Commune, when some of the finest buildings in Paris were burned down.

"It appears that the German artillery tried to save the cathedral at Rheims, but when a city is strongly defended by the enemy and made an important part of its line of defense it is, of course, bombarded, and the saving of a single building becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible.

"Another point must be taken into account. High towers and spires have become very important factors in modern warfare. The guns now in use, firing at very long range, are brought into action against invisible objects, and from behind carefully covered positions where the gunner can see nothing and is unable to take aim except by following signals given from elsewhere. In order to direct the fire of these large howitzers effectively as well as to observe the results, observations must be made from a considerable altitude. This can be done most conveniently from high towers, where men are stationed who can overlook the enemy's position and instruct the gunner by telephonic or telegraph messages. This enables the artillery to find the range and to aim the guns correctly, which, [illegible] assistance, would be impo[illegible] observer on the tower may also, by means of the telephone line or telegraph, give valuable information to the commander of the army without loss of time.

"In addition, high towers serve as wireless stations and are of the greatest importance for this purpose. They are, for all these reasons, formidable weapons in the hands of the army holding them, and the cause of great damage to the forces attacking the city.

"If the French, as they themselves admit, have used the city of Rheims as one of their strongholds in the battle now raging, it was natural and a matter of course that the city was shelled by the Germans. They were compelled to drive the enemy out of Rheims, or at least destroy his defenses. That the city caught fire with surprise no one, and if the flames could not be controlled and finally reached the cathedral, the Germans cannot be blamed for it. But if the French, as may be supposed, used the spires of the building as points for observations, the German artillery would have been compelled to demolish them. They could not allow the enemy to kill their own men unhindered, however much they deplored the necessity of directing their fire against an edifice that they themselves admired and revered. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, in war as well as in peaceful times.

"It is furthermore important to consider that ammunition is expensive and difficult to transport in the firing line. It would be a great mistake to waste one single shot if the object accomplished is not of great value and effect. The assumption that the German artillery might waste its ammunition simply to destroy buildings where the imperative necessity does not exist is too far fetched to deserve serious discussion. The enemy will of course never admit that he has used church towers for purposes of observation."

## ARCHITECTS VOICE PROTESTS.

### World's Loss in Rheims Cathedral Irreparable, Says Thomas Hastings.

Thomas Hastings, of the architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings, yesterday bitterly denounced the destruction by the Germans of the great Gothic Cathedral at Rheims. The loss, he said, was irreparable and by far the greatest calamity of the war so far. He feared the worst, he said, after realising that not even such a masterpiece as the Rheims Cathedral was safe from attack. He said it was past his understanding how a masterpiece could be destroyed by a belligerent. He argued that the Cathedral at Rheims was a gift of art to the world, not merely to France; that it belonged to Americans as well as to Frenchmen, and to the Germans also.

"Is it possible that those German officers could have stood by while they saw the Cathedral shelled?" said Mr. Hastings. "Why, we were led to understand that the German officers were cultured. I thought they were. They knew all about the wonders of the Rheims Cathedral. Surely they knew that the barbarians of ages past had respected its grandeur. I can hardly believe the reports, but if they are true, then war is even more horrible than I thought. And they call this a civilized age! It belonged to the world; it belonged to us all. I cannot tell you how I feel."

"There were five great Cathedrals in France, and now there are but four," continued the architect. "I would not have placed any of the five first in a list of great masterpieces of architecture. They were all in one great class. Laon and Amiens are in the war zone. Will they be destroyed, too?

"For 700 years Notre Dame at Rheims stood as a glory to art. Men who were proud to be called vandals passed it by with reverence. The Gothic spires meant something to them, and they applied no battering rams to the doors. The year 1914, supposed to represent the highest in achievement, enlightenment, humanity, conscience—this year has seen the destruction of a work which was sacred to the Dark Ages. I say again that it is hard to conceive that men of culture and refinement, such as the German officers were supposed to be, could have tolerated such a ruthless deed. The destruction is all the more terrible because of this. If a barbarian horde in a barbarian age had set torches to the church we might have regarded the act as one of the curses of barbarism.

Another architect who added his protest against the destruction of the Cathedral was Robert Tappan, the New York representative of Cram & Ferguson. He said that the destruction of Notre Dame was "vandalism raised to the ninth degree."

"Rheims Cathedral may be rebuilt, stone for stone, as a replica," he said, "but it will never be the Cathedral of old with its mellowness of the ages, its glowing tone of time. The day in which it was built, as well as the spirit, are gone. The great charm of the Rheims Cathedral, as in those at Paris and Chartres, was the mystery of it, the unexplained expression of beauty. You cannot reduce Gothic art to rules. That is why

# DENIES THAT GERMANY IS SEEKING PEACE—ENGLISH PATIENT IN WAR

## GERMANY IS NOT SEEKING PEACE

### All Such Negotiations Officially Repudiated Through Ambassador von Bernstorff.

### NOR ARE ALLIES READY

### England Ascribes Recent Peace Talk to German Diplomacy—Insincere, Says Churchill.

### WILSON TO WATCH CHANCE

**Decisive Battle May Mark Renewal of Mediation Overtures — Peace Hysteria Annoys President.**

Germany is not seeking peace with the Allies, and there are no negotiations pending at Washington with that end in view—this was the official statement of the German Government given out in New York yesterday afternoon by Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. Count von Bernstorff made public the following official wireless dispatch from Berlin:

"The news, evidently originating from Paris and Antwerp, that Gen. von der Goltz has issued a proclamation that Germany intended to evacuate Brussels and had offered separate peace to Belgium is an invention. Likewise, there is no truth in the rumor that peace negotiations are going on at Washington. All these inventions have been recently denied in the North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government."

Count von Bernstorff declined to comment on the message. He declined to say whether the authorized interview given by him, last Friday and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday had anything to do with the official disclaimer.

In the authorized interview Count von Bernstorff based what he had to say on the dispatch to the State Department in Washington in which Ambassador Gerard reported an important conversation he had with the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, on the subject of possible mediation by the United States. Count von Bernstorff said that he had no doubt of the entire authenticity of the news as to the nature of the interview, and added that he was certain that von Bethmann-Hollweg had talked to Ambassador Gerard with the full knowledge and approval of the Kaiser.

"I consider the telegram from Washington concerning Ambassador Gerard's report of his conversation with the Imperial Chancellor to be undeniably authentic," said the German Ambassador in this interview. "The German Government never wanted war, and we'll always be ready for peace under honorable conditions."

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 21.—Commenting upon the alleged statement of Count von Bernstorff that his nation was looking for peace upon condition that the entity of German territory would be preserved, the North German Gazette, the official organ, declared in its issue of Sept. 20 that the Government had not even considered the matter.

"The assertions are intended," the paper says, ".to foster the impression that we have tired of the war, in spite of our victories in the east and in the west. Peace overtures may not be looked for until the war, forced ruthlessly on our people, is brought to an honorable conclusion."

**Will "Dig Out" the German Ships.**

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—In a speech here tonight Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, referring to the talk of peace by the German Ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, said:

"His vague talk of peace is as insincere as the information of which he is the source. Peace with the German people might be arranged in good time, but there would be no peace with Prussian militarism short of the grave."

England, said the First Lord, did not seek to subjugate Germany or Austria or their people, however complete her victory might be over them. The worst that could happen to them after the war was that they should be set free to live and let live, fairly and justly.

The First Lord said he hoped the British Navy would have a chance of settling affairs with the German fleet yet, but if they did not come out and fight they would be "dug out like rats in a hole."

### DISTRUSTS PEACE RUMORS.

**Britons Believe Them Inspired by Germany for Ulterior Purposes.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The British Government is not permitting itself to take much interest in the peace talk emanating from America at this time, being fully convinced that it is idle gossip stimulated or inspired by German diplomacy, of which there is infinite distrust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today endeavored to obtain from the responsible Government authorities some expression of opinion as to the recent reports from America of peace parleys, particularly the announcement, as it appeared in the London newspapers, that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, had openly declared that Germany was ready to call it a drawn fight. It was found that the British Government was not ready to discuss the question as raised by irresponsible reports, or even by statements of Germany's Ambassador in Washington, feeling quite certain that if Count von Bernstorff's statements drew any comment from England, von Bernstorff would immediately disclaim responsibility on the part of his Government.

It was made clear, however, that the British Government would respectfully receive and give serious consideration to any proposal looking toward peace emanating from a responsible quarter, like the President of the United States, or from Germany herself, if made through proper channels. This does not in the least mean that England has abandoned her fixed idea of carrying on this war to a finish which will make lasting peace possible; it simply means that England is in no way putting herself into a position of responsibility for continuing the war, which responsibility officials here think Germany is trying to fix upon her by the present irresponsible and unofficial agitation.

This is an authentic presentation of England's attitude, although the Government is not ready to make any official statement in refutation of what are termed German-made rumors or in answer to Count von Bernstorff's statements. The view is taken that that is just what Germany may want England to do, and England has no intention of being drawn into an argument or controversy at this time. The British Foreign Office considers itself quite familiar with German methods of utilizing the press for launching news and views which officially it will not support.

All the Allies are represented as considering peace talk futile at this time, being fully confident of ultimate victory, and feeling that a finish fight alone will guarantee future peace.

### WILL WATCH PEACE CHANCE.

**President Wilson Not Discouraged —Flighty Schemes Irritate Him.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President Wilson let it be known today that he would not take any further steps in the direction of attempting to bring peace to Europe until the situation had undergone a definite change that would justify him in renewing his inquiries or tender of good offices to the belligerent powers. It was said at the White House that the President was convinced that present conditions were such that a peace movement now would be impracticable. But he is not disheartened over the way things have turned out as might be supposed, and he told callers today that he was as "earnestly hopeful" as ever that he would have the opportunity of helping to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

There were no signs at the White House today that the President was inclined to be irritated over some of the things that had been attributed to him in his effort to produce peace among the warring nations. In his opinion the discussion of impractical suggestions as to how the war might be brought to a close with the assistance of the United States is likely to do a great deal of harm. Some of the plans for peace attributed to the President he regards as silly and others as mischievous. Although an impression had been given by published reports that the President had certain schemes in mind, it was made clear at the White House that there was no warrant for any such statement.

One of these reports was that President Wilson intended to call a world's congress of neutral nations to consider means of ending the European war. This story has been circulated in Europe as well as the United States. According to what was said at the White House, the report is entirely without foundation, and its publication has embarrassed the President. As the President views the situation, there is nothing of a practical character that can be done now to further the peace movement. His attitude is one of watchful waiting for the opportunity that will give him the encouragement to renew his representations. That opportunity, it is believed in quarters close to the President, will not come until there has been something in the nature of a decisive battle.

In this connection it was emphasized that the President, having done all that he could under present conditions, had suspended peace efforts for the time being. Just what his course will be if one side or the other gains a great victory or there are signs that one party to the contest would like to have hostilities brought to a close has not been determined, and will not be until the chance of further action becomes clear.

Individuals and organizations all over the country are asking the President to continue the peace movement. Many of them propose definite programmes for him to follow. Officials believe that these suggestions as a rule are far from helpful and that discussion of them will be embarrassing, although the motives that actuate the persons and organizations involved are not criticised.

President Wilson today had before him for consideration a strong appeal that he lead a movement to end the war presented to him on behalf of fully 1,000,000 women, members of suffrage organizations in thirteen countries, including nearly all those engaged in the conflict. The plea was laid before the President by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Secretary of the Alliance.

Requests that President Wilson be urged to take steps to help stop the war were sent to the headquarters of the Alliance in London by suffrage associations in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The petition was accompanied by a letter to President Wilson from Mrs. Catt and Mme. Schwimmer. It said, in part:

"Men of the families of our leaders in fifteen countries are at the front. We learn that the homes of some are now hospitals for the wounded, and all European suffrage headquarters are transformed into relief stations. The stories which these women tell us of suffering, want, destruction of property, disease, atrocities, and brutal attacks upon women are well-nigh unbelievable in this twentieth century.

"We accept these scattered testimonials of women we known well as certain indications that civilized Europe has relapsed into barbarism. Under these circumstances no diplomatic conventions should be allowed to stand in the way of the most expeditious means of securing mediation. The women of the world are looking to you, the leader of the only great neutral nation, to find a way of mediary interference."

### WANT JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

**English Suffragists' Appeal as to Alleged Atrocities.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Union for Women's Suffrage, a non-militant body, reads:

"We earnestly deprecate all speech and writing tending to stir up ungoverned and indiscriminate rage and vengeance against the people of nations with whom Great Britain is at war.

"Judgment should be suspended until there is an opportunity of subjecting the alleged instances of fiendish cruelty and barbarity to careful inquiry."

**The Newcastle Off San Diego.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Arriving off Point Loma early today the British cruiser Newcastle, stripped of all unnecessary gear, dropped anchor a mile and a half from shore. Capt. M. W. Diggle came ashore, paid his respects to the Commander of the United States ship San Diego and visited the British Vice Consul. He said he would soon proceed northward to San Francisco.

## GEN. DANKL'S ARMY REPORTED TRAPPED

### Loses Race for Cracow with Russian Army Which Was Trying to Intercept It.

### AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES HIT

**Valuable Data Found on One Dead Airman—15,000 Prisoners, Many Guns, Taken in Three Days.**

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding relentlessly. According to Petrograd advices the fortress of Jaroslaw is being bombarded; Przemysl has been invested, and Gen. Dankl's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dublecko, on the River San, by the Russians, has cut Przemysl off from the western armies, so that it must now rely for defense upon the Austrian and German Corps which are there.

Gen. Dankl is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland and separated from the main body of the Austrian Army, he has been compelled to make a race for Cracow, in which he was, according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian Army coming southward from the Vistula to Baranow.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are organizing a civil government for that region, as well as for Bukowina, the Austrian crown land, of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retaliated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Suwalki, in Russian Poland, and further to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortresses until their work in Galicia is completed.

The Commander in Chief of the Russian Army has sent the following telegram to Gen. Ivanoff:

"The Emperor has ordered me to transmit to the gallant armies in the southwest his warm thanks for the splendid prowess shown by the Russian troops. I am happy to carry out the will of his Majesty."

A correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company who is making a motor trip through the Pultusk district of Northern Poland says that no fighting has occurred there. The Germans are advancing very slowly, as the movement of their heavy guns and armored motor cars is retarded by the bad roads and marshes. The Cossacks, the correspondent says, are doing efficient service in keeping the country clear of Uhlans.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—In a message from Petrograd the Havas Agency correspondent says that during the last three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 150 officers. Many cannon, quick-fire guns, and supplies also have been taken.

Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the Russian Army were destroyed. On the body of a dead aviator there were found lists of the Austrian reserves, together with notes as to their positions, which greatly aided the Russians.

### AUSTRIANS IN BAD PLIGHT.

**Population of Cracow Said to be Already in Flight.**

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The position in Western Galicia after a week's pursuit is now somewhat cleared. The Austro-German armies, defeated west of Lvov, (Lemberg,) are now rounded up in an area inclosed by a double turn of the San River at Przemysl and its confluent, the Vistok. The area is rectangular in shape and extends thirty-two miles east and west and sixteen miles north and south, the corner points being Przemysl, Jarosiaw, Rzoszoff, and Dynoff.

The Russans have them held here and have begun the bombardment of Jaroslaw with siege guns and commenced the investment of Przemysl. Three German army corps, or rather the remnants of three, minus most of their artillery, munitions, and equipment, are inclosed with the Austrians in this area. The remnants of the other two beaten armies are endeavoring to form up along a front of eighty miles, extending between Cracow and Jaslo southeast of Tarnow and fifty-six miles due west of Przemysl.

Frantic efforts are being made to reduce these corps again to something approaching military formations after their disintegration as a result of their prolonged retreat. Behind this line, and very near it, are the Carpathians.

From some significant pieces of news reported from Cracow it would appear that the Russians will not content themselves with holding this beaten force, and direct their main efforts to cutting the communications of Cracow from the west, which, if successful, involves the capitulation of the remnants of two whole armies, leaving the Austro-German flag flying over Przemysl fortress alone in all Galicia.

From the absence of official news for the last few days we may be certain the Russian Commander in Chief is engaged in a new strategic move, which will be heard of when accomplished. The populace is already fleeing from Cracow, nobody remaining that had any means of escape. Part of the unique university library of Cracow has been removed for safety.

Polish volunteer bands which enrolled for defense of the ancient capital of Poland declined to take part in opposition to the Russian forces. The ground given is that they prefer the tide of war to break upon some other part of Austria than Cracow. This seems to show that their numbers are so large and there is such lack of other available forces as to make the decision of the Poles to deliver up the town decisive.

### AS RUSSIANS FIGURE LOSSES.

**Germanic Armies Depleted Already of 2,000,000 Soldiers!**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21, [Dispatch to The London Morning Post.]—Specialists here estimate that the extreme limits of Austro-German resources in men for this war do not exceed 6,000,000, about two-thirds being German and the other third Austrian.

The Germans have lost in France, Belgium, and East Prussia, together with their last losses in concert with Austria in Galicia, no fewer than 1,000,000 men.

The Austrians in their conflict with Russia and Servia have likewise lost a million men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, the latter being particularly numerous, owing to the readiness of the Slav elements, who form about one-half of the total Austrian armies, to surrender to their fellow Slavs. This leaves the Germanic powers with four millions, to some extent made up of last-line resources—children and men over sixty.

Of these 1,000,000 are in array against the Franco-British forces, and another 250,000 to 500,000 are on the lines of communication through Belgium and occupying fortresses. The total, therefore, available now for taking up positions against Russia does not exceed 2,500,000 or 2,750,000.

The German armies in the field doubtless get fed, but the populace is already feeling the squeeze, as is proved by orders restricting the killing of cattle. The orders issued forbid the killing of young calves or of cows under 7 years. It is in this vital work of starving Germany that the British fleet is accomplishing more far-reaching results than even the victorious armies.

The Austrians are apparently showing as little mercy to the wounded as the Germans are said to be doing. An officer who has returned from the Galician battlefields says he saw numberless instances of brutality. German and Austrian officers with their orderlies went around a field strewn with dead and dying, and their salutation to a dubious case was a kick in the ribs with the order "Aufstehen!" (Stand up!). If any life was shown the helpless sufferer was finished off by an officer's revolver or with the men's gunbutts.

The fate of Cossacks who are taken alive is one to be dreaded. It seems that the Cossacks have inspired such fear in the Austrians that when one is captured torture is resorted to before death is inflicted.

### KEEP ARCHANGEL PORT OPEN.

**Plan to Use Ice-Breakers to Prolong the Season.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—According to information received by the British Board of Trade, it may be found possible to keep open the Russian port of Archangel in the Arctic Ocean by means of ice-breaking steamships until the end of November and possibly until the middle of December. It also is hoped to make arrangements for additional berths, which will facilitate the discharge of private cargoes.

Archangel is the most northerly point in the railway system of Europe, and is the only large seaport on the north coast of the Russian Empire. The harbor usually is free from ice only between July and September.

### GERMAN CONSUL IN PERIL.

**Flees from Russians to American Hospital at Tabriz, Persia.**

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.—The German Consul at Tabriz, Persia, has taken refuge in the American Hospital, fearing that he will be attacked by Russians.

It is officially explained that the Russians in Tabriz have been greatly incensed by the alleged provocative attitude of the Germans in Tabriz, including the Consul. The Russian Consul, however, took steps to protect the Germans and a Persian guard was placed in the German Consulate. Despite this, an unknown man entered the Consulate and threatened the Consul with a revolver.

The Germans in Tabriz have been advised to leave the city.

### COL. E. A. PLUNKETT WOUNDED

**British Military Attache in Balkans Was with Servian Army.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received by the Servian Legation today states that the British Military Attaché in the Balkan States, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Plunkett, has been slightly wounded while watching the fighting of the Servian force having its base at Vishegrad.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Telegraphing from Nish, Servia, under date of Friday, Sept. 18, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says that Lieut. Col. Edward Abadie Plunkett of the British Army, who is Military Attaché at Bucharest, Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade, took part in the fighting at Lesnitza, Servia, where he was wounded.

### READY FOR ANOTHER FIGHT.

**Austrians Have Repeatedly Defeated Russians, Vienna Reports.**

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—The following official statement, received by wireless from Vienna, was made public here this afternoon by Dr. Konstantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States:

"Foreign papers again publish reports about a colossal Russian victory. We are said to have lost 250,000 dead and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, and 300 guns. The whole Austro-Hungarian Army is said to have been defeated. These are, of course, pure inventions. Our army has repeatedly defeated and continually weakened the Russian Army and is now ready to fight a new battle."

### DIMITRIEFF FATALLY HIT.

**Bulgarian General Was Decorated by Czar for Defending Lemberg.**

ROME, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received here from Vienna relates that Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian Minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the Diplomatic Corps of his country to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszow.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that Gen. Dimitrieff was decorated with the military order of St. George for his successful resistance of the Austrian attempt to recapture Lemberg. For four days and nights, it is said, he was fighting against odds of four to one, his soldiers sleeping in the trenches, arms in hand. Finally, however, they repulsed the Austrian attacks.

**Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.**

The German Army operating against Gen. Rennenkampff in Russian Poland, after Asezuezyn and Grajevo (1) have advanced further north into the Suwalki district. A Russian force which left Sandomier (2) to attempt to intercept Gen. Dankl's army retreating from the Przemysl district toward Cracow (5) is reported to have succeeded. The bombardment of the fortress of Jaroslaw (3) continues, and Przemysl (4) now has been completely invested.

# THE WAR SITUATION

## *British Army Pushes Germans Back—Servian Campaign Weakens Austrian Army—Russians Largely Outnumber Austrians.*

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Yesterday's reports show slight changes in the position in France, the general result being to the advantage of the Allies. North of the Aisne River, from Soissons to Craonne, a thirty-mile stretch of the German line has been forced to give up the advantageous position on the hills immediately north of the river and to retire a distance of from four to six miles.

On the extreme northwest end of the line the Allies' turning force is slowly advancing. The slowness of this move is emphasized by the rapidity with which Gen. von Kluck's army traversed the same district three weeks ago. The German First Army averaged twelve miles a day. The Anglo-French force is hardly making five miles.

From Craonne to the Meuse River no definite change has been announced, though the Paris reports claim "progress in the centre." The German attack from Metz seems to be pushing back the French forces southeast of Verdun. If the Germans hope to succeed at this point they will have to depend largely on their big 11-inch howitzers to reduce the French forts that line the ridge of hills on the east bank of the Meuse. It is doubtful if an attack on this fortified line could be pushed through to success in time to influence the campaign in the north.

The most noticeable feature of the fighting in France to a student of military history is the very small loss in battle as compared with the amount of fighting reported. The left of the Allies' line has been engaged in five battles, reported as most stubbornly contested. These were at Mons-Charleroi, Cambrai-le-Cateau, St. Quentin-Guise, the long-fought battle of the Marne, and the still more stubbornly contested battle of the Aisne. If the fighting in Europe had even approached that at Murfreesboro, in Tennessee, or Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, during the American civil war, the losses in the British Army would by now be well over 125,000.

It should be remembered that "losses" do not mean killed alone, but include killed, wounded, and missing. For the victor the numbers of killed, wounded, and missing approximate the ration one, five, and two. For the loser the proportions of killed and wounded are about the same, but the ratio of missing is much larger. It is rare that an army acknowledges defeat before its losses of all kinds amount to 10 per cent. of its strength.

At Murfreesboro the total losses in the three days' fighting amounted to 25 per cent. of the troops engaged. In the three days' fighting at Gettysburg the percentage of losses was still larger. If the armies in the great European war have losses even half as large in their principal battles the strain of forwarding recruits to maintain the strength at the front must soon exhaust the resources of the country in men.

It is believed that Germany has now reached her maximum field strength and that her utmost efforts will hereafter be required to replace battle losses. Austria has nearly reached this point, as have France and Servia. Both Russia and Great Britain have hardly more than half developed their military resources. The Germans and Austrians must gain their successes now or never. An even break in the fighting at any point is to the ultimate advantage of the Allies.

The direct influence of the Servian campaign can be seen in the weakness of the Austrian armies in Galicia. Military reasons, pure and simple, call for Austria to neglect her minor enemy and to concentrate every regiment to ward off the greater danger in the north. Political conditions would not permit this. Rather than take the risk of a Servian invasion with the consequent danger of a revolution by the Austrian Slavs, the dual empire has been forced to the military weakness of retaining four army corps in the south to offset the four corps of Servia's army.

The total available military force of Servia is about 350,000 men; her field army can hardly exceed 200,000. Since the Austrians are practically operating in a hostile territory in their southern Slav districts, they must maintain along the Servian border a much stronger force than Servia and Montenegro can send against them. Of the total of 2,000,000 trained men that Austria-Hungary can call to the colors, it seems probable that 500,000 have necessarily been held back to repel the Servians and to hold down the turbulent districts.

Austria's first line army against Russia was cut down to ten army corps, reinforced by some five reserve corps. The first Russian successes forced Austria to weaken the campaign against France by recalling her two corps from the Rhine for service in Galicia. Even with these and with German reinforcements she has been unable to stop the steady Russian advance.

The total Austrian force at the front in Galicia can hardly amount to more than 600,000 men. Even this figure presupposes the arrival at the front of 200,000 reserves to replace the normal losses of the four great battles in which the Austrians have been engaged in this theatre of operations.

Opposing these Austrians, whose total 500,000 Russians in Galicia and 900,000 advancing through Poland, which are reasonable figures in view of Russia's military strength and the sixty days that she has now had since her mobilization started shortly after the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. Unless Germany is able to create some diversion in the north, the Austrian Army in Galicia in a few weeks will be enormously outnumbered.

In the greater interest aroused by the fighting in France, the excellent strategy of the Russian campaign has been somewhat overlooked. The first principal of war, as of any other operation, is to do few things and do these well. Striving at too many objects will often cause the loss of all. Russia selected one objective, the destruction of Austria's armed forces.

To divert attention she rushed her first armies across the German border in East Prussia. The Germans turned their main attention to the north to stop this invasion of a province particularly dear to the Prussian heart. Meanwhile, the greater part of the Russian first line was massing for the move against Austria. The demonstration in East Prussia has enabled Russia to gain superiority of numbers in the south and to inflict on Austria reverses that will influence the whole campaign.

The fighting is not over in Galicia by a great deal. The Austrian position is a strong one, and Russia cannot work around the Austrian flank until she can get her greater numbers up to the battle line. However, the prospects of the fighting in the next few days very largely favor the Russian cause.

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## ENGLISH PATIENT UNDER SUSPENSE

### Little Complaint Heard, Though It Is Realized a Terrific Struggle Is Going On.

### LEADING FAMILIES MOURN

**Percentage of Officers in Casualty Lists Out of All Proportion to the Numbers of Men.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The patience with which the British people await news from their army is as remarkable as it is unexpected. They know that the British troops have been engaged for a week in a terrible battle, which is the culmination of all the previous fighting, and which has gone on, with two or three brief respites, since Aug. 23.

They know that the little British Army has held the post of the hardest fighting throughout, and that the next roll of casualties will be heavy. Yet they appear to recognize that inexorable military necessity imposes upon them, these days of suspense, and from the newspapers and the public little complaint is heard.

The latest official report revealing any details of the British operations was published last Thursday night. That report was long, and dealt for the most part with scattered incidents of Field Marshal Sir John French's advance against the German right wing. It dropped the curtain upon the events on Sept. 14. The later official reports have been terse bulletins, which enabled the newspapers only to draw fresh lines on their maps showing the progress of the battle front. The bulletins have merely announced accomplished moves in the war game, like cabled reports of an international chess match.

The Government has made the country understand that the requirements of secrecy overshadow all other considerations, and that the officers of the staff have no time to spare for writing descriptions of the engagements.

Correspondents hovering in the wake of the armies send descriptions of fragments of the battle they have been able to see, and stories from the wounded. The sum of their impressions is that the past week's battle exceeded in violence and stubbornness anything in modern history since the struggle at Port Arthur. There are stories of charges unequaled in the annals of British arms since Balaclava, and the casualty lists which filter through slowly day by day confirm the reports, which otherwise might be taken as an exaggeration of excited reporters getting their first glimpse of war.

The part that British officers are playing is illustrated by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are among the killed, wounded, and missing, which is a percentage out of all proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed; 388 have been wounded, and 279 are missing. Many of the missing must probably later be recorded as killed or wounded.

The Coldstream Guards Regiment holds the place of honor, with 31 casualties among its officers corps. The Kings Royal Rifles and the Suffolk Regiment have each lost 25 officers killed or wounded, the Gordon Highlanders 23, the Munster Fusiliers 21, and the Cameron Highlanders and the Cheshire Regiment each 19. The Field Artillery has lost 56 and the Medical Corps 52 officers.

Listed by ranks the names of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels number 32, Majors 85, Captains 246.

The homes of many of the best-known families in the kingdom are in mourning. Lieut. Wyndham of the Coldstream Guards, killed in action, was the only son of the late Right Hon. George Wyndham, at one time Chief Secretary for Ireland. Lieut. Lockwood of the same regiment was the nephew and heir of Lieut.-Col., the Right Hon. A. R. M. Lockwood, one of the most popular members of the House of Commons. Saturday's list announced the death of Lord Guernsey, the heir of the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, heir of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

The official Press Bureau issued the following announcement today:

"It may be of some interest and comfort to the relatives of the officers whose names appear as missing or wounded and missing in the casualties lists issued by the War Office after the termination of the retreat from Mons to know that letters have begun arriving in London from German hospitals in which some of them are found to be lying. Several of them appear to be at Paderborn, Westphalia."

A letter from the Chief Surgeon of the hospital there to the wife of a wounded officer is given. It says:

"Dear Madame: Your husband is staying in the hospital at Paderborn. He feels well and his wound also is getting on well. As he is a prisoner, he is not allowed to write himself."

### OXFORD NOT TO CLOSE.

**Word Sent to Rhodes Scholars—Regimen Will Be Spartan.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Sept. 21.—Oxford will open as usual on Oct. 8, and F. J. Willie, the Oxford Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, has cabled to the Rhodes scholars to report by that date.

A great many Colonial Rhodes scholars have enlisted or received commissions. Their scholarships are, of course, being kept open. The university authorities do not expect that the enrollment of undergraduates will total more than 1,000. Those absent on military service will suffer no loss in academic standing, the time spent in serving their country counting as time in residence at Oxford if the undergraduate so desires.

American Rhodes scholars entering Oxford for the first time will, it is expected, find the atmosphere most stimulating. They will receive a great deal of personal attention from the dons, and they will be more of a force than usual in their colleges and in the university.

They will also find a Spartan regimen the order of the day. All the English and Colonial undergraduates will be compelled to join the officers' training corps, and other rules calculated to impress upon the young men in residence that their country is passing through a severe crisis, and that it is not a period for idleness and luxury, will be enforced.

At the present time some of the university buildings are used as hospitals and others as prisons. There was a rumor that a former German Rhodes scholar of Queen's College was held in Oxford as a prisoner within sight of his old college rooms. On investigation this individual was found to be a German servant formerly in the employ of Queen's College.

Since the Louvain outrages the anti-German feeling in Oxford has been very strong. Despite the former ties between Oxford and the German learned world it is felt that, in the event of an invasion of England, Oxford might suffer as Louvain has suffered.

### BURNS SPEECH FABRICATED.

**British Embassy Issues Denial from London Foreign Office.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The British Government today repudiated the German version of a speech alleged to have been delivered by the Right Hon. John Burns, the ex-British Cabinet Minister, in which he was represented as having severely criticised the position of Great Britain in the present war.

This is the speech spoken of in a letter from W. F. Bullock to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed this morning, in which it was stated that the German version of the Burns speech was a forgery.

The British Embassy today made public the following message from the British Foreign Office:

Currency is being given to stories emanating from German sources of utterances unfavorable to the British case by ex-Cabinet Ministers, Labor leaders, and others in England. These statements are probably largely based on a speech which Mr. Burns was alleged to have made, but which was an entire fabrication invented in Germany.

Any Labor members and others who may have suggested that it would have been better for this country to remain neutral did so as private persons and not as representing any party.

Arthur Henderson, now Chairman of the Labor Party, has made a strong speech in support of the Government. W. Cook spoke equally strongly in a similar sense at Mr. Churchill's meeting on the 11th, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress issued a manifesto on Sept. 3 approving the manner in which the Labor Party had responded to the appeal made to all political parties to give their co-operation in securing the enlistment of men for the war.

All parties are united as to the justice of our cause and all are determined to see the war to a successful conclusion.

### AGA KHAN WOULD FIGHT.

**Willing to Serve as a Private—Gaekwar Offers All He Has.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A statement by the Secretary of State for India says the Aga Khan, the titular head of the Mohammendans, in addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to offer their personal services and resources unreservedly to the British Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian expeditionary force.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—"All my troops and resources."

This is the latest offer of the Gaekwar of Baroda to the British Government, as announced by the Secretary of State for India.

Nearly all the Indian potentates have expressed a desire for personal service in the field, and many have offered the British Government all it possess.

The Government of Madras will supply a fully equipped hospital ship of 300 beds for the use of the Indian expeditionary force.

### FEW GERMANS CAN REMAIN.

**Spies' Activity in Paris Results in Revocation of Permits.**

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The recent operations of spies in and around Paris resulted today in an order by the Prefecture of Police for the revision of all residence permits held by Austrians and Germans.

One hundred and fifty subjects of hostile countries presented themselves at the Prefecture today, and all were closely examined. The result was that renewals of residence permits were refused except in a few cases.

All those persons to whom renewals were declined were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for transfer to concentration camps.

The work of revision will be continued until Oct. 3, after which those who have not come forward will be placed under arrest.

The question of the status of German merchants who are fighting against the French is still being discussed.

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# GERMANS BLAME LOUVAIN—4,498 REFUGEES ARRIVE IN FOUR SHIPS

## ANOTHER SHIP SUNK BY CRUISER EMDEN

### German Sends British Steamer Clan Matheson to the Bottom, Making Six Reported to Date.

### CREWS LANDED IN INDIA

### One Captured Vessel Spared as Their Transport—Smashed British Cruiser Pegasus Beached.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A message to The Evening News from Rangoon, Bristish India, says that the Captain and crew of the British steamer Clan Matheson were landed at Rangoon today. Their ship was sunk by the German cruiser Emden off False Point in the Bay of Bengal on Sept. 14.

After the vessel was sunk the crew was transferred to the collier Marco Mannia. Accompanying the Emden, the Marco Mannia then steamed toward Rangoon. Sunday evening the Emden held up the Norwegian vessel Doore at the mouth of the Rangoon River and transferred the prisoners to the Doore, which brought them to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—The crews of six British steamers captured by the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal, five of which were sunk after the crews had been taken off, arrived here this afternoon. They speak highly of the treatment accorded them by the Germans but make light of the German shooting.

George Read, second officer of the Indus, says that his ship was intercepted on the morning of Sept. 10 by the Emden as she was coming up the bay. The Germans had intercepted all wireless messages reporting the movement of ships and so knew the positions of all the vessels in the bay. The cruiser fired ten shots at the Indus, which, however, was not sunk until more than an hour after the attack began, the German marksmanship being poor.

The British ship Lovat was sighted by the Emden the next afternoon and the same programme was followed in her case, the crew being transferred and the vessel sunk.

The Kabinga (last reported at Calcutta Sept. 3) was sighted on the night of the 12th. An armed crew was placed aboard her. Two hours later the Killin was captured and an armed crew took possession of her. During the night three other vessels were sighted by the Emden but were not pursued. The crew placed aboard the Killin was removed in the morning and she was also sunk.

About midday the Germans boarded the Diplomat and put her crew on the Kabinga. A mine then was placed under the bow of the Diplomat, and after five shots had been sent at her she went down bow first.

The Emden then chased a vessel, which, however, escaped. A heavy rain came on during the night, and the Emden apparently lost her bearings. Pagodas on shore were sighted, and the vessel shifted her course into deeper water.

On the morning of the 14th the captured crews were transferred to the Kabinga, and an hour later the Trabboch was captured. After her crew had been sent to the Kabinga an extremely powerful mine was placed under her bow, and she sank immediately.

Immediately afterward the German prize crew was taken off the Kabinga and the two German vessels accompanied her to within seventy-five miles of the Sandheads, at the mouth of the Hugli River. When last seen the Emden and her collier, the Markomannia, were lying motionless.

The officers of the Emden believed that she was invested, and that the British dreadnoughts in the North Sea had been destroyed. They treated their prisoners generously giving up their cabins to them and supplying them with the best food they had. When they parted from their prisoners the Germans bade them a most cordial farewell. From what they said they apparently had little hope of getting out of the bay again.

During the whole time the captures were being made the sea was rough, and the transshipment of prize crews and prisoners was a hazardous and uncertain undertaking. It was, however, in every case accomplished without loss of life.

The British steamer Clan Matheson sailed from Liverpool July 22 for Calcutta and was last reported as having passed Suez Aug. 5. She was of 4,775 tonnage and was owned in Glasgow. The Clan Matheson was not among the six British steamers previously reported as having been sunk by the Emden. These were given as the Indus, Lovat, Killin, Diplomat, Trabboch, and Kabinga.

### CHINESE CREWS IN MUTINY.

#### Say Hamburg-American Line Forced Them to Coal German Cruisers.

HONOLULU, Sept. 21.—Seventy members of the Chinese crews of the German refugee steamers Loongmoon, Staatssekartar Kraetke and Gouverneur Jaeschke of the Hamburg-American Line, were imprisoned here last night on mutiny charges made by the Captain of the vessels.

The Captains of the German steamers are in fear of further trouble from the 150 Chinese still aboard their ships. They say the Chinese refused to stay aboard any longer.

The crew's versions of the trouble, as related by the Chinese consul, is that the alleged mutineers were taken from Chinese waters on a promise that they would be returned in a week, but that they were taken to the Marshall Islands instead and forced to work day and night coaling three German cruisers. They were then brought to Honolulu, they told the consul, and told that their stay aboard ship in this port would be indefinite.

The three vessels on which the trouble occurred are comparatively small ones, which ran in here to avoid the possibility of capture. When the Loongmoon came in a few days ago, she did not stop at quarantine, and was sent back outside the harbor by the port officers.

### SAY FLEETS ASSURE VICTORY.

#### Can Starve Enemy Out if Necessary, French Authorities Hold.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.—An official communication addressed to the navy and reviewing the work of the fleet since the outbreak of hostilities says:

"The navy was called upon to cover the return of troops to France from Africa, which was done satisfactorily.

"Assisted by the British forces in the Channel and the North Sea, the command of the sea was attained from the first day the war broke out. The French and British fleets also assured the security of the Mediterranean after the flight of the Goeben and the Breslau, and the enemy has not appeared again.

"The German fleet does not leave its base. Nevertheless the British fleet was able to fight a naval battle off Heligoland from which it emerged victorious. It is impossible to know whether the enemy's fleet will end by accepting the challenge, but meanwhile the allied squadrons are mistresses of the sea and are blockading the German and Austrian coasts, forcing the enemy to live almost exclusively on themselves and reckon only on their own resources. This is certain a guarantee of ultimate success as it is already assured."

enjoy full liberty of movement and concludes by emphasizing the manner in which the navy and the army have cooperated for the defense of the country.

### CRUISER PEGASUS BEACHED.

#### British Ship Recently Disabled by German Cruiser Koenigsberg.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced from Zanzibar that the British cruiser Pegasus, recently attacked and disabled by the German cruiser Koenigsberg, has been beached.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Commander Richard C. Turner and Lieut. John H. Drake and twenty-four men of the Pegasus were killed in the action with the Königsberg. Three officers and fifty men were wounded and nine are missing.

### DEFENDS KAISER'S SOLDIERS.

#### German Writer Charges Organized Belgian Sniping.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"A cry of indignation has been called forth throughout the world," writes W. Scheuermann, a correspondent of several German newspapers who accompanies the German General Staff, "by the so-called cruelty with which the Germans are carrying on this war. In all countries that get their news through English and French sources stories of German barbarism are repeated. It is, therefore, doubly the duty of a war correspondent who can speak of what his own eyes have seen, to report what he saw and what he can answer for before the forum of historical truth.

"I have spent days in the worst franc-tireur regions of Belgium and France. My first impressions of the horrors of war were obtained at Battice, on the road from Aachen to Liège, where fighting between francs-tireurs and our soldiers went on for days. Instead of a flourishing village, with clean houses and neat villas, one sees there today charred ruins stretching along the highway for a mile.

"I saw things there that I shall remember as long as I live. I passed through a village that was quite burned out, where only a few German Landwehr soldiers were standing guard—no other living beings visible anywhere. But when I came to the doorway of a house that had fallen in I saw in what had probably been the living room a white-haired woman with a kitchen knife raking in the débris. I called to her. She did not hear me. Her face was like a gray stone, and her eyes were fixed as in death. She dug as if she was expecting to find something under the fallen bricks. In a front garden, which had been scorched by the flames, a woman in a black dress was crouching and weeping, weeping. I have stood at many an open grave in the churchyard, but I have never heard anybody weep like that woman. The sound of it will continue to ring in my ears as one of the most terrible experiences of my life; for even the petty losses of property are painful to see.

"In the upper story of one house everything had been destroyed by fire, but at one place on the smoke-begrimed wall there hung the discolored photograph of a woman probably long dead. At one place a blue-enameled child's bedstead peers out of the smoking débris, still filled with its scorched mattress and pillows. Whoever has a child at home in its snow-white bed—

#### Charges Treachery by Non-Combatants.

"But a curse and thrice a curse upon those who caused all this misery! For them there is no punishment in this world sufficient to atone for their evil deed. And when they now denounce our brave warriors as the cause of this desolation, this latter slander, shameful as it is, does not weigh much in comparison with what they actually did. Our German soldiers and Landwehr-men marched into the country of the enemy with the same order and discipline that they maintain on the drill ground and in army manoeuvres. Wherever we came we guaranteed to the inhabitants security for life and property; we are waging war with the armies of the enemy, not with civilians. In Battice the German proclamation promising the Belgians peace and the integrity of their territory was still seen on the walls of the burned houses.

"Now what happened in Battice, Clermont, Herve, Fleron, and other Belgian places was, with singular similarity, as follows: The inhabitants let the Germans march in, received them with cringing friendliness, offered them wine in superfluous quantities, and then fell upon them at night. It goes without saying—for mere preservation demanded it—that every murdered German was avenged. Where the murderers could be caught they were brought before a court-martial, and if their guilt was evident they were shot or hanged.

"All this was done in perfect order. How far the self-control of our troops extends was proved to me by an example only the day before yesterday. At the entrance to the French fortress of Longwy, just captured, I saw German soldiers bringing in a troop of francs-tireurs, quite old fellows, and among them a few common thieves scarcely beyond schoolboy age, all of them with criminal faces of the hardest type. Pity that we did not photograph them so that the world might see what hideous scamps are killing our men.

#### Says Wounded Were Mutilated.

"'What did these men do?' demanded an officer. 'They put on Red Cross scarfs, then went upon the battlefield and mutilated our wounded. We caught them in the act,' was the reply. 'Why didn't you beat the scoundrels to death at once?' 'We dare not do that. They must be brought before a court-martial.'

"The reader should know what was the character of this mutilation. The eyes of our wounded men, lying helpless in their pain upon the battlefield, were cut out with knives. But this was not by far the most cruel thing these beasts invented. Old and young, men and women, were caught as hyenas of the battlefield; and they received their reward. At Visé a sixteen-year-old girl had to be shot because she was caught in the act of mutilating our wounded. There is no mercy for such deeds, and there can be none. I should like to know what other people in the world possesses the self-restraint, in the presence of such shameful crimes, to wait and bring the criminals before a regular court.

"Beyond all doubt this franc-tireur warfare against us was organized. Otherwise it would be impossible to explain the uniform character of the mutilations, attacks on field hospitals, where physicians, the wounded, and even the nurses fell as victims of these predatory rascals. In the attacks in villages and cities the same tactics were repeated over and over again. Suddenly the entire village is in possession of arms, and in two cases even of machine guns.

"In Etalle, between Arlon and Sedan, the priest was caught in the act of distributing arms and ammunition to his parishioners. In Clermont, on the other hand, the priest tried in vain to dissuade the citizens from listening to the Mayor, who was giving them arms and instigating them to fall upon the Germans from ambush. But even where the people fired from the rear upon our columns as they marched through, we did not make the whole village responsible, but only stormed and burned the houses from which shots were fired.

#### Some Houses Protected.

"In Herbe, Fleron, and other villages there are houses still standing between others that were burned down. On their doors are written such words as these: 'House searched, everything in order,' 'Good people, spare them,' 'Inmates absent, spare house,' 'Husband is soldier in the field, spare house.'

"Such chivalry is practiced by our soldiers toward an absent enemy. Towns whose inhabitants did not rise against us are enjoying the fullest security. Our Landwehrmen, billeted upon the inhabitants, sit before their doors and chat with them or play with their children, and think, doubtless, of those they left at home. I saw one of our soldiers feeding the stock of the lonely woman with whom he lodged. Another held the baby in order that its mother might do the cooking. Such are the Germans off here in a hostile country, good-natured and ready to help. What villainies must have been committed to convert these good fellows into raging avengers of their fallen and mutilated comrades! Certainly it was not the will of our soldiers that death and fire should hold carnival in the houses of civilians. What they did they can answer for, and so can the German nation against

## LOUVAIN TO BLAME, GERMANY'S REPORT

### Another Official Statement Says Citizens Fired on the Invaders.

### OFFICER TELLS OF FIGHTING

### Thirty Executions in One Night—"Compelled to be Severe," He Writes His Parents.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An official German statement on the destruction of Louvain has just been given out. It says:

"Belgium is officially spreading false representations about the occurrences through which the City of Louvain was made to suffer. It is claimed that German troops, having been repulsed by Belgians making a sortie from Antwerp, were fired upon by mistake by the German garrison of Louvain, and that in this way fighting occurred there. But events prove incontestably that the Germans repulsed the Belgian sortie.

"During this battle before Antwerp an undoubtedly organized attack was made upon the German troops at many places in Louvain, after apparently friendly relations between the Germans and the citizens of the town had seemed for twenty-four hours to be beginning. The attack was at first against a Landwehr battalion, composed of older men of quiet disposition and themselves mostly fathers of families; also against sections of the General Staff that had remained in the city, and upon moving columns of troops. The Germans had many wounded and killed. They won the upper hand, however, owing to the arrival of fresh troops by rail, who were fired upon at the station. The truth of the foregoing statements is established beyond all cavil. The City Hall was saved, but further attempts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful."

According to the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the diplomatic representatives of Germany in neutral countries have been supplied with material for rebutting the charges made abroad against Germany's manner of conducting the war. The German Government also instructed its Minister to The Hague to ask the Dutch Government in the interests of humanity to impress urgently upon the Belgian Government the necessity of persuading the civil population of Belgium from its absolutely useless resistance; and the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has complied with this request.

Meanwhile a letter written by a German officer who was in Louvain during the uprising of the civilian inhabitants has been printed. It is as follows:

LOUVAIN, Aug. 27.

"Dear Parents: On the 25th we came by train from Liége to Louvain, arriving here at 9 P. M. Before the train stopped bullets were pattering against its sides, and they were whistling through the air thick and fast when we got out. We had no idea what was going on. The station lies in a depression, and we stood there as if caught in a trap. We had heard something about a fight with the English in the vicinity of Louvain, and we thought that they had probably broken through our lines and were firing upon us.

"But we were soon to learn otherwise. The citizens of Louvain, who had hitherto kept very quiet and shown themselves friendly toward us, suddenly began firing upon our soldiers and convoys of provisions and ammunition. The shooting began in the whole city, as if by word of command. In the main street a machine gun was mounted in the window of a projecting house, which was barricaded. It was a dangerous situation for our corps and division staff, who were quartered in the city. In view of the friendly attitude of the inhabitants the garrison of the city had been reduced to a handful of men to hold the railway station. The staff officers and the station guard would simply have been murdered, and the station would have been blown up; but, thank God, there was an error in this calculation of the citizens.

"Of course they did not anticipate that two battalions had arrived just five minutes before our train pulled in at the station. At first we quickly fired several salvos into the houses and then all became quiet. I was the first to be ordered to take my platoon, about eighty-five men, and search two houses, to bring out all the men and seize all the arms found in them.

"This went off all right, and other searching parties were ordered out. We set fire at once to houses in which arms and ammunition and suspicious individuals were found; and these rascals were shot. On Tuesday night about thirty such executions occurred. Afterward we were again fired upon suddenly, and we had several dead and wounded. Thereupon we set fire to this entire quarter of the city. A horrible sight! But these people willed it thus.

"Yesterday, Wednesday, we had only to protect the railway station, and there we were fired upon again. More houses were then fired, and some fifty or sixty men shot, including some Belgian soldiers in civilian clothes. I then searched a number of streets with my platoon for arms and ammunition; in doing which some heart-rending scenes occurred. We were compelled to be severe. Last night we were let alone, but our troops were fired upon in another quarter of the city. For this reason the whole civilized population has today been herded together, and this afternoon our heavy artillery is going to level the whole city with the earth."

Matters did not, however, go to that extreme, as Dr. Karl Helfferich, a Director of the Deutsche Bank, reports. He had just returned to Berlin from a visit to Louvain and says that the city was by no means wholly destroyed. The entire southern half and part of the western section were hardly injured at all. Even while the German soldiers were doing volunteer firemen's work in saving the beautiful City Hall, he reports, they were fired upon by civilians.

### GERHART HAUPTMANN PLEA.

#### Attacks Maeterlinck and Defends Germans in Belgium.

The Chamber of German-American Commerce in this city issued yesterday a translation of an article entitled "Against Untruth," written by Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist and winner of the Nobel prize for literature. In his article Hauptmann says:

"We are an eminently peaceful nation. The shallow Parisian feuilletonist, Bergson, may call us barbarians as much as he pleases. The great poet and deluded Gallomaniac Maeterlinck may impose similar nice titles upon us after having called us 'the conscience of Europe.' The world knows that we are an old civilized nation.

"It is to be greatly regretted that Germany and France could not be political friends. They should have been, since they are the administrators of the Continental productions of the mind and since they are the two great thorough cultured European master nations. Fate, however, decreed otherwise.

"I do not believe that an American, English, French, or Italian traveler ever believed himself among 'barbarians' while visiting German families, German cities, German hotels, German ships, German concerts, German theatres, Bairreuth, German libraries or German museums. We have traveled in other countries and we have always welcomed the stranger.

"Who was it that conspired to bring about this war? Who even whistled for the Mongolian for the Slap, to come and bite at Europe's heel viciously and cowardly? Who but our enemies, who, surrounded by hordes of Cossacks, yet claim to fight for European civilization?

"It is with great pain and bitterness that I pronounce the word 'England.' I belong to those barbarians upon whom the English University of Oxford bestowed the degree of doctor honoris causa. I have friends in England who with one foot are standing on the intellectual soil of Germany. Haldane, former English Minister of War, and with him numerous Englishmen, undertook regular pilgrimages to the small barbarian city of Weimar, where the barbarians Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and others have exerted themselves for the humanity of the whole world.

"If heaven ordains that we come off regenerated from this tremendous trial, we will have to solve the holy task to be worthy of our regeneration. Through the complete victory of German arms the independence of Europe would be warranted. The next point would be to make the national families of the Continent understand that this world war has to be the last. Upon a common, deeply cultured task, which would seek to render impossible all misunderstandings, they would then go to work.

"A victory would enable us to vigorously continue to do so and to spread the blessings of such work all over the world. Besides this, our victory would guarantee the existence of the Germanic circle of nations for the blessings of the entire future of a German kind before, for instance, the Scandinavian intellectual life has during the last decades proved to be a great stimulant for the German intellectual life, and vice versa.

"We rather want to and will keep on being a German barbarism, which considers the women and children of our enemies sacred. I am in a position to assure Mr. Maeterlinck that we will never stoop so low as to torture and slaughter, like cowards, Belgian girls, women or children. As said before, on the frontiers our offspring are standing; the Socialist elbow to elbow with the bourgeois, the peasant shoulder to shoulder with the scientist, the prince and the laborer side by side; all fighting for German liberty, German home life, German art, German science, German progress, fighting in full and clear consciousness for a noble and rich national treasure, for all we call our own, for our material and spiritual possessions, which are furthering the general progress and ascent of humanity."

### GERMAN UPHOLDS WILSON.

#### Editor Brand Praises Him for Refusing to Receive Protestors.

Charles L. Brand, editor of The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, has commended President Wilson warmly for refusing to receive Mr. Brand and other members of his delegation, who carried to Washington a protest of 10,000 German-Americans against the charges of German atrocities made by the Belgian delegation. Mr. Brand expressed his satisfaction through the columns of his publication as soon as he returned to Chicago. He said:

Even before I had the opportunity of presenting to the President the petitions brought by me, the President most accurately expressed our views in his reply to the address of the spokesman of the Belgian delegation.

The petition of Mr. Brand has been filed in Washington with the proper authorities, and in due time will receive their full consideration, says the publisher.

## FOUR LINERS BRING 4,498 REFUGEES

### Collection of Lost Trunks in Europe Will Take Five Years, They Say.

### DISAGREE ON RESOLUTIONS

### Not All the Nieuw Amsterdam's Passengers Extol the Courtesy of the Germans.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, the St. Paul, the Minnewaska, and the Cameronia arrived here from Europe yesterday with 4,498 American refugees from the war zone. They said Europe was dotted with American trunks from Calais to Constantinople, and it would take the united efforts of the express companies fully five years to collect all the baggage and send it back to America.

The largest number of passengers was on the Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, with 1,798 of all classes, including 755 first, 684 second, and 354 third class passengers. The majority of them were German-Americans, and resolutions were adopted acknowledging the courtesy shown to Americans in Germany and expressing doubt about alleged atrocities. C. B. Wolffram was the Chairman of the committee and Van Santvoord Merle and Oscar Fehrer were among its members. The resolutions were signed by 787 passengers and a copy will be sent to President Wilson.

W. Z. F. C. Ridder van Rappard, Minister of the Netherlands to Washington, who was on board, said Holland had mobilized her army of 300,000 men to maintain her neutrality, and for that purpose only.

"I have heard reports," he went on to say, "that German troops have violated that neutrality by crossing our boundaries. The report is incorrect. At no point have the Germans put their foot on Dutch soil. Before I sailed from Rotterdam on Sept. 12, I conversed with Queen Wilhelmina at the palace in Amsterdam. Her fears are that this is to be a long and unprecedentedly horrible war."

George Stewart, one of the Directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, said that he was in Berlin on Sept. 2, which was observed as a national holiday to commemorate the victory of Sedan. Part of the celebration included a procession of German, Belgian and British prisoners and Russian horses through Unter den Linden he said.

Elias Spingarn, of 52 West Ninetieth Street, returned with his wife.

"We were at the Frankfurter Hof," he said, "when the Germans Colonel unfortunately heard my wife repeat a story she had read in a newspaper about the German Empress taking pity upon a desperately wounded French soldier and kissing him. He had us put out of the hotel that night. We took shelter in the home of a German friend with some other Americans. At 10 o'clock the next night a cavalry officer informed our host that all persons speaking English would be arrested and imprisoned. We escaped to Berlin, and were a little better treated. I talked with other Americans who were maltreated in Germany, and felt that I could not sign the resolutions on board the ship."

Dr. William Wallace Walker of 58 West Fiftieth Street, who returned with his wife, said they were in Berlin when the order for mobilization came. At that time about 20,000 tourists were there. As the young men under 25 had to go to war, the tourists had to run the elevators in the hotels and do nearly all the work except cooking. The Walkers motored nearly 300 miles to Berlin.

On the field in Grünwald, where the Olympic games of 1915 were to be held, 500 beds had been placed in the Jockey Club. Dr. Walker said. Accompanied by Dr. C. A. Timme and the President of the Board of Health of Grünwald, Dr. Grünning, Dr. Walker visited a part of this hospital.

"There," said Dr. Walker, "I saw evidences in the wounds of the use of dumdum bullets, and in many places saw the bullets themselves after they had been extracted. Most of the Germans in the hospital seemed to be seriously wounded, and I saw one young officer who had his arms and legs shot off begging his sister to be put out of his misery."

The Nieuw Amsterdam was held up three times by British cruisers before she got clear of the English Channel, and Capt. Baron was requested to send down his wireless apparatus, which was replaced after the liner was well clear of the land. On Sept. 18 the liner passed an iceberg 150 feet out of the water in latitude 46.47 and longitude 51.26.

In spite of the official denials made in London many of the 1,154 passengers from Liverpool on the St. Paul were positive that they had seen Russian troops passing through England.

Purser H. R. Bowden Smith of the Minnewaska, which brought 225 passengers from London, said that the most striking feature in England was the calm manner in which the people accepted the war as inevitable.

Out of 1,326 passengers on the Cameronia only three needed assistance from Mayor Mitchel's committee at the pier.

#### DIED CHEERING HIS MEN.

#### Victory Won, the Last Shell Killed Gen. Findlay.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of The London Daily Mail in France describes the death of Gen. Neil Douglas Findlay of the Royal Artillery as follows: "When at dawn on Saturday the British advance continued toward Soissons the enemy was fighting an exceptionally fierce rearguard action. A terrible shell fire was directed against our artillery under Gen. Findlay temporarily situated in a valley by the village of Prise. It seemed a matter of moments when we should have to spike our guns and Gen. Findlay saw the urgency for action.

"'Boys,' his voice echoed down the line, 'we are going to get every gun into position.' Then deliberately the General approached the regimental chaplain kneeling beside a gunner. 'Here are some of my personal belongings, chaplain. See that they don't go astray.'

"One by one our guns began to blaze away and the General had a word of encouragement and advice for every man. In vain his staff tried to persuade him to leave the danger zone. Our range was perfect, the German fire slackened and died away, and with a yell our men prepared to advance. The outburst came too soon. One parting shell, exploding in contact with Findlay's horse, shattered man and beast."

#### D'ANNUNZIO AS A "SPY."

#### Italian Poet Arrested in Paris, but Speedily Released.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Journal des Débats relates an amusing instance of Parisian vigilance against spies.

The famous Italian poet Gabriel D'Annunzio—who has remained in his apartment in the Avenue Kléber throughout the period of danger—while crossing the Pont des Arts paused to admire the beauty of the bridge and riverside scene which inspired him to sketch the towers of Notre Dame, around which he was writing at the same time verses in his native language.

The sight of a fair-haired, blue-eyed foreigner sketching overcame a watchful gendarme, whose suspicions deepened on remarking the incomprehensible writing. Amid yells from an indignant crowd the guests of whom next to the American Ambassador Paris is most proud was led away to the nearest Commissaire of Police, who released him immediately his identity was known.

### DROPS NAME OF GERMANIC.

#### White Star Liner, Now Building, to be the Third Oceanic.

It is understood that the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company have decided to change the name of the new liner under construction at Belfast from Germanic to Oceanic. Although the old steamship Germanic was for many years a favorite with American travelers on the Atlantic, in view of the feeling aroused in Great Britain by the war it is considered inadvisable to have a steamer under the British flag called Germanic sailing out of Liverpool.

The late Thomas H. Ismay, founder of the White Star Line, named his first steamship Oceanic. She was in service on the Pacific Ocean for many years after she left the Liverpool-New York service. He also had the second Oceanic constructed on a most lavish scale and it was his wish that there should always be a liner of that name sailing under the White Star flag. The recent loss of the second Oceanic off the north coast of Scotland gives the Directors the opportunity to hand down the name and fame to the third liner. She is expected to be launched at Belfast next March.

She will be 33,000 gross tonnage, with 22½ knots speed. In addition to carrying a number of lifeboats and two motor launches to tow them, she will have longitudinal bulkheads as well as those athwartships, and will be as unsinkable as engineering skill can make her.

### CANADA TO SEND 31,200.

#### Whole Force at Training Camp to Go in First Contingent.

VALCARTIER, Quebec, Sept. 21.—Canada will send 31,200 soldiers in the contingent which soon will start for the scene of war. This is nearly 10,000 more men than the British War Office asked for. Announcement to this effect was made tonight by Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, after a conference with Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier, and other Government officials. It was planned originally to send a division of 22,500 men, but now every officer in training here will be taken abroad and every man in camp who is fit for active service will go in the first contingent.

### MRS. BELMONT'S WAR FUND.

#### Aids Belgian Relief on Suggestion of Duchess of Marlborough.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has received several letters from her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, who has been engaged in Red Cross work in the hospitals of London, asking aid for the wives and children of the wounded Belgian troops there.

At the suggestion of the Duchess Mrs. Belmont has started a fund for this relief work, instead of going to her Hempstead residence for October. She will go to New York to further the undertaking.

## WAR TAX BILL TO BE RUSHED

Continued from Page 1.

bill provides "that upon gasoline, naphtha, and other similar products, obtained from crude, partially refined, or residuum oils, and suitable for motor power, there shall be levied and collected, and paid monthly by the producer thereof, a tax of 2 cents on each and every wine gallon so produced during the preceding month; and the tax ascertained to be so due shall be assessed and collected as other internal revenue taxes are assessed and collected."

#### Proposed Special Taxes.

The "special taxes" are provided for in Section 4 of the bill and include the following: Bankers will pay $2 for each $1,000 of capital employed. It is stipulated that in estimating capital surplus, and undivided profits shall be included. Savings banks having no capital stock and whose business is confined to receiving deposits or loaning and investing deposits and which do no other banking business are not to be subjected to the tax.

Brokers will pay $20. Any person having paid a special tax as a banker will not be required to pay the broker's tax. Pawnbrokers will pay $20; commercial brokers $20, and Custom House brokers $10.

Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities having more than 15,000 population will pay $100. To this clause of the bill is added an explanation as follows:

Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre; provided that museums and such edifices for

wise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

Proprietors of circuses will pay $100. Under this clause the tax is levied on "every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship, of acrobatic sports, or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this act" are given.

Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not especially mentioned in this section are taxed $10 each. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms will pay $5 for each alley or table. Under the heading of tobacco the following taxes are levied:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6; dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay $12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay $24; provided that dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 1,000 pounds shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed on dealers in leaf tobacco. Dealers in tobacco not specially provided for in this section shall each pay $4.80.

There are special taxes for manufacturers of tobacco. A manufacturer is required to pay a special tax as a dealer in manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes for selling his own products at the place of manufacture. The bill says:

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6; manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12; manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $24; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12; manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $24.

#### Proposed Stamp Taxes.

The stamp taxes are levied under what is known as Schedule "A." A tax of 5 cents is levied on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, of bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, and on each original issue whether an organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock. The bill says:

On all sales or agreements to sell or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank or by any delivery or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of such stock or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, a tax of 2 cents is to be levied.

With respect to the activities of Stock Exchanges, Boards of Trade, and similar places, there is to be levied upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value a tax of 1 cent, and a tax of 1 cent for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100.

#### To Tax Promissory Notes.

There is to be a tax on promissory notes, "except banknotes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents." The section relating to the tax on telegraph and telephone messages follows:

It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any telegraph or telephone line or lines to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the Collector of Internal Revenue for each of their respective districts, stating the number of dispatches, messages, or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of 1 cent; provided that only one payment of said tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines of one or more persons, firms, or corporations shall be used for the transmission of each of said messages or conversations.

Other taxes to be imposed under this section follow:

Bonds of all descriptions, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cents; certificates of profits, 2 cents for each $100 valuations; certificates of damage and all other certificates or documents issued by a marine surveyor, 25 cents; certificates of any description required by law and not otherwise provided for, 10 cents.

A broker's note or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for, 10 cents.

Every deed, instrument, or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed, when the consideration or value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents, and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Entry of any vessel, warp, or merchandise at any Custom House, 10 cents; not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

On every policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives, for each $100 or fractional part thereof 8 cents on the amount insured.

On marine, inland, and fire insurance policies one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part.

On casualty, fidelity, and guaranty insurance policies one-half of 1 cent on each $1 or fractional part.

On mortgages exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500 25 cents and on each $500 or fractional part in excess of $1,500 25 cents.

On passage tickets on vessels from a port in the United States to a foreign port if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5.

On every power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

On every power of attorney to sell and convey real estate or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not herein before specified, 25 cents.

Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, 25 cents.

YOU judge a hoss's age by his teeth, a tobacco's by its lack of 'em. Two years' agein' takes the "teeth" out of VELVET.

Velvet Joe

In the slow, careful curing of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is seen the result of more than 30 years' experience of the world's largest tobacco manufacturer. This curing makes VELVET a slow burning, biteless smoke, which combines the famous pipe qualities of Kentucky *Burley de Luxe* with an aged-in-the-wood mellowness. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

## OFFICIAL REBUKED BY O'SHAUGHNESSY

### Ex-Charge in Mexico, in London on Way to Vienna, Gives Advice as to Politeness.

### 600 MORE REFUGEES ARRIVE

### Most of Them from Southern Germany — Majority Have Enough Money to Bring Them Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, ex-United States Chargé in Mexico City, will leave London for the Continent tomorrow morning on his way to his post as Secretary of Embassy at Vienna. He will be accompanied by his wife and child, as well as by Countess de Colloredo-Mannsfeld, (née Iselin,) and her two children and by Miss Cecilia May.

Miss May is the fiancée of Col. von Rath, an attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, who managed to make his way safely into Germany some time after war was declared. When Miss May was asked when she would marry Col. von Rath she said laughingly, "As soon as I find him."

This romance is known to a number of Americans in London, and when rumors were circulated several weeks ago that Col. von Rath had been captured and imprisoned at Gibraltar after being taken from a steamship there were expressions of sympathy for the couple.

It was learned subsequently, however, that Col. von Rath was one of a few who escaped.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy visited the American Committee rooms at the Savoy Hotel today and was unrecognized when he sought some information. One person with whom he spoke was not over polite, and when he learned Mr. O'Shaughnessy's name he excused his brusqueness by saying that the situation here had caused a big strain. Mr. O'Shaughnessy nonchalantly replied:

"I, too, have recently had to face quite an unusual situation, but I was always polite, or I don't know what would have happened."

Several hundred refugees from the Continent arrived today, mostly from southern Germany. They said American Consuls had been sending couriers to small villages, telling Americans to depart, which was the only means they had of knowing that it was possible to get away.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The relief agents of the United States Government, who have been busy in London since the outbreak of hostilities, may not be able to bring their work to an end by Oct. 1 if today's influx of Americans from the Continent is a criterion of the number still to come from Germany.

Six hundred Americans reached the offices of the Relief Committee today. These are virtually all bona fide Americans and have unquestionable passports, and most of them are in possession of sufficient funds to take them back home. Only a few lack the sums necessary to pay for their passages.

These refugees say that not enough trains have been running in Germany to bring out all the Americans who wanted to depart. They wanted to come from the first, but were unable to find accommodations. They declare that several thousand American tourists are still awaiting transportation to the Dutch border.

The London Relief Committee, composed of American residents, intends to continue its work, no matter what is done by the United States Government.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, went yesterday to Falmouth to meet the American

# A&F

*The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World*

## "Dead Bird!"

The charm of the first flush—

The thrill of the retriever's half-challenging return—

The mental comfort of once again being close to Nature, in the brush and in the fields—

These are the hunter's reward.

Anticipation of the nearby season—preparing in thorough fashion at the Abercrombie & Fitch Store—is hardly less in enjoyment than the actual moment when your cry rings out, "Dead bird!"

It is the sportsman's own store, with the scent of Autumn leaves pervading every nook and aisle.

### Big Guns and Little Guns

In these gun racks will be found the largest assortment of representative sporting guns ever shown in America.

Every piece of tested accoutrement and every article of apparel for hunting known to the sportsmen of America and England.

Single-barrel shot guns from $5 to $450.

Double-barrel shot guns from $16 to $650.

In .44 calibre, 28 gauge, 20 gauge, 16 gauge and 12 gauge.

### The Key to a Full Game Bag

This house is the U. S. agent for Joseph Lang & Sons' handmade London Shot Guns—the finest guns in the world.

Detachable side locks, open readily with a key, single trigger. From $225 to $650.

Inspect the "under-and-over" Lang gun—the newest thing in the gun line.

*Write for Our Shooting Circular.*

### Dog Muzzles

The thoroughbred, comfortable kind—making a virtue of necessity—satisfying the Health Department, easy on the dog, and approved by leading dog fanciers. Bring your dog in and have him fitted—from 60 cents up.

Everything for a dog's comfort.

### Fall Sporting Clothes for Women

Errors may be passed in other dress—in a sportswoman's clothes they are inexcusable.

The new A. & F. Fall models are more practical and more attractive than ever before.

Three-piece shooting suits—skirt may be removed and used as cape in inclement weather, as shown in cut; $40 up.

Suits for town and country, golf and motoring, in Tweeds, Engadines and Swiss knit materials.

Coats with a mannish swing—capes and waistcoats.

Hats and boots for every costume.

*Write for Autumn Booklet on Women's Sporting and Country Clothes*

**Abercrombie & Fitch Co.**
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York


# $17,091 DAY'S GIFTS TO RED CROSS FUND

### Grand Total of Contributions to Local Branch Now Stands at $160,091.

### OTHER FUNDS GROWING

**Committee of Mercy Campaign Starts—Mrs. H. P. Whitney's $1,000 the First Donation.**

Contributions received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross, for the European fund of the national organization, totaled $17,091.92, making the grand total collected by the local branch of the society since the fund was started $160,091.92. The new subscriptions were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Through Dr. Dernburg | $15,232.50 | Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch | 25.00 |
| Suffolk Horse Show | 748.14 | T. L. Foulkes | 25.00 |
| Farrish's Chop House | 116.25 | Henry L. Dyer. Nurses, Loomis | 25.00 |
| Ladies, Nonquit | 115.00 | Mrs. F. Newton | 21.60 |
| Mrs. William H. Nichols | 100.00 | Anonymous | 15.00 |
| E. J. Muller | 100.00 | Mary E. Prior | 15.00 |
| Ariel Rowing C. | 100.00 | George J. Dyer | 10.00 |
| C. H. Kelsey | 100.00 | Mrs. George W. Powers | 10.00 |
| Fannie P. Mason | 60.00 | Phoenix Ladies' Society | 10.00 |
| H. B. Tompkins | 50.00 | Employes De La Vergne Co. | 13.75 |
| Mrs. I. R. Robinson | 50.00 | Mrs. D. H. MacDonald | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Julius Beer | 50.00 | A. L. Gifford | 5.00 |
| H. T. Tissington | 50.00 | W. J. Darrow | 5.00 |
| Church in the Gardens | 26.00 | G. R. Schmidt | 2.00 |
| | | Anonymous | 1.00 |
| | | Cash | .68 |

**For Belgian Non-Combatants.**

The fast growing fund for the relief of the non-combatant sufferers of Belgium was increased by $4,176 yesterday, and the grand total of the fund is now $50,686.29.

The new gifts acknowledged by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. Van der Eedt | $10 | Col. J. D. Brooks | $1 |
| Mr. Courtaisien | 5 | H. W. Bennett | 1 |
| Crois Francaises | 1 | A. L. Richards | 1 |
| Talbot Ewart | 100 | T. Bolling | 1 |
| C. S. Hedges | 5 | T. H. Hurlburt | 1 |
| A. B. S. | 1 | M. B. P. | 25 |
| W. A. Slater | 50 | John Howell | 25 |
| R. E. Breed | 100 | A. L. Gifford | 10 |
| Ogden Mills | 200 | L. de Mauriac | 2 |
| Anna Lambert | 5 | Owen Winston | 5 |
| S. F. C. | 20 | Margarethe Griffith | 25 |
| A. B. C. | 30 | N. T. | 100 |
| Mrs. W. H. Hyde | 10 | Mrs. J. C. Hoagland | 100 |
| John B. and E. T. Quertimmont | 10 | R. A. Carter | 25 |
| W. A. Curtis | 50 | H. N. Gardner | 10 |
| M. H. Taylor | 25 | J. Cavalier | 15 |
| W. H. Williamson | 25 | Emily H. Bourne | 40 |
| H. J. Hagermand | 25 | E. H. Outerbridge | 50 |
| J. H. Woodward | 100 | R. G. Hudson | 10 |
| P. S. Burchsart | 20 | Mrs. J. I. Kane | 50 |
| Julia Breed | 50 | A. J. Brien | 100 |
| J. G. Newcomb | 25 | Cash | 2 |
| A. J. Newbury | 13 | Gladys Conwell | 50 |
| C. H. Sorchan | 75 | Palmer Bros. Co. | 250 |
| Mrs. C. W. Harkness | 100 | F. T. Ackerman | 25 |
| W. T. W. | 5 | T. L. Massan | 10 |
| Gertrude Watson | 10 | A. T. Mahan | 100 |
| M. Dickinson | 5 | H. E. Mills | 5 |
| Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin | 50 | Alfred Cochran | 10 |
| Mrs. C. Hathaway | 10 | H. R. B. | 10 |
| Mrs. P. A. Turnure | 50 | H. R. B., Jr. | 1 |
| G. L. Ames | 100 | Marion H. Carter | 100 |
| Adam H. Ellis | 5 | G. E. Chisholm | 100 |
| F. O. Snedden | 25 | Isabel Cohen | 25 |
| Caroline L. Morgan | 200 | Mrs. R. C. Bushnell | 25 |
| Alfred Joretzki | 50 | W. R. Harris | 100 |
| Ralph M. Hyde | 20 | E. B. Kelham | 25 |
| Lucy B. Marks | 10 | K. L. C. | 5 |
| Ernest J. Higbie | 25 | John Hubbard | 100 |
| N. T. Wilson | 25 | O. Kauffman | 5 |
| Mrs. E. H. Harriman | 500 | Anonymous | 1 |
| A. P. Cobb | 10 | Mrs. F. Allen | 25 |
| John L. Wilkie | 25 | H. E. Gowtry | 100 |
| W. C. Orr | 25 | W. F. Morgan | 50 |
| E. V. Z. Lane | 100 | J. T. Morgan | 250 |
| | | J. C. | 5 |
| | | Dr. W. Tilerton | 10 |

**American Ambulance Fund.**

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, where wounded soldiers, irrespective of nationality, are cared for by a corps of American surgeons and nurses, has passed the $50,000 mark. These additional contributions, amounting to $2,724, were announced yesterday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. B. T. | $25 | L. de Mauriac | $2 |
| Mrs. F. Bodick | 5 | Dr. L. R. Morris | 100 |
| Mrs. F. Lowell | 50 | James Douglas | 100 |
| Henry H. Woods | 300 | E. L. Baylies | 50 |
| R. J. Eidlitz | 25 | Mrs. S. Metcalf | 100 |
| Mrs. E. Goodwin | 200 | Mrs. C. S. Hedges | 10 |
| Mrs. C. E. Hayden | 50 | Miss E. Kean | 50 |
| Col. by Mrs. F. L. Chapin | 132 | L. H. Kean | 50 |
| H. Fahnestock | 250 | Anonymous | 25 |
| Bessie S. White | 200 | R. S. Thayer | 1,000 |

The active campaign of the Committee of Mercy, of which committee Senator Root is the President, has begun. The offices of the committee are in the Fifth Avenue Building. August Belmont has accepted the Treasurership, and checks should be addressed to him, Room 336, Fifth Avenue Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. The first contribution to the fund was received from Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who gave $1,000. The money collected by this committee will be impartially distributed for the relief of non-combatants in all the warring countries. President Wilson has indorsed the work as planned, and the Vice Presidents of the committee are Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Miss Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Dr. Chas. W. Eliot. Donors are at liberty to designate which nation is to receive the benefit of their gifts.

The Secours National has been organized by Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister to France, to help the women and children of French soldiers and Belgian refugees.

The organization has already done good work in the distribution of food, clothing, and money, and in providing shelter. Contributions may be sent to Mrs Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street.

## ITALIANS CHEER ENGLAND.

**"Italy's Friend," Shouts Vast Throng Before Embassy in Rome.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Strikingly enthusiastic scenes were witnessed here today during the popular celebrations of the anniversary of the occupation of Rome.

An imposing procession of more than 100,000 people stopped in front of the British Embassy, and there was an enthusiastic demonstration. For ten minutes the crowd cheered and shouted, "Long live England, Italy's friend!" The applause was redoubled when the union jack was hoisted.

The procession included all classes of society, representatives of the municipality, Socialist and Radical leaders.

## WARNS UNITED STATES.

**German Paper Bids Us to Beware of the Furor Teutonicus.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The German press is greatly excited over the attitude of the American journals.

Papers like the Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's organ, are extremely hostile to the American press, saying it has been bribed by English capitalists and that America and all other countries should take heed of the furor Teutonicus.


52ND. YEAR
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RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING
in Fire-Proof Building
FIRE PROOF STORAGE
for Household Goods.
Founded in 1863
TELEPHONE
3567 COLUMBUS


# *HAVE WON AGAIN, THE SERVIANS SAY*

### *250,000 Austrians Flying From Drina After Three Days' Battle —Why Semlin Was Evacuated.*

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Servia, says:

"After several days of battle near Kroupani, ten miles from the Bosnia border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered a complete defeat and are flying in panic from the banks of the River Drina.

"The Servians, who called back their troops in Syrmia for this battle, are now advancing toward Svornik.

"On the River Save, an Austrian detachment tried to capture the town of Shabatz, forty miles west of Belgrade, but were thrown back with great losses."

## SERVIANS DID QUIT SEMLIN.

**Montenegrins Only Ten Miles from Bosnian Capital at Last Reports.**

NISH, Servia, Sept. 21.—The Servian Official Press Bureau today issued a denial of the report from Vienna that the Servians had retired from Semlin, in Hungary, opposite Belgrade, after losing 6,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

The report admits, however, that the Servians evacuated Semlin on orders from headquarters for strategic reasons. The retirement was accomplished in perfect order and the Austrians did not re-enter the city until two days later.

An official communication, reviewing the campaign, says:

"The enemy's attempt to cross the Drina on the Losnitza-Ratcha line have again failed, and all the Austrian attempts to cross the Save on the Mitrovitza-Shabatz front have also been unsuccessful. Nothing of importance is reported from the Save-Danube front.

"The enemy, retiring from Vishegrad, Bosnia, forty-one miles southeast of Serajevo, abandoned all his stores. Our troops seized 10,000 kilograms (about 44,000 pounds) of flour, 30,000 tins of meat, many blankets, a field hospital with 100 wounded and all medical stores, and forty railway wagons.

"The Montenegrins, after carrying the fortress of Fotcha and Goradda, in Bosnia, captured Jablon on Sept. 16 and took Rogatica on the 17th.

"The morale of our troops is excellent, but the Austrians are completely demoralized and are flying panic-stricken.

"The Montenegrin army is only fifteen kilometers (about ten miles) from the Bosnian capital and has captured a large amount of booty."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Montenegrin army is only ten miles from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, according to a dispatch received today by the Montenegrin Minister from the Foreign Office at Cettinje.

The Austrian army is retreating rapidly before the Montenegrins, abandoning rapid-fire guns and stores of all descriptions.

## GERMANY'S CREDIT SYSTEM.

**British Critic Thinks It May Collapse Under Defeats in War.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Westminster Gazette in an article on the internal condition of Germany, says:

"Germany has not proclaimed a moratorium and is proud of the fact. Instead, she has adopted financial measures entailing considerable risks. German business is transacted on a cash margin which to the English mind appears dangerously narrow, but under the pressure of the war credit is being enormously inflated.

"In the first place, the banks are doing everything possible for their customers, and it is quite probable that, owing to the great numbers of small banks in Germany, advances to firms of good standing have been made more rapidly than has proved feasible in England.

"Secondly, a war credit bank has been set up which has power to advance £75,000,000 ($375,000,000) upon securities.

"Thirdly, full scope has been given to local initiative everywhere throughout Germany. Credit banks are being projected or being established, with the idea of helping the small-man capitalist, guaranteed by a commune or co-operative society supported by the larger firms. The amount of credit which these banks are prepared to advance is amazing. At Frankfort, for example, it is proposed that credit to the amount of 10,000,000 marks shall be advanced on cash deposits of one-twentieth of that sum.

"A cash basis of 5 per cent. is extraordinarily small, especially when securities offered for the remainder are inconvertible. The experiment is only possible because the German mind, as revealed in the German press up till ten days ago, was full of confidence, owing to the advance of the army in France. The whole edifice of credit may collapse under defeats.

"Moreover, great though these facilities are, they are universally felt to be inadequate. Nobody seems to have any money. Everybody is being pressed to pay. Firms doing a foreign trade are said to be the worst offenders. Their defense is that they are also the worst sufferers. They have in their possession quantities of bills on London, the usual method of payment in international transactions, which they are, of course, unable to collect on maturity, and their case is that unless they can cover their losses by obtaining cash from their customers in the home market they will collapse. But their pressure is greatly resented and the German papers are full of protests against demands for cash passed at meetings of this or that industrial association.

"To add to the manufacturers' difficulties the closing of ocean routes has interfered with supplies of raw material and prices have gone up. Their best labor has been called to the front and, worst of all, there is no market. People are only buying necessaries and the textile trade, in particular, admits that there is no immediate prospect of disposing of stocks of goods not of use to the military.

"As for the export trade, though a great play is made of the possibility of doing business with neighboring neutral States and of transacting a world trade in neutral bottoms, the plain fact remains that orders are not coming in."

# IRELAND IS ALL FOR ENGLAND NOW

### Thomas Shanley, Back from Tour of Erin, Found No Pro-Germanism There.

### NO FEAR ABOUT HOME RULE

**Irish Papers Are United in Support of the Cause of the Allies.**

Despite all rumors and reports to the contrary, Ireland is all for England and the Allies just now, according to Thomas Shanley, the restaurateur, who returned yesterday on the Cameronia, after winding up his European experience with three weeks' automobile touring in every direction from Dublin. There are no pro-Germans in Dublin, and the enthusiasm over the war is more marked than it is in London.

Mr. Shanley had made most of his European tour before the war started, and the outbreak of hostilities found him on a train between Brussels and Ostend. On reaching London he was made a member of the American Committee.

"I went through twenty of the thirty-two counties of Ireland," said Mr. Shanley, "and I must tell you that, much to my surprise, and, I my add, gratification, the sentiment of the country is absolutely for the Allies. Why, the feeling in Ireland over the war is as intense as among the English themselves. Indeed, you see more evidences of feeling in Dublin than in England. People crowd about the bulletin boards and read the news with great avidity. In London, if you didn't see the bulletins and the soldiers in the streets, you would not know a war was going on.

"As for pro-German feeling in Ireland, there is no such a thing. People are confident that the Home Rule situation will now work out all right. The Irish papers are united in their support of the Allies. I was really surprised. It had been understood that the Germans were counting upon disunion in Ireland to keep England busy.

"The war has brought out the realization of a feeling that more or less did exist between England and Ireland. I do not believe England has always showed an appreciation of the fealty of Ireland to the cause of a friend, and that she has been suspicious. The present proves she has been wrong and she is now doing the square thing.

"It seems to me that England and Ireland are like the old case of the husband and wife who, because they were bickering, led an outsider to think he could lick the one or the other of them, but when he started in both pitched into him, uniting against a common enemy. They may have their little differences, but they are between themselves."

## BOER GENERAL RESIGNS.

**Commander of South African Forces Disapproves British Action.**

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Brig. Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers, Commandant-General of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has resigned his post because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandoes to conquer German Southwest Africa.

The official Press Bureau tonight gave out the text of the letter of resignation of Gen. Beyers and the reply of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defense of the South African Union.

Gen. Beyers reminds Gen. Smuts that in August he disapproved of the sending of commandoes (forces of Boer troops) to conquer German Southwest Africa, and expresses surprise that Parliament confirmed the resolution of the Government to conquer the German territory without any provocation of the Union by the Germans. He insists that a majority of the Dutch people in the Union disapproved of crossing the German frontier.

Referring to a statement that Great Britain had taken part in the European war for the sake of right and justice, in order to protect the independence of smaller nations, and to comply with treaties, Gen. Beyers points to the resignation of two British Ministers as evidence "that a strong minority cannot be convinced of the righteousness of war with Germany."

As to the protection of smaller nations, Gen. Beyers says: "I have only to indicate how the independence of the South African Republic and of the Orange Free State was violated, and of what weight the Sand River Convention was.

"It is said this war is being waged against the barbarity of the Germans. I have forgiven, but not forgotten, all the barbarities perpetrated on our country during the South African war. With very few exceptions all the farms, not to mention many towns, were so many of the Louvains of which we now hear so much."

Gen. Beyers denies that the Germans invaded South African Union territory. He declares that "if they did the Dutch and British would fight side by side in its defense," and that he would gladly lead them.

Gen. Smuts in his reply to the letter of resignation says that all the plans for operations against German Southwest Africa were made in consultation with Gen. Beyers and that his suggestions were largely carried out.

"Your bitter attack on Great Britain," Gen. Smuts continues, "not only is entirely baseless, but most unjustifiable, coming, as it does, in the midst of a great war.

"Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African war cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium and can only be calculated to sow hatred and discussion among the people of South Africa."

Gen. Smuts refers to the freedom given to South Africa by Great Britain, "which allows you to write a letter for which you would, without doubt, be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty."

The Minister goes on to say that the coast of the South African Union is threatened; that mail boats have been held up, and that the borders have been invaded by the Germans, and he concludes by declaring:

"I cannot conceive of anything more fatal and humiliating than a life of loyalty in fair weather and a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiment in days of storm and stress."

## POINTS ANTI-CLIMAX OF AGE.

**Rabbi Harris Preaches Sermon on War and Materialism.**

In his New Year's sermon preached yesterday in the Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris reverted to the beginning of Jewish and Christian history to show that the present war was being fought on a plane only slightly, if any, higher than that of the wars of the ancients. He compared the stages of civilization to emphasize that while the world had advanced much materially, it had not advanced ethically. He characterized the later half of the nineteenth century as "the anti-climax of the age."

It was not for us to say who was responsible for this war, Rabbi Harris said. The hands of few of the belligerents were absolutely clean, but he specified that one of the causes of the war was the fostering of militarism. While militarism did not exist exclusively in Germany, he thought certainly there it had been "fostered to a vicious extreme."

Rabbi Harris quoted German leaders from Bismarck to the present Kaiser to show the prevalence in Germany of the military spirit. "The philosophy of materialism at its worst," was his characterization of the teaching of Nietzsche, who, he said, encouraged the German national theory "that the advance of the country can best be achieved by material force."

In dwelling upon the barbarity of war, Rabbi Harris contrasted the estimates of the value of human life in times of war and peace, saying that the destruction of the cathedral and art works of Louvain had seemed more terrible to a world at war than the story told of corpses being so high in the streets of the city "that the soldiers could not get at their enemies in order to add to the pile."

"How terribly this brings out the contrast between the ethics of peace and war," he continued. "How stirred was the civilized world when 1,500 persons lost their lives on the Titanic—and now such a loss of life is a daily incident that gives little concern."

From this, looking into the future, Dr. Harris said that the growth of individualism among the people of the world, an increasing appreciation of the value of individual life, must insure permanent peace between nations.

"Even where monarchs, bureaucracies, and Governments, trained in the militant school, may be hesitant in relegating war to the past, the masses of the people must decide for peace," he continued. "If they decide, with an insistent note, 'We will not fight,' where is the power of Government to promulgate a war? The old standard set in the Crimean war, 'Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die,' must be rejected by the people. They are not pawns, but living beings. Theirs is to reason why. They must ask what right has a Government to plunge the land into war.

"The new peace crusade must exalt the value of the individual. Nothing is so lightly esteemed by war as the individual personality. It knows only the mass, cares only for numbers. It is prepared to destroy thousands of human beings, is destroying them at this very moment, to attain its end. Religion that has fallen into ignoble abeyance must step forward with its reminder that a human being is the noblest thing we know. The sanctity of human life must be deepened."

## BLAMES SECRET DIPLOMACY.

**Rabbi Wise Urges Women Be Consulted About War.**

The war was the chief topic taken up by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in his address at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. Dr. Wise held that it was wrong to consider war as an evil for which there was no cure.

"The one truly incurable thing about war," said Dr. Wise, "is its effect upon the nations participating. We must learn the truth that in war there is only one defeat, and that defeat perches upon the banners of every single combatant, giving a permanent loss to be suffered on down through the generations.

"I blame secret diplomacy for the present war—the diplomacy that passes bad money and substitutes political attitudes for moral attitudes. Secret diplomacy has long muttered, 'What is such a little thing as the Decalogue between nations?' and the result is the hell into which diplomacy, with its foul lies and hideous falsities of speech, has flung us. If two months ago the millions in Europe, later destined to be flung into war, had known from day to day and hour to hour what was happening in the Chancelleries of Europe, there could have been no war."

## THERMOMETER UP TO 91.

**Yesterday the Hottest Sept. 21 Since 1895—To Continue Today.**

It was the hottest Sept. 21 yesterday since 1895, according to Forecaster Scarr of the United States Weather Bureau. The maximum temperature was 91 degrees at 2 P. M. compared with 97 degrees on the same date in 1895.

The conditions will remain the same, the forecaster said, for today, but tomorrow it may be cooler with local showers. Fortunately, the humidity was low yesterday, only 28 per cent. in the afternoon, otherwise the heat would have been more oppressive. Many New Yorkers who had forsaken their straw hats on Sept. 15 brought them out again yesterday.

**Appeal for Needy Family.**

The father of nine children, although impeded by crippled hands, had been able, with his wife and eldest daughter, to meet the expenses of their household until he was obliged to go to a hospital for an operation. Recently he has got work as a watchman at $6 a week. This, with what his 17-year-old daughter can earn, is supplemented occasionally by the earnings of the mother at sewing; but their combined earnings provide only two-thirds of the needed income. The Charity Organization Society asks for $80 to aid the family for five months. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.


FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840 — HORNER SERVICE FOUNDED 1885

**GEO. C. FLINT CO.**
*and*
**R. J. HORNER CO.**

Due to the fact that new patterns for both houses were in process of manufacture before the combination our present exhibit of Fall Styles embraces two stocks.

This double production of new patterns is now crowding our twelve large floors to their utmost capacity, and, in order to make room for their display, and for the many pieces we have not yet been able to show, we offer

**SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT**

Furniture; Rugs; Interior Decorations.

**Flint & Horner Co. Inc.**
**20-26 West 36th St.**
**New York**



# GIMBELS

*Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.*

## Men's Suits at $19.50

### *Which We Are Glad to Present and to Stand Back Of*

RESPONSIBILITY for the garments it sells is one of the foundation stones of the GIMBEL Clothing Store.

If a Suit or an Overcoat bought here fails to square up with a man's expectations of it, we want the privilege of making things right.

GIMBEL Clothing is made according to our standards by a group of wholesale tailors selected by us for their ability to make good clothing.

It bears the impress of OUR ideas as to style, and bears OUR guarantee for quality.

All this by way of preface to the remark that the suits at $19.50, which we offer today, were slowly and carefully made for our regular stock, and are in no sense "sale" suits.

But they ARE exceptionally fine suits for this moderate price, as we invite every man who knows clothing to check up for himself.

*Heavyweight Blue Serge, Mixtures, Plain Colors, Black-and-White Effects, Tartan Checks*

**15 Distinct Models**
**45 Different Shades and Patterns**

Making a wonderful group of Suits to choose from at their price, $19.50.

All sizes, from 33 to 48, in all proportions. All the new touches, including roll fronts, longer coats; some with patch pockets.

Fourth Floor

**Please Take This As Definite Notice That**

## The GIMBEL Piano Club

**Will Close On Saturday, September 26th**

We have been more than gratified at the enthusiastic response to the present GIMBEL Piano Club.

It is evident that music-loving people have been eager to take advantage of the very low terms possible on Pianos and Player Pianos of such high quality. This is not surprising, when you stop to think that on the Club terms you can have a Piano of your choice in your home, and be playing on it and enjoying it, and PAYING for it, for hardly more than it will cost you to RENT an inferior piano by the month.

### The Instruments In This Piano Club Are All of Unquestioned Character

They include the Shoninger, with its proud record of three generations in one family of piano builders, our own beautiful and melodious Conreid, the splendidly built Milton, the pleasant toned Strohber, and the Cecilian Player Piano with its marvelous action.

But the impending alterations on the Eighth Floor cannot be postponed; the Club must close positively this coming Saturday night. Not all the instruments are sold, as this is written. There is many a fine Piano and Player-Piano, which you can secure between now and the closing of the Club, at a REDUCED PRICE and on the easy Club terms.

But whether or not any instruments remain unsold when the Club closes—and there will be very few—the Club prices WILL NOT BE IN EFFECT AFTER SATURDAY EVENING Except in the case of Coupons mailed before 6 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 26th. Thus

## You Have But Five Days More

in which to buy your Piano or Player-Piano, and profit by the Club's advantages.

If you have any idea at all of having a piano in your home this winter NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET IT.

The Piano Club includes

*Instruments that Are Brand New*
*Instruments that Have Been Used on Our Floors as Samples*
*Pianos Used But Put in Good Condition*

—some of these latter having been out on rental; others taken in exchange or "repossessed."

*You Can Buy An Upright Piano for as Little as $75*

Here is a specimen list, any of the instruments on which may be purchased for

## $5 Cash and $2 Weekly

**Upright Pianos**

| | Regular Price. | Club Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Conreid | $210 | $190 |
| Milton (slightly used) | 275 | 225 |
| Shoninger (slightly used) | 325 | 285 |
| Milton (used) | 235 | 165 |
| Strohber | 250 | 195 |

**Grand Pianos**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Conreid | $485 | $465 |

**Player-Pianos**

| | Regular Price. | Club Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Conreid | $450 | $415 |
| Conreid | 435 | 385 |
| Elwood | 450 | 395 |
| Strohber | 415 | 295 |
| Cecilian | 600 | 415 |
| Cadillac | 485 | 385 |
| Milton (slightly used) | 450 | 385 |

If you have been reading the advertisements of this GIMBEL Piano Club, and thinking that perhaps you would find out more about it, DON'T PUT IT OFF ANY LONGER, but come to the Piano Store and see the instruments; or, if you can't come, cut out and mail to us the attached Inquiry Slip.

**Inquiry Slip**

Without incurring any obligation on my part I should like to receive full information about the Gimbel Piano Club.

Name .....

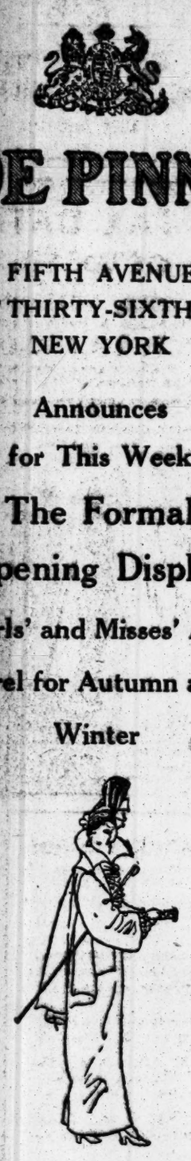
Address .....

T. 9-22-14.

# DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Announces
for This Week
The Formal
Opening Display
Girls' and Misses' Apparel for Autumn and Winter



Particular attention is invited to the exclusive De Pinna models in the Special Order Department, depicting the newest available ideas from London and Paris.

In the De Pinna adaptations of foreign styles, and in the many original models shown, the rule of rich simplicity has been faithfully observed.

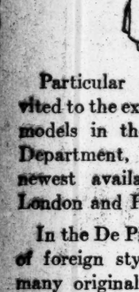
Imported materials and thorough De Pinna tailoring combine to sustain the reputation long established by this house, of presenting a higher type of youthful apparel than is to be found elsewhere in this country.

## DE PINNA
Ready-to-Wear Apparel for Girls and Misses

Includes extremely varied assortments of street and school dresses, afternoon and dance frocks, suits for all occasions and all ages, and a complete selection of coats.

The appropriateness of the model for each particular age or size is one of the unique attractions of De Pinna apparel.

### Coats for Little Girls



A number of attractive new models will be shown especially for this Opening Week.

One very desirable coat, of fine broadcloth, for girls of 3 to 6, lined throughout with silk and interlined, is priced at $16.50.

A number of new models in colored corduroys at $22.

### Girls' and Misses' Hats

All the newest things are shown in this Opening—dressy velvet hats, designed especially to go with the new coats and costumes.

Imported velours, for high school and college wear, and the new cloth and felt hats.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-Sixth St.


# CANDIDATES ACCUSE CHAIRMAN BARNES

### Calder, Hinman, and Hugo Charge Open Violation of Primary Law.

### SLATE SENT FROM ALBANY

**Details Given of Republican Candidates Frozen Out as the Result of Organization Deals.**

From the headquarters of both Job E. Hedges and Harvey D. Hinman, rivals of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor, came bitter complaints yesterday that Republican State Chairman William Barnes was using the prestige and machinery of his office to further the candidacy of Mr. Whitman.

Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, returning from a tour up-State, definitely charged Mr. Barnes with conducting propaganda in the rural counties up-State for the nomination for United States Senator of James W. Wadsworth, former Speaker of the Assembly.

Mr. Calder declared that the activities he ascribed to Mr. Barnes were in direct violation of not only the spirit but the letter of the Direct Primary laws. The statute specifically provides that the machinery of party committees or their funds shall not be employed for the nomination or defeat of any candidates in the primaries.

According to Congressman Calder the Barnes activities are being conducted from Albany. On his trip up-State Mr. Calder saw mimeographed slips, sent out from Albany, circulated among the enrolled voters by party workers in districts he visited which contained a slate to guide the "regulars" in their vote on primary day. Mr. Calder declared that the Barnes slate had this appearance:

United States Senator—JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr.
Governor—CHARLES S. WHITMAN.
Lieutenant Governor—FRANK S. SIDWAY.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM.
State Controller—EUGENE M. TRAVIS.
Attorney General—EGBURT E. WOODBURY.
State Treasurer—JAMES L. WELLS.
State Engineer—FRANK M. WILLIAMS.
Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—EMORY A. CHASE.

**Hugo Tells of Brooklyn Deal.**

Among the lesser candidates Francis M. Hugo, ex-Mayor of Watertown, who is a candidate for Secretary of State, came down to this city to see Mr. Barnes and demand that he keep his hands off and exert no pressure in favor of his rival, Mr. Cunningham of Ulster. He saw the State Chairman and came away utterly disappointed with his attitude.

"There is no doubt that I was sacrificed by the organization for the purpose of removing W. D. Cunningham as a rival of Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn for the nomination for Controller," said Mr. Hugo. "The decree went forth that Brooklyn must have this important place on the slate as the price for votes in Congressman Calder's home county for Mr. Wadsworth."

Samuel Strassbourger, a former Tax Commissioner, who lives in the Thirty-first Assembly District, under the alleged deal in Kings will have the "organization" fighting him as the remaining rival of ex-Senator Travis for the nomination for Controller. Ex-Attorney General Edward R. O'Malley will be in a similar position owing to the organization's support of his rival for the nomination for Attorney General, Egbert E. Woodbury. Ex-Mayor Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse, candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, has found no place on the Barnes slate either.

While the Republican County Committee here is in perfect accord with Mr. Barnes with regard to the nomination of District Attorney Whitman, it is regarded as likely that its general attitude of opposition to the "Old Guard" element in the State organization will be reflected by a very general support for such candidates discriminated against by Mr. Barnes and his friends up State. The Executive Committee of the County Committee has been summoned to meet this afternoon.

J. Calvin McKnight, campaign manager for Harvey D. Hinman, last night openly accused Mr. Barnes of improperly using the powers of his office in favor of Mr. Whitman.

"Mr. Barnes is not only taking an active part in the primary contest, but he is actually in charge of the Whitman campaign and improperly using the machinery and prestige of his office in an endeavor to nominate Mr. Whitman," said Mr. McKnight. "He sent for Mr. Whitman last Tuesday and held a conference with him. Then he sent for up-State county leaders and gave orders that Mr. Whitman must be put across. As an evidence of this we charge specifically that he directed the Chairman of the Republican County Committee in Schenectady, which had not declared its position, to call the committee together and indorse Whitman.

"This action on the part of Mr. Barnes, subsequent to his announced retirement, makes it clear that he is prepared to foist a dummy on the party as his successor and himself continue as the power behind the throne."

Job E. Hedges yesterday repeated his assertion that Lemuel Ely Quigg, the Ryan "accelerator," is backing the Whitman campaign.

**"Machine Fight," Says Hedges.**

"The contest for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination has been degraded into a scramble for control of the Republican State organization between the adherents of Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hinman," said Mr. Hedges. "Mr. Quigg, Mr. Barnes, Herbert Parsons, and County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig are the active backers of Mr. Whitman. Mr. Hinman's force is headed by ex-Gov. Odell, ex-Senator L'Hommedieu, ex-Senator Rose, former Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, and others whose political activities in the past have been the subject of marked factional disturbance.

"If Mr. Whitman is the full and free choice of the enrolled Republicans, why is it necessary for him to adopt methods which have long since been repudiated by even Tammany Hall? I think the nomination of either Mr. Whitman or Mr. Hinman would give rise to serious factional disturbances in the party. Mr. Whitman claims a vote for me is a vote for Hinman. Mr. Hinman claims a vote for me is a vote for Whitman. I claim a vote for me is a vote for the Republican Party."

District Attorney Whitman said last night that Mr. Hedges's assertion that L. E. Quigg was aiding his canvass was unjustified. He said:

"As for the charge of Mr. Hedges that I am seeking organization support, may I point out that Mr. Hinman has been seeking and obtaining organization support in various counties. But it is true the same cannot be said regarding Mr. Hedges. I have heard of no county organization that has declared for him. May I also point out that if the organization did not indorse any candidate at the Saratoga Convention it was due to me and my friends, although it is known to every person who was there that I could have had such indorsement for the mere asking."

Mr. Whitman declined to make any comment on the statement made by Col. Roosevelt in Kansas City corroborating the assertion of Lucien Bonheur that Mr. Whitman had told the Colonel he voted for him in 1912.

"I have denied Mr. Bonheur's statement," said Mr. Whitman. "The statement of Col. Roosevelt calls for no new denial from me."

Chairman Barnes, when Mr. Calder's statement was called to his attention, declined to say anything directly about it.

"I understand there are all sorts of groupings and combinations—a natural result of the enormities of the present law," said Mr. Barnes. "Each county seems to have its favorite candidates and its favorite combinations or slates. How many slates there are would take more time than I have to figure out. With nine State candidates, and I know not how many county and district candidates, the combinations must be legion."

## APPLES FOR WADSWORTH.

**Aged Woman Calls with Seven Sons and a War Story.**

Marie Louise James, 84 years old, hobbled into the headquarters of James W. Wadsworth on the third floor of the Forty-second Street Building yesterday morning. She asked for Mr. Wadsworth and it was with sorrow that she heard that he was out and not expected until late in the afternoon.

"I can't wait that long," she said. "I got to go home and cook dinner for my seven grandchildren, all of them men."

"Is there anything we can do for you?" a clerk asked.

"Yes, Sir, yes, Sir. Please give Mr. Jim these," and reaching into a basket which she carried on her arm she took out six freshly laid eggs and the same number of rosy red apples.

"Just please give Mr. Jim these from me," she continued, "and tell him I just come over to see him to tell him my seven grandchildren—all men—are bound to vote for him."

"Why are you so interested in Mr. Wadsworth?" asked the clerk.

"Well, Sir, you see it's this way," the crippled old woman answered. "Back in war times my old man was in old Mr. Jim's army. He done got hisself shot, and old Mr. Jim done picked him up in his own arms and carried him to the hospital. I ain't ever forgot that. Old Mr. Jim was the grandpap of the Mr. Jim. When I heard tell some folks were a-fighting to keep him out of the slate I jes naturally wanted to come over and tell him my seven grandchildren were going to vote for him."

Men at the Wadsworth headquarters had not the heart to tell this fine, loyal old woman that her seven grandsons could not vote for "Mr. Jim" because they lived in Passaic, N. J., but they insisted upon providing her with refreshments and a ticket to her Jersey home. A clerk was sent to see her on the proper car, and when on leaving he presented her with a campaign portrait of young "Mr. Jim," her joy knew no bounds.

## WADSWORTH MEETS CALDER

**Republican Candidates for Senator Speak at Brooklyn Meetings.**

James W. Wadsworth, ex-Speaker of the Assembly and Republican candidate for United States Senator, spoke on the same platform in Brooklyn last night with his rival for the nomination, Congressman William M. Calder. Mr. Wadsworth appeared at the Third Assembly District Republican Club at 104 Rapelyea Street just as Mr. Calder stopped speaking. The candidates greeted each other smilingly and shook hands when they met in the corridor of the clubhouse. They met again in the First Assembly District Republican Club at 113 Schermerhorn Street. Mr. Wadsworth made seven speeches in Brooklyn, the first at a dinner given by his friends at the Hamilton Club at Remsen and Clinton Streets.

"I am a partisan Republican," Mr. Wadsworth said, "but my partisanship will never lead me to the point where I would ever advise Republicans at Washington to indulge in captious criticism of the President at the present time." He urged Republicans to support a straight ticket and to insist upon candidates who could be trusted to uphold the principles of the party.

# WHITMAN RIDDLES GLYNN'S 'ECONOMY'

### Tells Brooklyn Republicans the Governor Juggled the Figures.

### NO SAVING OF $11,000,000

**He Quotes Official Records in Speeches in Eight Kings Assembly Districts.**

District Attorney Whitman, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, addressed crowded meetings at eight different Republican Clubs in Brooklyn last night. He was enthusiastically received everywhere. He said with frankness that he personally believed he would be nominated by an overwhelming majority at the primaries next Monday.

The District Attorney confined last night's speeches to the claims of Gov. Glynn that $11,000,000 had been saved this year by the Democratic Administration. Mr. Whitman asserted with his usual vehemence that these claims were untrue. He charged that the $11,000,000 mark had been reached by juggling of figures and that Gov. Glynn had thrown a burden on ex-Gov. Sulzer which rightfully belonged on Mr. Glynn himself. He charged that the Democrats were piling up bills which must be paid in the next Administration and that not a single Democratic office-holder had lost a cent by the "Glynn efficiency and economy."

What little saving there had been, Mr. Whitman charged, had been at the expense of worthy objects, such as prison and hospital construction and the construction of grade crossings in certain sections of the State.

Mr. Whitman went to the meetings with manuscripts containing statistics, which he said had been taken from the records in Albany. By means of these records he pruned the "alleged $11,000,000 saving" to a paltry $500,000, and even this half million, he said, would be eaten up by bills outstanding, which must be paid with next year's appropriation. The District Attorney said:

1. It has been stated publicly that some $11,000,000 has been saved the taxpayers by the Democratic administration in this State. I will show you that this is not true. The records tell a different story.

1. In December of 1913 the Legislature recommended, in response to special messages, appropriations amounting to $2,007,785.43, which was charged against the appropriations for 1913. Of course this showed a corresponding increase in the appropriations for 1913. But this money, available as it was, almost technically appropriated for 1913, caused a reduction of $2,067,785.43 in the sum necessary to be raised by appropriation in 1914.

2. The records show that the fund of $5,000,000, carried in the State Treasury as a business precaution, has been exhausted by the Democratic administration. The fact that this surplus is necessary to prevent temporary borrowings by the Controller is shown in Controller Sohmer's report for the current year. (Page 9.)

3. The records show that the Democratic administration has eliminated $1,202,000 in the appropriations for work which has been done for the State and for which the bills must be paid next year.

4. The records show that provision has been made for the Controller to borrow $250,000 against next year's appropriations.

5. The records show that all work on the elimination of grade crossings has been suspended.

6. The records show that practically all construction on new prisons, State hospitals, and charitable institutions has been suspended.

7. The records show that this alleged saving of $11,000,000 by the Democratic administration is made in part by the postponement until next year of every needed improvement that did not involve a Democratic salary.

What the alleged saving really means is that the next administration in this State must levy a direct State tax for the Democratic deficiencies.

Mr. Whitman told his audiences that he wanted them to hear his rivals for the nomination, Mr. Hedges and Mr. Hinman. Mr. Hedges did speak at many of the clubs where Mr. Whitman spoke, and he and Mr. Whitman met several times and exchanged greetings.

"My rivals are my friends," said the District Attorney. "After I am nominated we will be better friends than ever. The great Republican Party will be returned to power this Fall, and even if I am not nominated I will stand behind the man who is nominated."

Mr. Hedges, in all of his speeches, had attacked Mr. Whitman, but the latter, although he heard at least one of the attacks, did not reply. He distinctly said that he would not attack his opponents, even if he knew something against them. They were honorable men, he said, whom he was glad to number among his friends. Nor did he attack the Progressives. He did not even mention Mr. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor. Ex-Gov. Sulzer was mentioned only as a "burden carrier for Gov. Glynn."

The meetings were held at the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twlefth, and Seventeenth Assembly District clubs. Tonight the campaign will be carried into other Brooklyn districts.

**Tanner, Not Quigg, in Charge.**

Frederick C. Tanner, manager of Mr. Whitman's campaign, said last night: "I notice that my friend Judge Hedges says that Mr. Quigg is running Mr. Whitman's campaign. This is not true. I am running Mr. Whitman's campaign, and Mr. Hedges knows it. I have never met Mr. Quigg in my life, nor have I had any communication of any sort with him, directly or indirectly. He has never set foot inside of our headquarters nor communicated with anybody connected with it."

## SULZER TREASURY LOW.

**A. S. Dulin Says Largest Contribution Was Only $500.**

The disagreeable topic, campaign contributions, which figured so prominently in the Sulzer impeachment trial, was recalled yesterday by "Judge" Albert S. Dulin, who is in charge of William Sulzer's Progressive primary campaign. Mr. Dulin pointed out that comparatively little money was flowing in to the Sulzer campaign coffers.

"We have scarcely got any money at all," Mr. Dulin complained. "Just think of it, the biggest contribution we have received from any source is $500, and that was not given as a contribution to the campaign, but as an individual gift to the candidate to use as he sees fit. The automobile we have been using in campaigning up-State was donated by Charles B. Coyle, a Sulzer Progressive from Westchester County."

Mr. Dulin said that he understood Mr. Sulzer's rival for the Bull Moose Gubernatorial nomination, Frederick M. Davenport, who has the approval of Col. Roosevelt, is not receiving many contributions, either. George W. Perkins, according to Mr. Dulin, had declined to contribute to the campaign of either Mr. Davenport or Mr. Sulzer.

## DAVENPORT'S NAME STANDS

**But Court Has "Grave Suspicion" as to Petition's Validity.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Supreme Court Justice Chester today dismissed the action brought by Walter L. Rathborne to have Frederick M. Davenport's name removed from the Progressive primary ballot on the ground that many of the signatures of his nominating petitions were obtained fraudulently and that many of the signers previously had signed petitions nominating William Sulzer.

The Justice dismissed the action because, he said, there was insufficient time before primary day thoroughly to investigate the merits of the issues raised. He declared, however, that the allegations threw "grave suspicion" on the validity of the Davenport nomination.

Notice of appeal was filed late today. An attempt will be made to have the appeal argued before the Appellate Division, Third Department, at Saratoga, tomorrow.

In a statement issued tonight Mr. Davenport said he spoke for his associates on the ticket as well as for himself, and that none of the nominees had the slightest thing to do with the securing of a single signer. He added that all the nominees had absolute confidence in the carefulness and accuracy of William M. Chadbourne, who was Chairman of the committee which had charge of all the petitions.

# HEDGES SAYS QUIGG IS BEHIND WHITMAN

### "Told Me Two Years Ago He'd Make Him Governor," He Declares.

### HITS BARNES AND KOENIG

**They Ordered His Defeat, He Charges—Alludes to Becker Case and Failure of Indictments.**

Job E. Hedges, seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, spoke in eight Republican Assembly District clubs in Brooklyn last night. Mr. Hedges was in fighting form and punctuated his speeches with many emphatic declarations that prompted his audiences to applause. He spoke, in many cases, to the same crowds as his rival, District Attorney Whitman.

In his reference to Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hinman, Mr. Hedges was more personal than he has been hitherto. He excused this attitude by saying that certain Republican leaders, among whom he mentioned State Chairman Barnes and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, had not given him a square deal.

"And," he added, "when you can't get a square deal in the Republican Party it is time to come out and tell the truth."

He also said that he was saying about his opponents only what the public would say if one of them obtained the Republican nomination.

Mr. Hedges began his speaking at the Fremont Republican Club of the Second Assembly District at 176 Jay Street, and his address there was in general similar to the others of the night. He began by saying that he was the only one of the three Republicans seeking the nomination whose party regularity could not be questioned. He said he was the only one of the three who had not been to Oyster Bay.

"I want Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressives back in the Republican Party," he said, "but I want them to come to me at Albany. I won't go to Oyster Bay first and then try to get the Republican nomination. I have noticed that every Republican who has gone to Oyster Bay has gotten into trouble. This is true of both my opponents."

Mr. Whitman's duty, according to Mr. Hedges, is to serve out his term as District Attorney.

"He has a contract with the city to remain in his office," Mr. Hedges said. "If he leaves, he can appoint a successor for only one year, and then Tammany Hall, in an off-year election, will elect the District Attorney. Mr. Whitman owes it to the city, he owes it to his party, to remain in his office. If he does so and serves well, I will do all I can to get him any office he deserves."

He referred to the Becker case next.

"A man can't be Governor," he said, "on an indictment for murder. If that is so, let's change the Republican emblem from an eagle to an electric chair."

Mr. Hedges then said that Lemuel E. Quigg was Whitman's closest and cleverest political adviser, and had been for the last four years.

"I know this," he declared, "because Mr. Quigg himself told me two years ago that he was going to make Mr. Whitman Governor. I don't object to this. Mr. Quigg is a great 'accelerator' of public opinion, and I wouldn't mind having him for me, but if he were I would come out and say so. Why don't Mr. Whitman say Mr. Quigg is for him? Why won't he admit it?"

Mr. Hedges's final shot at Mr. Whitman was the remark:

"You may be sure that the public, the Progressives, and Democrats, and Independents, will ask many questions about the finding and dismissal of indictments."

Mr. Hedges implied that Mr. Hinman's anti-boss crusade was not sincere.

"Mr. Hinman," he said, "did not come out against the bosses until he made sure that Col. Roosevelt would come out for him."

Regarding the Republican leaders, Mr. Hedges accused them of unfairness and hypocrisy.

"I don't believe in the primary law and never did," he said, "and if I am Governor I'll do all I can to get it off the books. But while it's on the books I am going to obey it in spirit as well as in letter. Why don't Mr. Barnes and Mr. Koenig obey it in spirit? Why have they passed the word along that I am to be defeated while they are saying with their lips, 'Let the party chose'?"

Mr. Hedges also spoke at the Republican clubs in the First, Third, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

## ELECTION BETTING ODDS.

**Even Money on Calder, 3 to 1 He Carries the City.**

Fred Schumm, the Stone Street betting commissioner, placed $200 even yesterday that the next Governor would be a Democrat, and offered 2 to 1 that District Attorney Whitman would be elected if nominated.

Schumm also reported money in sight to back at "evens" Glynn's election if nominated, and was willing to place $100 against $200 on John A. Hennessy for Governor. Even money was quoted on Congressman William M. Calder for the Republican nomination for Senator in the primary election and 3 to 1 that he would carry the primaries in New York City.

## ROOSEVELT DRAWS CROWDS

**Tells Missourians That Whisky Is Usually Ally of Crooked Politics.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Kansas City, Mo., at noon today, and in Kansas City, Kan., just across the State line, tonight. In both places the halls were crowded, and at the noon meeting all the near-by streets were thronged.

Tonight, on the Kansas side, the occasion was like a holiday. An overflow meeting was arranged, but just as the Colonel finished his speech a heavy rain set in, and the open-air programme had to be abandoned.

In his address before the Jackson County Progressives Col. Roosevelt laid particular stress on the appeal made by the Progressive Party to the people to think out political problems for themselves.

"The fundamental appeal I have to make to the American people is that they be true to themselves," he said. "I ask you to review the problems before us today and then vote as you believe. If you honestly disbelieve in the power of the American people to govern themselves; if you fear that a pure democracy is not a safe instrument in this country; if you disbelieve our economic and labor platform, then vote against us.

"The Republican Party of today says to you, 'Don't abandon the party of Abraham Lincoln.' I say to you, 'Don't abandon the principles of Abraham Lincoln.'"

The Colonel asserted that whisky was usually an ally of crooked politics, and complimented the Progressive Party in Jackson County, Missouri, for "having the courage to face the issue while the other parties sidestepped."

The theatre where the meeting was held was crowded and there were many women present.




Why when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest individuals, yet cost less than others. public service cup co.




The Cammeyer Branch Store De Luxe today makes its bow to the New York Public at Fifth Avenue 381 Between Thirty-fifth & Thirty-sixth Sts

The untiring effort of fifty years is expressed pointedly in this store of shoe stores. We bespeak the consideration of a much tried and blase public for this store where both the service and merchandise are on a much higher plane than ever before seen in America.

CAMMEYER NEW YORK

GREENHUT'S
J. R. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
Next to the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

MAIN BUILDING

Study This List
*If Your Size Is Included, Don't Miss This Sale!*

Blue Serge and Fancy Suits
For Men and Youths Today at $7.95

There are about 350 suits in the lot, and WE CAN FIT EVERY ONE from the 15-year-old boy to the big man who wears size 52.

| Size Chest Measure | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Suits | 25 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 33 | 28 | 34 |
| Size Chest Measure | 39 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 |
| Number of Suits | 19 | 26 | 20 | 24 | 47 | 19 | 18 | 18 |

You see, in many of the sizes the number of suits is very limited. Therefore you MUST COME EARLY.

Many of these suits are of EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH QUALITY, and the only reason for letting them go at $7.95 is that the sizes are broken.

All in all, this is ONE OF THE GREATEST SALES WE HAVE EVER ANNOUNCED. The styles are fashionable, the materials are popular and good in quality. And even though the lots in the various sizes are limited, the sale is sure to prove very attractive for those who will only come early enough.

*Former Selling Prices up to $15; Sale Today at $7.95*

FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

We are the house to clothe the Chauffeur

And the primary reason for this is, that we are the one house in town which actually, openly, and unequivocally specializes on chauffeurs' clothes.

In other words, the Saks Motor Apparel Shop is just what it purports to be—an institution of motor apparel, where chauffeurs' apparel is a big and permanent feature of our stocks.

Ask your chauffeur to come in, Mr. Car Owner, and we will tailor him perfectly, correctly, and economically, with mutual satisfaction to the man who drives the car and the man who pays the bills.

Suits, $25 to $50
Overcoats, $25 to $70

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Third Shipment JUST RECEIVED

HEARN
Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

*Third Announcement Regarding*
*WAMSUTTA AND NEW BEDFORD SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES*
*at SALE PRICES*

During August we received but two shipments of our very large SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

WAMSUTTA AND NEW BEDFORD SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

We became oversold then, and only lately have filled all orders taken at that time....Some extra sizes caused part of the delay.

NOW THE FACTORY HAS CAUGHT UP

and we have just received a third shipment....For the benefit of those who were not in town at the time of this Great Special Offering we have decided to sell at Summer prices.

NOTE THE LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA SIZE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

| PILLOW CASES— | WAMSUTTA | | | NEW BEDFORD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42x36 | Worth .26 | Sale | .18 | Worth .27 | Sale | .20 |
| 42x38.2 | Worth .28 | Sale | .20 | Worth .29 | Sale | .22 |
| 45x36 | Worth .28 | Sale | .20 | Worth .29 | Sale | .22 |
| 45x38.2 | Worth .30 | Sale | .21 | Worth .31 | Sale | .23 |
| 45x40.2 | Worth .31 | Sale | .22 | Worth .33 | Sale | .24 |
| 50x36 | Worth .31 | Sale | .22 | Worth .33 | Sale | .24 |
| 50x38.2 | Worth .32 | Sale | .24 | Worth .34 | Sale | .26 |
| 50x40.2 | Worth .33 | Sale | .24 | Worth .36 | Sale | .26 |
| 54x36 | Worth .32 | Sale | .24 | Worth .34 | Sale | .26 |
| 54x38.2 | Worth .33 | Sale | .26 | Worth .36 | Sale | .28 |
| 54x40.2 | Worth .34 | Sale | .28 | Worth .39 | Sale | .30 |
| SHEETS— | | | | | | |
| 54x 90 | Worth .79 | Sale | .59 | Worth .84 | Sale | .64 |
| 65x 90 | Worth .94 | Sale | .69 | Worth .98 | Sale | .74 |
| 65x 99 | Worth $1.09 | Sale | .79 | Worth $1.14 | Sale | .84 |
| 65x108 | Worth $1.14 | Sale | .84 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 |
| 72x 90 | Worth $1.09 | Sale | .78 | Worth $1.14 | Sale | .84 |
| 72x 99 | Worth $1.14 | Sale | .84 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 |
| 72x108 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 | Worth $1.32 | Sale | .94 |
| 81x 90 | Worth $1.14 | Sale | .84 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 |
| 81x 99 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .94 |
| 81x108 | Worth $1.32 | Sale | .96 | Worth $1.39 | Sale | 1.06 |
| 90x 90 | Worth $1.25 | Sale | .89 | Worth $1.32 | Sale | .94 |
| 90x 99 | Worth $1.32 | Sale | .96 | Worth $1.39 | Sale | 1.06 |
| 90x108 | Worth $1.39 | Sale | 1.12 | Worth $1.47 | Sale | 1.18 |

Hemstitched Pillow Cases and Sheets, 5 and 10c. more, respectively.

A WORD ABOUT THIS LAST SHIPMENT.

It is not quite so large as were the previous ones, and while we will guarantee to deliver all orders taken in our departments, we will have to exclude all Mail or Telephone Orders.

These Are Only on Sale in Department
*at prices the lowness of which needs no further comment.*

Every housekeeper favorably knows or has a friend or neighbor who knows Wamsutta and New Bedford Sheets and Pillow Cases.

12TH GREAT FALL SALE
NOW ON!
Worth While Specials in Every Department
ON SALE 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.



By Rex Beach
THE AUCTION BLOCK

*Rex Beach's new novel has just been published and is for sale at your booksellers*

The story is written with all the author's well-known virility of style, and has more humor than any other of Beach's books

HARPER & BROTHERS

# HENNESSY ATTACKS MURPHY AND GLYNN

### Derides Governor's "Economy and Efficiency," Attacks His Appointments.

### "PROTECTS THE GRAFTERS"

### Scathingly Arraigns Administration and Says Party Must Be Purged or Punished.

John A. Hennessy, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, was enthusiastically received by a crowd of 1,000 last night at Orion Place and Broadway, Brooklyn. He said:

"This campaign by me and by those gentlemen associated with me is not a campaign against any Democratic organization. I have no quarrel with the Tammany Hall organization. I have no quarrel with the Queens County Democracy. This campaign is against Charles F. Murphy and the select coterie which assembles with him in the Red Room of Delmonico's. This campaign is against Mr. Murphy's ally, John H. McCooey of Brooklyn; his other ally, Packy McCabe of Albany; Mr. Farley of Broome, Mr. Kelly of Syracuse, and Mr. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo.

"I deny that they have the right to represent the great Democratic Party either of this city or State, and our fight is to bring back Democratic government to decency. Our fight is for a conscience Democracy. Our fight is for a Wilson Democracy as opposed to a Murphy Democracy.

"We want no man or set of men to have a proprietary interest in the Democratic Party. We don't want our taxes decided either in Mr. Murphy's Delmonico room or in his private rooms at the Oakland golf links, or in his country place at Good Ground, or in his magnificent suite in the Marlborough-Blenheim in Atlantic City. We want our taxes decided by legislators who have consciences.

"I promise you that if the Democratic Party does not defend itself at the polls on next Monday, then it may expect to receive a smashing defeat at the hands of the electors of this State at the polls on the first Tuesday of November. There must be in this election the earnest and resolute desire of the voters either to purge the Democratic Party or to punish it.

"I ask Martin H. Glynn to tell you tonight where he has caused any retrenchment, where he has cut down a useless bureau, where he has put two bureaus into one, where he has put one man out of office, where he has done anything to save your money.

"Who do you suppose is the penitentiary Inspector, the confidential Inspector of all the State's prisons of New York? There is the place that you would pick out a great big man with a great big heart to fill. He goes through all the State's prisons to report to the Governor and to the State's Prison Commission. He ought to be able to study the young fellow very carefully, the young man possibly sent to those prisons who is innocent. He ought to be able to study the middle-aged man, who has been there eight or ten years and who may have suffered. Well-mind you, this efficient Governor picks out the cashier of a poolroom for that position.

"And who does he put in there as Warden of Sing Sing Prison? A bankrupt plumber in Yonkers, leader of Mike Walsh's political crowd in the First Ward, unable to run his own plumbing business and gone into bankruptcy. They had to find a job for him and make him Warden of the greatest penal institution in the world.

"I can take you along the same lines. Take the Conservation Department, loaded up with high-priced men at $10,000 a year—the last one put in, Patrick McCabe of Albany. What is the Conservation Department for? To bring about the scientific study and protection of your forests and your streams, and your surplus water; to protect the game; to have fish hatcheries. There you want economy and efficiency.

"McCabe goes in. He could not tell a partridge from a goose. He could not tell a birch tree from a cherry tree. He knows nothing about our surplus water or the great development that it might bring about. That is the economy and efficiency of Martin H. Glynn.

"Why, they have one-legged forest rangers to put out your fires. Any fellow that can carry his little district gets a job. They dig down deep into the Treasury—your money—as if it came out of a well overnight and cast it along to build up their machines. And since Hughes went out of office, only three years and a half ago, they have added to the payroll of the State—and that does not mean, mind you, the contracts they have stolen, but the payroll of the State—$4,000,000, and this Mr. Glynn, who is prating about economy and who cut down the appropriations that were necessary to the efficiency of the State, has added to the payroll $902,000."

Mr. Hennessy named several State highway employes, whom he had accused of grafting in the campaign last Fall. After detailing charges of corruption against these men, he named different State jobs to which they had been appointed by Glynn.

"I'll tell you," he said, "that Martin H. Glynn was put into office to protect the grafters, and that is the only job he has done well."

He named a list of contractors whom he accused in detail of cheating the State. Under Sulzer's administration he said the graft had been discovered, the work stopped, and payment held up. When Glynn became Governor he said the work was allowed to go on below the specifications and the claims were paid.

"Compromise with criminals," he said, "is the standard of Glynn efficiency in office."

"After saying in his last message that he vetoed bills to the amount of $7,272,000, Glynn calls it 'a record of vetoes unprecedented in the history of the State, both as to amounts and as to character—the first attempt at retrenchment.' Let me tell you that Mr. Sulzer's vetoes were $7,325,440.02 in six months in office. But Mr. Sulzer did not veto money for sanitary arrangements in prisons. He did not veto necessary furniture for the State asylum. He did not prevent the feeble-minded women from being taken care of.

"He did not veto, as Mr. Glynn did, the appropriation for the cattle destroyed by the State Board of Health and taken from the farmers. He did not veto anything that belonged to humanity, yet Mr. Sulzer vetoes were greater than Mr. Glynn's although Mr. Glynn is depicted by a lot of ignorant editors as a man who brought economy into the State Government."

## APPLEBAUM'S NAME IS OFF.

### Court Rules Out Senate Candidate on East Side.

Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday signed an order restraining the Board of Elections from placing the name of Harry M. Applebaum, who for years was secretary to Timothy D. Sullivan, on the Democratic primary ballot for the office of State Senator in the Twelfth Senate District. The application was made by William J. Reilly, who charged that Applebaum had not been legally and properly named "on a petition signed by at least 254 Democratic voters in the district."

George E. Joseph, counsel for Applebaum, announced that he had wired Presiding Justice Ingraham, who is at Bar Harbor, asking that the Appellate Division be convened for the purpose of hearing an appeal from Justice Platzek's order prior to primary day, Sept. 28. No reply had been received up to a late hour.

Reilly charged that many of Applebaum's signers do not live in the district, and that fifty of the signatures had been forged. Applebaum denied the charges.

# SAYS OPEN MARKETS ARE TOO EXPENSIVE

### Controller Asserts Cost of Operation Is Not Justified by Results.

### CALLS PLAN AN ILLUSION

### Borough President Marks Asks for $29,800 with Which to Pay Salaries.

Opposition developed yesterday to the free markets by some city officials, who not only question the legality of at least two of the four open markets, but they dispute the right of Borough President Marks to establish and operate them. Controller Prendergast is particularly outspoken against the present method. It is pointed out by the opposition that New York City would have had markets already if Mr. Marks had not persuaded Mayor Mitchel to veto the Miller act, which provided for a Department of Markets.

After the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mr. Marks asked the members to meet in conference to discuss the market situation. The Borough President has already obtained $38,027 for physical improvements of market places, and he now seeks $29,800 with which to appoint a chief marketmaster at $4,000 a year; a deputy chief at $3,000; eight men to be in charge at $1,800 a year each; four men for the same work at $1,200 each; two messengers at $1,200, and a stenographer at $1,200.

The object of the meeting was to discuss whether the markets are to be controlled by the Finance Department, by charter amendment, or by such other means as may be thought wise. Those in favor of the markets are President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, President Mathewson of the Bronx, President McCormack of Richmond, and Mr. Marks. Those opposed are Mr. Prendergast, President Connolly of Queens, and President Pounds of Brooklyn.

"Mr. Marks suggested to the Board of Estimate today," Mr. Prendergast said, "that positions amounting to an annual cost of $29,800 should be immediately established for employes to care for the markets. I stated, and I now repeat, that the Board of Estimate must decide upon two courses. First, is it prepared to immediately establish a permanent market system? The other is, to what extent is it going to encourage and maintain a temporary system? I called attention to the fact that the markets so far started have in nearly all cases been established without warrant of law.

"I am not prepared to stand upon the legal basis of the case, but suggested that tomorrow at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen authority should be secured which would legitimize the voluntary efforts that have so far been performed on this question. I also took the stand that if the city is to provide a place for the people to sell their wares these people should pay a certain fee for the privilege, and that it is unfair to other dealers who have to pay rent and taxes to be exposed to the competition of people who do not.

"This pleasant illusion of open markets, like all other pleasant illusions presented to the public, means something for the public to pay for."

The opposition to the markets is felt keenly by Mr. Marks, who has hired a market master on his own responsibility. He pointed out that the market system in this city had been getting worse and worse, and nothing was done to relieve it until the four open markets were established.

"Objection to the new open markets has been raised because they do not bring income to the city," Mr. Marks said. "My answer is that the four places where these markets are now established never did bring any income to the city. They were dark, deserted places under the bridges, and one of these, the East Harlem Bridge approach, was a dangerous spot in the city and shunned by the neighbors. Now all these market spaces are alive, and are busy marts which must bring advantage to the city."

It is probable that the Board of Aldermen will be asked to legalize the Fort Lee Ferry and the Harlem Bridge markets at its meeting today. The Manhattan Bridge market is already legalized as a pushcart market.

## DEMOCRATIC TEXTBOOK OUT

### Dares Republicans to Attack the President's Policies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—"War in the East, Peace in the West. Thank God for Wilson," is the legend that appears on the front page of the Democratic text-book for 1914, issued today by the Democratic Congressional Committee and the Democratic National Committee. Most of the volume, which comprises 352 pages, is devoted to setting forth the achievements of the Wilson Administration. The book was prepared by a committee consisting of Robert Wickliffe Woolley, Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department; Senator Shively of Indiana, Representatives Taylor of Colorado and Reed of New Hampshire, and Richard L. Metcalfe of Nebraska, former civilian member of the Panama Canal Commission.

The book opens with a two-page challenge in the form of twenty-four questions asking the Republican Party which of the laws enacted by the Sixty-third Congress it proposes to repeal, if restored to power, and recites that every one of these laws was supported by Republican members of Congress. Next comes a chapter which recites in paragraphs fifty-two of the feats of the Wilson Administration and of the Democratic Sixty-third Congress. It is asserted that not since the Administration of George Washington has so much legislation of large moment to all the people been enacted by a single Congress, with the final session of this Congress not yet convened.

First of the chapters dealing with individual achievements is that entitled "The Wonderful Story of Watchful Waiting." It tells authoritatively of the handling of the Mexican situation from its incipiency down to the recent issue of President Wilson's order withdrawing the American troops from Vera Cruz. It contains interesting data, hitherto unpublished, to show that from the moment that President Wilson entered office he adhered to a fixed policy, the dominant note of which was "morality in diplomacy." Another chapter contains a hitherto unpublished statement by Secretary Bryan, telling of the negotiations leading up to the signing of peace treaties with twenty-six nations, whose population is in round numbers a billion.

Following this chapter are quotations from speeches of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and other Republican leaders condemning in unmeasured terms the policy of "watchful waiting" and excerpts from a letter and speech of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in which he brands the foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson as cowardly, and says he feels it his bounden duty to resign from The Outlook in order that he may be free to fight the present Democratic Administration for the manner in which it has handled international affairs.

### New Comet Becomes Brighter.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—A bright comet which was discovered by the Cape Observatory last Friday night is now visible to the naked eye. It is near the star Achernar, in the constellation of Eridanus.

## JERSEY PRIMARIES TODAY.

### Ex-Senator Prince Leads in Sixth District Congress Fight.

Primaries will be held all over New Jersey today. The Republican primary in the Sixth Congressional District has attracted considerable interest throughout the State because of the candidacy of former State Senator John D. Prince of Passaic County. The Sixth Congressional District is composed of the counties of Bergen, Warren, Sussex, and the northern portion of the County of Passaic.

Dr. Prince is a professor of modern languages at Columbia University. When a candidate for State Senator he was able to speak in French, German, Italian, and other languages to the foreign-speaking voters, of whom there are many in the Congressional district.

The polls are open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Owing to the large number of candidates in the field and the cumbersome ballots, it may take twenty-four hours to get the complete result.

In Essex County there are 35 Democrats and 36 Republicans contesting for 19 nominations to county offices. In the municipal contests in Newark, aside from the Aldermanic struggles, three offices are being contested for by nine Republicans. In the Eighth Congressional District the Democrats have Gerald E. F. McDonald of Harrison and Mayor Cornelius A. McGlennon of East Newark battling to be the next Representative. McDonald is seeking the nomination as a Wilson Democrat, while McGlennon is backed by the Nugent forces and the Wittpennites.

Representative Edward W. Townsend, "Chimmy Fadden," is being opposed for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth District by Michael J. Tansey, a Wilson Democrat. The Republican candidates are W. I. Lincoln Andams and Frederick R. Lehlbach.

## REVENUE CUTTER ASHORE.

### The Tahoma on Alaskan Rocks and in Grave Peril.

SITKA, Alaska, Sept. 21.—The United States cruiser Buffalo picked up an S O S call today from the United States revenue cutter Tahoma, which is fast on a reef and in serious danger ninety miles west of Kiska Island of the Aleutian chain.

The Tahoma has nine officers and sixty-three men aboard.

## SHIELDS NEW DETECTIVES.

### Magistrate Drives from Court Those Seeking to Study Sleuths.

Magistrate Appleton had the Essex Market Police Court cleared yesterday of spectators who had no business in the courtroom. Finally he ordered the court attendants to arrest every one in the courtroom who had not a good reason for being there.

"I don't want these loafers to get too good a look at the new detectives who have been appointed," he said.

### City May Compromise Land Dispute

Corporation Counsel Polk advised the Board of Estimate yesterday that it would be well to effect a compromise with the Harway Improvement Company concerning certain land, to which it claims title in connection with the Bensonhurst Storm Water Outlet of the Coney Island Drainage Canal. The Corporation Counsel took the view that there was sufficient doubt as to the ownership of the land to make it certain that litigation would ensue. The matter was laid over until Oct. 2.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POINTED shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, callouses, flat feet, fatigue, and all the ills that feet are heir to.

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# EVACUATION AWAITS TAX AGREEMENT

## United States Insists That Vera Cruz Customs and City Collections Be Validated.

## 1,300 REFUGEES TO LEAVE

## This Government Will Provide for Americans Alone—Reports of Villa's Recalcitrancy Exaggerated.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Garrison has sent a message to Gen. Funston, at Vera Cruz, directing him to inform Gen. Candido Aguilar that no date can be announced for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American forces until after that date is fixed by arrangement between the United States Government and the Central Government in Mexico. The Carranza Government had arranged for the transfer to be made to Gen. Aguilar.

Though no date has been fixed for the evacuation, it is insisted in Administration circles that there will be no delay in withdrawing the American troops and marines beyond that required for transferring municipal affairs and the Custom House at Vera Cruz to the Mexicans. Six transports have been ordered to Vera Cruz and will arrive there about Sept. 26. Three of the transports will be utilized by the navy in bringing home the 3,200 marines now at Vera Cruz. Most of the marines will be landed at Philadelphia.

Any delay in the withdrawal would be caused by the adoption by the Carranza Government of an unfair attitude toward the customs duties and municipal taxes collected at Vera Cruz during the American occupation. There is no indication that the Carranza Government will make trouble, and, if its course is fair, from the United States viewpoint, toward those who have paid these taxes, there will be no difficulty in arranging for the transfer of the funds collected to the Mexicans and the closing out of the American account.

**Double Payment of Duties.**

Neither the Huerta nor the Carranza régime has recognized the right of the United States to collect customs duties or taxes on Mexican soil. During the Huerta régime importers informed the American customs officials at Vera Cruz that the Huerta Government threatened to require the payment of the customs taxes for importations through Vera Cruz just as though the Americans had not collected them. This question was referred to Washington, and the Administration directed the American officials at Vera Cruz to inform importers and others at Vera Cruz that the United States would collect the customs dues and would do its best in an effort to influence the Mexican authorities against making a second collection.

Before turning over the funds in the Custom House at Vera Cruz the United States Government, through the State Department, will endeavor to arrange with Mexico for a recognition of what the Americans have done as a valid collection of customs. Likewise, efforts are being made to arrange for the recognition by the Mexicans of the validity of the municipal taxes collected by the Americans. All the municipal taxes collected in Vera Cruz have been spent, and American funds in addition have been spent on the municipal maintenance and improvement of Vera Cruz.

**Problem of Steamship Fines.**

In connection with the withdrawal of the American troops it is probable that some sort of arrangement will have to be made with respect to the fines imposed on the Hamburg-American Company for the alleged violation of Mexican port laws by its steamers Ypiranga and Bavaria.

The customs officers at Vera Cruz last May fined the Bavaria 118,685 pesos (about $56,000) for having discharged a large portion of her cargo, consigned to Vera Cruz, at another port before arriving at Vera Cruz, and for correcting her manifest after arrival at Vera Cruz. A fine was imposed on the Ypiranga, amounting to 894,950 pesos, for failure to discharge her cargo where consigned, for failure to correct invoices accordingly, and for discharging her cargo at a port other than that to which consigned.

The aggregate amount of these fines was $506,817. Gen. Funston informed Secretary Garrison that the American customs officials had no option, under the Mexican law, and had to assess the fines in the sums named. No appeal was taken on behalf of the vessels, and the presumption in the beginning was that, if further proceedings were to be had, representations would be made to the American State Department.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line did not pay the fine, but gave bonds in order that their ships might sail. The matter was taken up with Secretary Garrison, who was asked to allow it to remain in statu quo. There it rests, but there were indications today that it might be found necessary to give some consideration to these fines before arrangements are made for closing up American accounts at Vera Cruz.

**Care for Only American Refugees.**

Secretary Garrison expressed the opinion that the troops probably would be able to get away within a fortnight or so. The Secretary made it clear that the American Government would not undertake to care for any of the refugees in Vera Cruz except Americans, and that of the 300 nuns and priests there the Washington Government would assume responsibility only for the Americans. Church organizations of other countries, it is presumed, will pay for the transportation of the others, unless foreign Governments request relief.

Gen. Funston estimates that besides the 300 religious refugees there are 1,000 others who desire to leave before the evacuation begins. Secretary Garrison believes there will be ample accommodations for them on commercial vessels.

Conditions throughout Mexico are rapidly regaining a normal appearance, according to Consular dispatches. State Department officials had a report from Chihuahua saying the reports that Gen. Villa had arrested Gen. Obregon were untrue. The two men engaged in a heated argument over the method of settling the difficulties in Sonora, but afterward came to a definite understanding, and no ill-feeling resulted, both going to a dance together later in the evening.

Juan F. Urquidi, who has been placed in charge of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, announced today that Gustave Espinoa Mireles, who is Carranza's private secretary, was on his way to Washington. Constitutionalist agents here said they did not know why Mireles was coming, but they believed his mission embraced a conference with Rafael Zubaran, head of the Constitutionalist Confidential Agency in Washington.

## TALE OF MEXICAN REPRISAL.

### Vera Cruz Policeman Reported Executed on Visit to Orizaba.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 21.—A report has reached here that Constitutionalists at Orizaba today executed a Mexican policeman who had served here during the American occupation. The policeman got a short leave of absence to visit his family in Orizaba. He was arrested by the Constitutionalists there, and, the rumor has it, was summarily executed on the charge of having worked under the Americans here. This report has caused a panic among the police force here.

Two small steamers left here today bound for the United States, carrying more than a full complement of Mexican refugees, including many persons of prominence. Some of these were followed to the steamer by Carranzista agents who heaped insults upon them.

A rumor was circulated this afternoon that the Mexican gunboat Bravo was standing off this port to overhaul the steamers and take off the refugees. There was nothing to confirm the report, however. One of the steamers to leave the City of Tampico carries the Norwegian flag. The Captain said he would not deliver any of his passengers to the gunboat without resistance.

It was learned today that, owing to the taking of passengers off the Ward liners at Progreso, steamers probably would not touch there in the future.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 21.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, will issue a manifesto tomorrow, it is said, promising safety to all Federals who have been mustered out of the military service and to the people in general, except it be proved after investigation that they have been guilty of treasonable offenses.

## VILLA TO BE AT CONVENTION.

### Will Enter Capital with 34 Generals and Escort of 2,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21.—It is announced that Gen. Francisco Villa will arrive here Thursday accompanied by 2,000 of the men of his division. Villa will attend the convention of Constitutionalist chieftains on Oct. 1, and will be accompanied by thirty-four Generals who will be delegates from his army corps. According to the plans for the convention Villa is entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 men of his command.

Stringent orders were issued today by military headquarters that Constitutionalist officers must not occupy private houses or take automobiles without express authorization from the Governor in the Federal district. The new Governor of the district, Herberto Jara, entered upon his duties today.

Gen. Mucio Martinez, who was Governor of the State of Puebla during the administration of Huerta, has been arrested.

Dr. Atl and Dr. Krum Heller, accompanied by Col. Alfredo Serratos, one of Zapata's followers, have departed to confer with Zapata. The prospects of a satisfactory arrangement with Zapata are considered good.

A decree for a new note issue by the Government amounting to 130,000,000 pesos was issued today.

## J. B. CARTER LEFT $3,000,000

### Widow of Contractor Applies for Letters of Administration.

Mrs. Grace H. Carter of 272 West Ninetieth Street, widow of John B. Carter, the railroad contractor, who died on Sept. 10, leaving an estate of about $3,000,000, applied in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for letters of administration upon the estate. Mr. Carter left no will. His attorney, Charles A. Denneen, of 42 Broadway, said that the estate consisted of personal property in excess of $1,250,000 and real estate valued at more than $500,000.

Mr. Carter's largest holding in New York State consisted of 160 acres of land at Northport, L. I. He also held valuable real estate in Chicago and Louisville. Two weeks prior to his death he had received a $3,200,000 contract to build a road in St. Louis. He had built the Wabash Railroad extension into Pittsburgh and completed an $8,000,000 extension of the Western Maryland Road from Cumberland, Md., to Connellsville, Penn.

A daughter, Lillian Carter, of Atlanta, Ga., and a son, John B. Carter, Jr., of 272 West Ninetieth Street, together with the widow, are the next of kin.

## DOG BITES WOMEN 32 TIMES.

### Collie Pup, Maddened at Mate's Bath, Finally Is Shot.

Mrs. Delia Werner, who runs a boarding house at 450 West Forty-third Street, decided yesterday afternoon to give two collie pups a bath. She got a tub, placed one of the pups, which were about nine months old, in the water and covered it with suds.

The other pup, either through jealousy or because it felt that its brother was being abused, leaped at Mrs. Werner's throat. She threw some suds at the dog, but the collie got a firm hold of her arm, and when Mrs. Werner tried to beat the animal off her efforts resulted only in her arm being torn.

Mrs. Werner's screams called to her aid Mrs. Mary Board of 533 West Forty-fifth Street, who is employed in the house. Mrs. Board took hold of the collie, which sprang upon Mrs. Board's back and bit her. Both women fainted from fright, and from the wounds, and Policeman Hission of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was attracted by the turmoil, found them in a swoon.

Hission went after the dog with his nightstick, but finally was forced to shoot it. Dr. Holden of the Polyclinic Hospital said both of the women were in a serious condition. Mrs. Werner had been bitten twenty times, and Mrs. Board twelve. Both women were removed to the Pasteur Institute for precautions against rabies.

# EXPLOSION OF GAS IN SEWERS HURTS 5

## For Four Blocks on 42d Street Manholes and Paving Stones Were Thrown Into Air.

## SOME CRASHED INTO CARS

### Reserves Had to Battle with Excited Crowd of 2,000 to Make Room for Ambulances.

Exploding gas in one of the big trunk sewers in East Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock tore off thirty-five manhole covers in the four blocks from the East River to Lexington Avenue and on Third Avenue for a block north and south, causing injuries to five persons and damage to many buildings by broken glass. Heavy segements of the shattered iron manholes, paving stones, and asphalt were hurled 50 to 100 feet, and on the roofs of buildings in two instances. When the reserves got there from the East Fifty-first and Thirty-first Street Stations they had to battle with 2,000 excitable spectators to clear the thoroughfare so that ambulances from Bellevue and Flower Hospitals could reach those who had been hurt. The injured were all workmen who were going home at the time of the accident. They were:

LYNCH, THOMAS, 756 Second Avenue; body cut by a piece of manhole; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MONAHAN, TERENCE, 219 East Forty-second Street; cut in the abdomen by broken iron; taken to Flower Hospital.

McCORMACK, JOHN, 500 Third Avenue; shock and bruises.

COVENE, SABASTINO, Cliffside, N. J.; wounds in head and face by broken glass.

McKENNA, ANTONIO, Cookstown, N. J.; cut on head and face, shock and bruises.

McKenna, Covene, and McCormack were in a crowded Forty-second Street car, westbound, which had stopped at Third Avenue, and were injured when half a ton of broken iron and stones were hurled against the car, breaking the windows and woodwork on the side on which they were sitting.

Mrs. Sara Konisky of 242 East Forty-second Street, who was pushing her baby in a carriage in front of the public school building near Third Avenue, was knocked down and the perambulator overturned without injuring her child. Windows in St. Bartholomew's Club and parish house, between Third and Second Avenues, were shattered to the fourth floor.

Flame spurted high from the holes in the street immediately after the explosions, which the firemen quickly extinguished by flooding the sewer. The first explosion came from near the river and the others followed at a few seconds interval. Firemen and employes of the Department of Sewers agreed that the explosions were due to an accumulation of gasoline, which had probably been ignited by a spark from the electric current when a car was switched from a crossover track at First Avenue. Inspector Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles said it was the most destructive sewer gas explosion in his experience.

In July there was a smaller explosion on Forty-second Street, and on Aug. 2 another explosion set fire to the dock at the East River. At that time it was supposed the tide had backed into the sewer, preventing the gas accumulations from flowing out.

Policeman Thomas McGill of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was knocked down at Third Avenue when parts of the manhole cover were hurled against the floor of the elevated. Martin Davey, motorman of a car, was blown through the open door of his car at Third Avenue, and Acting Battalion Chief Geo. J. Fox and his driver, George R. Burns, were nearly overturned in their wagon as they raced across the avenue just as the explosion occurred there.

## PLANNING FOR KARLUK MEN.

### Survivors, Now on the Cutter Bear, to be Sent to Vancouver.

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 21.—The eight survivors of the lost whaler Karluk, of the Stefansson expedition, who were taken from Wrangel Island by the schooner King and Wing and transferred to the United States revenue cutter Bear, are still on the Bear under the care of the cutter's physicians. The four Eskimos who were rescued at the same time were landed at Nome. All the party except William L. McKinlay, the scientist, are suffering from frozen feet.

The Captain of the Bear plans to take the survivors to Dutch Harbor, where they will be transferred to the steamship Senator, which will land them at Vancouver. Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, formerly commander of the Karluk, who is in charge of the men, will go to Ottawa to make his report to the Canadian Government. The mail boat Silver Wave, arriving here yesterday, brought news that the Karluk relief steamship Corwin, formerly a revenue cutter, while returning from Wrangel Island, had struck an uncharted rock off Cape Douglass, about half way between Nome and Teller. The cutter Bear at St. Michael was notified by wireless of the Corwin's plight and in reply said she would leave immediately for Cape Douglass and try to dislodge the Corwin.


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BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship. $3.00 $2.50 $2

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1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad St.
PATERSON—192 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av.



Men accustomed to drive good cars are our readiest converts. They recognize in the Hup all the elemental goodness possible in any car, at any price.

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YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway
PATERSON, N. J.: 181 Market St.
NEWARK, N. J.: 843 Broad Street

ASK FOR WALK-OVER SHOES
O'Sullivanized
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN



# $930,000 Per Week Paid for Hudson Cars

## $235,600 in One Day
### By Individual Buyers

The day before this is written—September 15—the sales made to users on the HUDSON Six-40 were 152 cars. That is, yesterday buyers of new cars paid out for HUDSONS $235,600.

The average for the past four weeks is $930,000 per week—because that is the limit of output. We are building and selling 100 per day. That is five times as many—*five times, mark you*—as we sold at this season last year.

And we had no war then—no talk of war's depression. Our average sales have more than trebled since this war began.

## That Means That Hudsons Rule This Field Today

In July—when we brought out this new model—we trebled our output to cope with demand. Yet on August 1—despite our best efforts—we were 4,000 cars oversold.

We shipped *by express* nearly 1,000 cars to minimize delays. That's an unprecedented act. But thousands of men waited weeks for this car, when every rival had cars in plenty. Nothing else could satisfy a man who once saw this new-model HUDSON Six-40.

## Five-Fold Increase an Amazing Thing

Consider this fact: The HUDSON has long been a leading car. Every model has for years been designed by Howard E. Coffin.

In the HUDSON car Mr. Coffin has brought out all his new advances. And the demand for his models—long before the advent of this HUDSON Six-40—gave HUDSONS the lead in this field. The first HUDSON Six, inside of one year, became the largest-selling Six in the world.

Think what a car this must be—this new HUDSON Six-40—to multiply that popularity by five in one year. And to do it at a time like this. Think how far it must outrank all the cars that compete with it. Think what tremendous appeal it must make to car buyers.

Think what a car it must be when, in times of slow sales, men pay $930,000 per week for it. And they would pay more if we had the cars to deliver. They yesterday bought at the rate of 50 per cent more cars because 152 cars arrived.

## The HUDSON Six-40 now far outsells any other car in the world with a price above $1,200.

### See the Car That Did It
### Howard E. Coffin's Best

Come now and see this model—the car whose record is unapproached in the annals of this line. You will see a quality car sold at a price which is winning men by the thousands from lower-grade cars.

You will see a class car—in many respects the finest car of the day—which is sold at one-third what class cars used to cost.

You will see how clever designing and costly materials have saved about 1,000 pounds in weight. And in this light car—the lightest of its size—you will see one of the sturdiest cars ever built. You will see a new-type motor which has cut down operative cost about 30 per cent.

You will see new beauties, new ideas in equipment. You will see new comforts, new conveniences—scores of attractions you have never seen before.

They are all in this masterpiece of Howard E. Coffin, who has long been the leading American designer. This is his finished ideal of a car—of the man who is conceded to be final authority.

Mr. Coffin has worked for four years on this model. And the whole HUDSON corps has worked with him—47 able engineers. Part by part, every detail of this car has been brought to its final refinement.

This is the coming type. This lightness, this beauty, this economy, this price are new-day standards which men are demanding. And this quality—Howard E. Coffin's level best—is the least that men who know will take.

## Come This Week—Sure
### Now's the Time to Choose

This is the time to pick out your new car. Next year's models are out now. You have seen what the field has to offer.

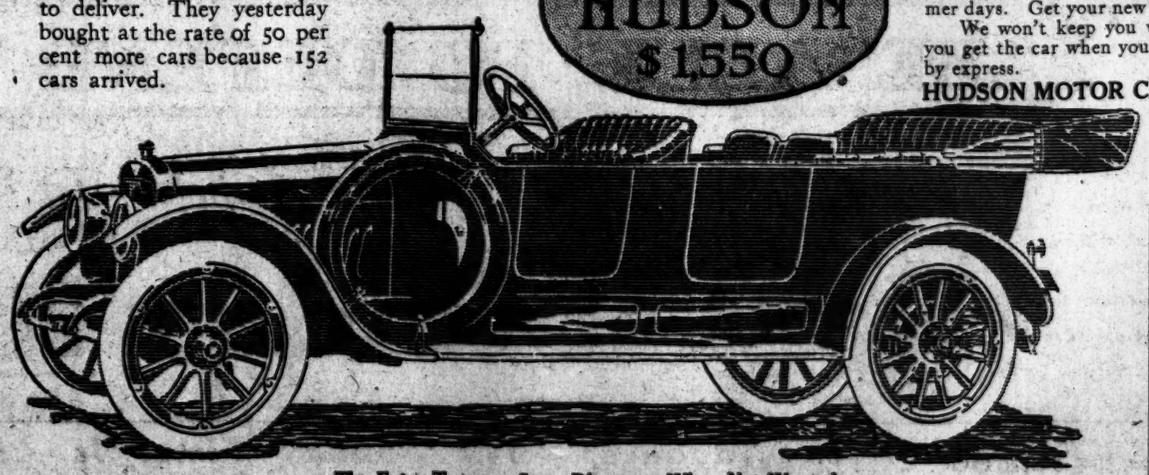
If you buy a class car, this new HUDSON Six-40 is the car you'll want. The exclusive features which have won such an avalanche of favor are bound to appeal to you.

Come now, because the best touring months are before you. Don't miss the bright, cool Indian Summer days. Get your new car and enjoy them.

We won't keep you waiting. We will see that you get the car when you want it if we have to ship by express.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Six-40 HUDSON $1,550



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Five New-Style Bodies
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3-Passenger Roadster $1,550
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4-Passenger Coupe $2,150
Limousine, $2,550
All Prices f. o. b. Detroit

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Broadway at 64th St., New York
1184 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
Open Evenings

## LASSEN PEAK EXPLODES.

**New Eruption of California Volcano Accompanied by Slight Earthquake.**

REDDING, Cal., Sept. 21.—After a night of muttering and rumbling Lassen Peak exploded today in a sharp thunder clap which rocked the houses at Macomber Flat, a distance of nine miles from the mountain.

The eruption today is the forty-eighth since the volcano awoke to life on May 30 and the first that has been accompanied by an earthquake.

At the time the shock was felt—3 o'clock in the morning—the activities of the mountain were not pronounced enough to make themselves visible from a distance, but at 6 o'clock a vast volume of sulphurous, ash-laden smoke and steam was seen pouring from a fissure one mile below the older vents.

The mountain now has four craters—the ancient one, still sealed; the new main crater adjacent; a third crater formed by the eruptions of the last three weeks, not far below the main crater, and the fissure blown open today.

Twice yesterday the two new craters spouted clouds of smoke, but today they were inactive, while the lower vent was furiously busy. Smoke and floating ashes veiled the entire mountainside.

## STRICKEN BLIND IN COURT.

**Nervousness May Have Caused Woman's Sudden Affliction.**

A woman startled the Gates Avenue Court yesterday by rising to her feet and shrieking:

"I cannot see. I am blind, I am blind."

Then she fainted. Court attendants took care of her until she was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that a nervous strain centring in the optic nerve had suddenly destroyed her sight. She was Mrs. Lida Rose, 42 years old, of 34 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, who had been waiting to be called to the witness chair. Dr. Leacock said the nervous strain involved while she was waiting to be called probably caused the affliction.


## You Want Foot Comfort

YOU want it now—in the hot, sweltering Summer more than at any other time of the year.

Drop in at one of our stores today and let us fit you with Signet Shoes. Feel comfortable as an old shoe as soon as you try on a pair. A long period of shoe comfort and long wearing satisfaction is ahead of you.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3rd Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.


# BIG MARCONI PLANT TO BE SEIZED TODAY

**Government Expected to Take Over Control of Wireless Station at Siasconset.**

**UNDER NEUTRALITY BAN**

**President Griggs Fails to Reply to Secretary Daniels's Letter About Message from the Suffolk.**

The Government is expecto to take over today the control of the Marconi wireless station at Siasconset, Mass., the most important of the Marconi stations now operating under a United States license. This information was received last night from Washington, where it was stated that Secretary of the Navy Daniels would take this action as a result of the failure of President John W. Griggs of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America to reply to the letter mailed him by Secretary Daniels on Saturday.

In that letter Mr. Daniels asked for an explanation of the recent transmission of an alleged unneutral message from the British cruiser Suffolk to an address in New York City, and Mr. Griggs was told that unless the Marconi Company co-operated freely with the Navy Department in the enforcement of the neutrality regulations it would be necessary to order the closing of the Siasconset station.

Mr. Griggs was informed by THE TIMES last night of the news from Washington. He was at his home in Paterson, N. J., and said over the telephone that it was the first he had heard of the matter. He said he had received Secretary Daniels's letter yesterday, but had not had time to frame his reply. He seemed surprised when told that the station probably would be seized today.

"Maybe they will send a battleship, but I don't know," he said.

**Daniels's First Telegram.**

About three weeks ago Secretary Daniels telegraphed to Mr. Griggs and asked for an explanation of the transmission of the message from the cruiser Suffolk, pointing out that the transmission seemed to be a clear case of violation of the neutrality regulations of the Government. Mr. Griggs replied on Sept. 9, saying that "there was nothing in the message or the circumstances under which it was received to take it out of the ordinary provisions of the law of this country," and he added that in the event the Secretary differed with the Marconi Company as to the law involved in the matter "we shall welcome any legal action that will decide which of us is correct."

The letter sent to Mr. Griggs on Saturday between the receipt of Mr. Griggs's reply to his telegram and the answer sent Saturday, Secretary Daniels submitted the case to Attorney General Gregory for an opinion. Mr. Gregory informed the Secretary that the President had full authority "in view of the extraordinary conditions now existing" to close down, take charge, or even operate the Siasconsett station, "should it be deemed necessary to secure obedience to his proclamations of neutrality."

**Daniels Will Return Today.**

Secretary Daniels, who was not in Washington, will return to his desk in the Navy Department this morning, and the Marconi controversy will be immediately brought to his attention by the naval officials in charge of the enforcement of neutrality on the part of wireless telegraph companies. It was asserted last night by naval officials that Mr. Daniels would not hesitate to seize the Siasconset station.

It was suggested yesterday that the department might follow the same course it did in the case of the taking over of the Goldschmidt Wireless Station at Tuckerton, N. J. It placed a naval officer in charge and operated the system with wireless operators from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. Lieut. Felix Gygax was placed in charge. A few days ago the plant suddenly became disabled, and the trouble proved to be the burning out of a generator. A Government board was appointed to investigate, and it is understood this board will make its report today. The report says that it was purely an accident.

## COLD DON'T KILL GERMS.

**They Live for Months in Frozen Delicacies, Experimenters Report.**

While it has been generally agreed among scientists for a long while that disease germs can be destroyed by heat and that food substances are sterilized by boiling, there has been considerable difference of opinion as to whether bacteria could exist in frozen substances. To settle the question a number of experiments were made recently at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a report on them has been made public.

Low temperatures do not destroy bacteria, the report says, but preserve them in a dormant state, from which they become even more active than usual when again brought into the heat. Such frozen foods as ice cream, sherbet, and milk and egg mixtures favor the existence of harmful bacteria, apparently, because they furnish physical conditions that are protective to the germs, the report states, and typhoid germs live for many months in frozen delicacies.

## SING SING FOR GONDORF.

**Wire-Tapper and Two Accomplices Receive Prison Sentences.**

Charles Gondorf, leader of the "wireless wiretappers," who was convicted last week of grand larceny before Judge Swann in General Sessions, was sentenced yesterday to Sing Sing for not less than five or more than ten years. He was charged with stealing $4,500 from Eugene Adams of London.

Adams testified that he met Gondorf through a man who was his companion on the trip from Europe, who presented him as a racing manager for the Vanderbilts. Adams was taken to a fake "Jockey Club" on West Forty-ninth Street, and, after he had failed to put up any money on wagers, was induced to show $4,500 at Gondorf's request that he display the money to show Gondorf's good faith on a bet. As soon as Adams produced the money a raid by fake detectives took place and Adams's money was seized.

Charles Carbonell and Jacob Cohen, who participated in the hold-up of Adams, pleaded guilty yesterday after Gondorf had been sentenced. Carbonell, as a second offender, was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months, while Cohen received a sentence of from one to three years.

## CONFESSIONS CAUSE ARREST

**Umbrella Dealer Charged with Receiving Stolen Goods.**

Julius Kupfer, an umbrella dealer, of 332 East Houston Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Armstrong of the District Attorney's office on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He was held in $3,000 bail for examination tomorrow by Magistrate Appleton in the Essex Market Court.

Kupfer was involved in confessions to Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer by Isdor Klein and Otto Kossuth, clerks employed by Charles Schoolhouse & Son, silk dealers, at 248 Fourth Avenue, who were arrested last week. According to their confession, the two clerks were led to steal by a clerk employed by another firm, who, they assert, took them to Kupfer. The umbrella dealer, it is charged, agreed to buy silk which the young men should send.

**Bronx Teacher Drowns in Surf.**

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Miss Elizabeth A. Birch, 28 years old, of 2,497 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned in the heavy surf at Bradley Beach yesterday. She was a school teacher in New York, and had spent the Summer at Bradley Beach. She and her brother James were down for a final week end. When the young woman called for help her brother went to her and brought her out, but she expired as he was getting her to the beach.

# SAYS SOCIALISM LIVES DESPITE WAR

**Belgian Minister, Who Came Here to Complain of War's Atrocities, Speaks on Ideals.**

**WIPE OUT NATIONAL BONDS**

**Socialists Praise Highly the Neutrality Declaration of President Wilson.**

Two thousand Socialists, assembled last night at the Harlem River Casino at Second Avenue and 127th Street, gave an enthusiastic reception to M. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of State in the Belgian Cabinet, and one of the principal leaders in international Socialism, when he declared that in spite of the fact that millions of Socialists were fighting in European armies, the International was not dead. M. Vandervelde was one of the Belgian Commissioners who came here to lay before President Wilson alleged instances of German atrocities.

The meeting was called by the Russian Social Democratic group with the avowed purpose of raising funds for the relief of Russian revolutionists and Socialists who had been compelled to leave their homes in Germany and Austria and take refuge in Switzerland, but while the gate receipts were devoted to this purpose, the refugees were mentiond only incidentally. It was the first Socialist meeting in New York since the war began, and most of the speakers spent their time telling the audience that the apparent collapse of Socialist ideals was not as bad as it seemed.

M. Vandervelde, whose speech, delivered in French, was afterward interpreted by Morris Hillquit, began by explaining that he had come to this country on the Belgian diplomatic mission, but that he had not lost interest in international ideals. He explained why every Belgian felt it imperative to resist the Germans, especially after they had begun to wage "a war of vengeance and extermination."

He declared that every capitalistic Government was guilty of the war, but that there was yet hope for something better. "You in the United States," he said, "represent the Internationale in a nation. Tonight I have heard representatives of the hostile nations speaking in various languages. It is a sign that national bonds can be wiped out. You should go further, and make it not the United States of America, not the United States of capitalism, but the United States of Socialism and the world."

Abraham Cahan, the Chairman, in introducing M. Vandervelde, observed that American Socialists did not blame, since they did not understand, the abnormal psychology which led the Socialists of England, France and Germany to support their own countries; but "every civilized human being," he said, "was a Belgian when Belgian neutrality was violated." He also praised President Wilson's neutrality, and said that Socialists would do well to follow his example.

Morris Hillquit, speaking in English, said that the war was the most stupendous crime of the capitalistic regime. He declared that in the race of armaments and colonial expansion the Socialists were the only ones whose voices were raised in protest; and that since "the powers of greed have triumphed over the powers of brotherhood" they should not be reproached.

## JAMES D. BELL PENSIONED.

**City to Pay Assistant Corporation Counsel $3,500 a Year.**

James D. Bell, for more than ten years Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office at a salary of $10,000 a year, was retired yesterday by the Board of Estimate on a pension of $3,500. He is a civil war veteran.

The right of Mr. Bell to a pension had been questioned on the ground that his services to the city had not been continuous. Corporation Counsel Polk said he considered the pension had been earned in conformity with the Charter. Notwithstanding this opinion Borough President Matthewson voted against the retirement.

## CASHIER SHOT BY BANDITS.

**Probably Mortally Injured When He Prevents Bank Robbery.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Three robbers entered the Franklin Park Savings Bank at noon today and shot Walter Joas, the assistant cashier, who was alone in the place, when he resisted their attempt to get at the cash drawer. After Joas had injured one of the men with a blow on the head the robber's comrades carried him to a waiting automobile and escaped.

Joas was shot through the right lung and probably will die.

## CITY BREVITIES.

The Metropolitan Magazine Company brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the New Fiction Company for $3,250 damages and costs. The defendant is said to be using as a cover for its October issue a picture which is, with a few alterations, the same as one which the plaintiff copyrighted.

After being closed for repairs for three months Trinity Church will open for services on Sunday, Oct. 4, the day designated by President Wilson for special prayers for international peace. After that date Trinity will resume services at the regular hours.

Conrad Shanahan of 429 West Fifty-third Street, a trackman on the Ninth Avenue elevated structure, fell to the street at 111th Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday and was killed.

Three fourteen-year-old Italian boys escaped from the Mount Loretto Home on Staten Island yesterday morning. They spent seven hours walking about in this city and were then taken in charge by a man known to the police under several aliases. He led them and took them to Police Headquarters. From there they were returned to the institution.

A man who said he was William J. King was arrested last night charged with robbing the cash register of the Sherwin-Williams paint store at 136 West Thirty-second Street, with another man, who escaped. None of the stolen money was found when he was searched at the police station.

William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association of this city, sent a telegram yesterday to Senators Root and O'Gorman, urging that the appropriation for the improvement of New York Harbor be embodied in the annual Rivers and Harbors bill. Mr. Marble said that the completion of the Panama Canal and conditions created by the war emphasized the necessity for the speedy completion of the harbor improvements here.

The Thomas J. McManus Association, the Democratic organization of the Eleventh Assembly District, held its annual Summer night's Festival last night at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Some 5,000 persons were present.

## FIRE AT MAXIM'S HOME.

**A Shed Burned, but Some Thought Laboratory Was Blown Up.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Sept. 21.—A fire in which there were several explosions occurred this evening on the place of Hudson Maxim, and started reports that the laboratory of the inventor had blown up while he was experimenting with explosives.

Mr. Maxim said last night that it was only a tool house which had burned, and that some shotgun shells had been exploded by the heat. He attributed the fire to spontaneous combustion of linseed oil and rags, and said that he had never done any experimental work in the tool house.

The New SAXON $395

## What Will the Saxon Do for Me?

What you are most interested in is what the Saxon car will *actually do* under the conditions in which you would use it.

The best answer is what it has done in public tests and in the grilling grind of daily service for 6500 users in every part of the country. One Saxon owner writes us that he averages 30 miles per day at a cost of 16c.

Another owner says that he just finished a trip of 248 miles and consumed only 7 gallons of gasoline. He says: *This ride convinced me that the Saxon will do anything any other car will and a little bit more.*

3389 miles in 30 days, from New York to San Francisco, sped a Saxon recently on its now famous Lincoln Highway tour, making a record of 30 miles per gallon of gasoline.

Sturdily built, handsome in appearance, uncommonly smooth riding and with a rugged, powerful motor, the Saxon is *the best two-passenger automobile in the whole world at anywhere near the price.*

We want you to know the Saxon better *—to personally inspect its quality features.* Don't delay, for the demand for Saxons is increasing daily.

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
251 West 57th St., New York City, N. Y.

Essex Auto Company, Newark, N. J., Distributors for Northern New Jersey.



## The Wise Old Miller

knows there are as many grades and kinds of Corn Flakes as there are grades and kinds of flour.

To tell the best—the kind that affords the biggest money's worth and most satisfaction to the consumer—is easy for the old miller or food expert.

But the purchaser who doesn't know, must be protected. That is why the producers of the very finest Corn Flakes didn't call them "Jones' Corn Flakes" or "Smith's Corn Flakes."

These **Superior Corn Flakes** were given a name that is distinctive—

# Post Toasties

The average housekeeper has, likely enough, tried some of the various "Corn Flakes" on the market. To realize the perfection of taste in toasted Indian corn—cooked, rolled and seasoned with sugar and salt just as it ought to be—one should order **Post Toasties.**

These famous Corn Flakes have been the favorite for years among chefs and food connoisseurs. They come ready to eat in sealed packages with an **Inside Container** that keeps this delicious food crisp, fresh and clean for the table. And the price is no higher than the cost of ordinary kinds.

Insist on your grocer supplying the **Superior Corn Flakes**—

**Post Toasties**



NO INSERTS

NO COUPONS

NO COSTLY BOXES

25% CASH SAVING On Your Smoke Bill

## Lord Salisbury

**100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes**

*You have had*
10 cigarettes for 10c, 100% Turkish

*You have had*
20 cigarettes for 15c, Blended

*You have never before had*
20 cigarettes for 15c, 100% Turkish

*Try Lord Salisbury Today—*
In The New Foil Package 20 for 15c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1914.


## EXTEND THE POSTAL UNION RATES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Excepting the commendatory expressions of Congressmen made to questions embodying the idea of cheaper postage rates to South American countries put to them by THE TIMES's Washington correspondent, we know of no discussion of this important subject by men interested in the exchange of intelligence and trade with the Southern Continent. Yet the same reasons apply for making a two-cent letter rate and cheaper rates for newspapers and periodicals and for packages sent to Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and the other South American countries that apply in the cases of Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama.

It is the earnest purpose of the United States to cultivate friendly relations of trade and intercourse with the nations to the south of the Panama Canal. A five-cent letter rate and a second-class rate of 1 cent per two ounces, with correspondingly high rates for commercial papers and samples of merchandise, will not promote that purpose. In the absence of postal treaties with South American countries it has become customary to take advantage of the cheap rates obtaining with Great Britain, which has such treaty understandings, by sending mail from this country via British ports for transshipment a second time across the Atlantic to its destination, subjecting it to useless carriage and delay. How can American merchants compete with European merchants who can communicate with the South American countries more quickly and more cheaply than they? The extension of American banking facilities to South American cities should be followed by the establishment of cheaper rates of postage.

## THE IMPROVING BANK POSITION.

The banking figures are the promptest and least disputable reflection we have of conditions of trade. It is encouraging to find that they indicate a situation which is improving, even though it leaves something to be desired. It takes time to slow down such a huge machine as the banking organization of a nation, and it was not to be expected that the effect of the war would be reflected during August. It was not until September that there was any great reduction of bank business, or rather the business of the country done through the banks. For the first week of September there was a decrease for the country of a quarter, and for the second week of 37 per cent. In the third week, however, there was already a reduction of the decrease to 28 per cent. The tendency to improvement is stronger than the average betterment indicates. The reason is that the effect of the war is greatest in cities like New York, and is explained by the closing of the Stock Exchange. The bank clearings in New York for the second week of September decreased exactly half, but last week showed a decrease of only 39 per cent. Those are for the most part mere trade losses, not industrial declines. They indicate check to business, not losses through doing business.

The country has not stopped doing business, and is not making any such decreases. The further away you go from the cities the better conditions are. Outside the seven chief cities of the country the decrease in bank clearings was only 22 per cent., and was 8 per cent. better last week than the week before. There are not a few centres where the bank clearings show improvement of 30, 50, or even over 100 per cent. Such gains do not indicate trading gains, but actual creation of wealth. They indicate the cashing of the crops, and are prophetic of a farmers' buying power which cannot be exercised without vitalizing every industry.

All these interests ought to pull together for the good of all, not pull against one another for a share of what may be gained by destruction. The interior banks might well have a heart for the distress of the reserve banks, which are helping the interior when their own business is so much worse than that of the interior.

## THE GREAT CRIME AT RHEIMS.

The Germans explain that Rheims was bombarded because it was "on the battle line of the French." The orders said to have been issued to spare the cathedral may not have been received in time. Gunners who are credited with sufficient skill to send shells into the carefully concealed headquarters of a commander five miles away were seemingly unable to avoid hitting the thirteenth century towers, in spite of the Red Cross flag flying from one of them. After Louvain, Aerschot, and Termonde, Rheims, a city whose art treasures expressed the noblest spirit of the mediæval world and the Renaissance, a city whose very pavements were historic, has been reduced to ashes. Germany "regrets the necessity" of the bombardment, but it is not to be excused. The crime affects all the civilized world. The German idea seems to be that the French should not have been near Rheims. The great cathedral was the very epitome of French history, the beautiful symbol of the growth of a mighty nation, but German soldiers had bloody business to do in that neighborhood and the French should not have dared to defend their famous old city. The destruction of Rheims, and especially of the cathedral, will likely be remembered as a critical incident of the war. It will be said freely, too freely perhaps, that it proves the insincerity of the excuses for the destruction of other cities and famous buildings. Granted that the war is excusable from any point of view, the priceless treasures of Rheims, which belong to all Christendom, might have been spared.

President ELIOT, a letter from whom on the war spirit and modern democracy appears on this page, reminds us that history has never ceased to call the destroyers of the Alexandria Library "fanatics and barbarians." Can history deal more gently with the destroyers of the cathedral of Rheims? Mr. THOMAS HASTINGS, the American architect, commented yesterday on the familiar fact that in the wars of 700 years this splendid architectural monument was spared. Certainly the spirit that dominates the present invaders of France indicates a "fundamental trouble with civilization," as President ELIOT indicates. This wanton act of the Krupp destroyers is in keeping with bomb dropping on sleeping non-combatants, the floating of mines to destroy fishing boats and passenger steamers, and the exaction of huge ransoms "long held to be a "method appropriate only for brigands and pirates."

In view of the barbaric ferocity which has distinguished this war, President ELIOT's remarks seem of extraordinary pertinency. Ferocity may beget ferocity. The Germans had not seemed ferocious hitherto. The other nations have kept them company in building up huge war machines. Is there to be reprisal for Rheims with shot and shell and torch if the Allies reach Germany, as it is now not unlikely that they will? The ideal of national greatness, which we believed, only a few weeks ago, was not confined to this country and Canada, the ideal of freedom, industry, righteousness, and good will must be endangered if the war endures. If the opponents of Germany feel that they must fight with their enemy's weapons if they are to win, they have a terrible example to follow. The inevitable sacrifice of human life is appalling enough, but in war that cannot be avoided. The wanton destruction of a monument of the centuries, which fitly represents the sacrifice of many good men through the ages, could be avoided. The German guns have caused an irreparable loss to France, but the injury this shameful act will put upon Germany will be as hard to bear.

## EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.

If Gov. GLYNN would pay some attention to "that excellent piece of advice, 'Know thyself,'" he would spare his friends a good deal of mortification. Another proverb to which he might devote some study is "Shoemaker, stick to your last." In Albany, saying nothing and giving the State a business administration, he wins commendation. Talking and playing politics, he invariably puts his foot in it. On the eve of the Sulzer impeachment, when as its prospective beneficiary a dignified silence was required of him, he rushed into print with a personal attack on SULZER. He retired ingloriously from an untenable position into which a foolish desire to talk had betrayed him when the question of employing Mr. WHITMAN to prosecute the graft inquiry came up. He should not talk.

And he should not play politics. His Tammany appointments were imagined to be a shrewd political play, yet it must be evident to him by this time that they are the great stumbling block in the way of his election. And to put stumbling blocks in the way of one's own election is not good politics. In his latest public appearance he has done both of the things he should not do; he has talked and he has played politics, and none of his previous mistakes in those lines has been quite so melancholy. He was to address a peace meeting under the management of Mr. HEARST. In his prepared speech he paid a high tribute to the President, but when he came to deliver it that tribute was omitted and replaced by one to Mr. HEARST, and he was even guilty of the absurdity of picturing Mr. HEARST and the President as standing "shoulder to shoulder." The explanation the Governor makes does little to remove the disagreeable impressions made by that passage of his speech. If the idea, already suggested by Mr. GLYNN's trip to Chicago in the custody of Mr. HEARST, that he is that gentleman's candidate and was forced upon the Murphy machine by him, becomes a fixed belief, and if the people get the idea that he will do in large matters as in small what Mr. HEARST tells him, it may be an injustice, but he has only himself to blame.

Mr. GLYNN has given the State a good business administration of its affairs and has effected praiseworthy economies. The public is by no means unfriendly to him. He can make it unfriendly by playing politics, a game for which he has no more aptitude than District Attorney WHITMAN and in which he displays a capacity for doing the wrong thing.

## THE COMMISSION'S EXPLANATION

The Interstate Commerce Commissioners explain their delay of a month before beginning hearings upon a subject which has been before them for years, has been heard until the country is sick of it, and which the Commission decided wrongly twice. The excuse or apology makes the matter worse. The notice of hearings is the "usual" notice, as though this were a usual case, and not one of emergency. And the Commission wishes to give the shippers equal opportunity to prepare to meet the case which the railways have already prepared. There can be no "usual" notice because there is no other case like this. There is no other case in which the Commissioners have been proved wrong out of their own mouths and by the rejection of their decision by the common sense of the country. No other case was ever so thoroughly understood, and overripe for action which shall end the case, instead of beginning it over again.

It is doing less than justice to the railways to do more than justice to the shippers. They were heard as thoroughly as the railways. The trouble arises from the fact that the Commission already has given sufficient attention to what was said on behalf of the shippers. What there is new about the case applies to the railways, not to the shippers. The shippers' credit is better than the railways', and the railways' credit just now is vitally important to the country. The country is not threatened by the disturbance of its own credit through the sacrifice of a billion or two of shippers' securities owned abroad and sent here for gold. The shippers cannot separate themselves from the misfortunes of the railways if they assist in destroying the railways' credit. This is so clear that the shippers might better agree with the railways than avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by the Commission.

An agreement between leading railways and leading shippers might very well be the basis of a decision by agreement, to be entered by the Commission pro forma. Not all shippers nor all railways could be included in such a settlement. There are some shippers who cannot agree with other shippers. There are some railways whose needs cannot be satisfied by a decision covering the case of other railways. But there are a surprising number of shippers who are in the same boat with the railways, and a settlement meeting their cases would cover the emergency. The final adjustment, the consideration of the doubtful and exceptionally hard cases of both railways and shippers, might be left to be fought out at leisure. If the railways and shippers should get together there would be nothing left for the Commission to do but to surrender at discretion, and enter the decree on the date of the "beginning" of the hearings.

## THE HUMANIZED PROFESSOR.

One benefit the war has conferred upon the ordinary citizen is to diminish his terror of professors. Their utterances have startled the ordinary citizen, but they have reassured him and given him a better opinion of himself. He has discovered that, after all, there is nothing supernatural about a professor; that the professor is a man like himself, with like passions, and even—this he has discovered with a great secret joy—of like foolishness. When great professors like EUCKEN and HAECKEL demonstrate that they can be just as furious, bigoted, and illogical as the ordinary citizen, the ordinary citizen should feel saddened, but instead he feels elated. The heavens seem nearer to him when a demigod loses his temper.

There is nothing intemperate about the remarks of Prof. OSTWALD, published yesterday, but they enlarge this joy of the ordinary citizen. They bring professors closer to him, make him less afraid. When Jupiter gives voice to the opinions of Bottom, Jupiter becomes human, democratic, likable. When we find this professor sketching the outcome of the war and depicting, in an offhand way, the annexation of Canada to the United States as a result of it, he does not terrify us any more. Anybody in Celtic Park could have evolved that prophecy without even a degree of A. B., let alone a professorship.

We can love our professors, but we cannot feel afraid of them when one of them says that "the violation of "Belgian neutrality was an act of "military necessity, since it is now "proved that Belgian neutrality was "to be violated by France and England." No, nor when he gives us to understand that the Napoleonic wars, the wars of FREDERICK the Great, and the struggle between Austria and Italy were all caused by "the English policy of world dominion." His vision of Russia resolving itself into a number of independent nations and his announcement that "the principle of "the absolute sovereignty of the individual nations" must be destroyed, complete a picture gratifying to the self-esteem of the humble, unlearned, ordinary citizen.

Welcome, gods and demi-gods, to your seats among the human race. The only reason we didn't invite you before was because we were afraid you wouldn't come. Check your halos at the door. Be seated, gentlemen; be seated, and make yourselves at home.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Economists Lack Enthusiasm.**

Deeply interested as is the whole country in the prosperity of the South, and sure as all of it is promptly to feel the effects of financial misfortunes experienced there, one cannot fail to notice the absence of any name known as that of an economist in the list of those who advocate the holding of a national bargain day in cotton goods. If this were done, and the further request were heeded that everybody should then buy such goods in quantities sufficient to meet present wants and those of the immediate future, of course it would help the cotton manufacturers directly, and the cotton growers indirectly, to the extent of the purchases. Cotton does not stand alone, however, as an important product, and were it to have a special day, other growers and manufacturers would immediately clamor for a like manifestation of philanthropy for their benefit, and—well, the more things were changed in that way the more they would remain the same.

Moreover, it is difficult to believe that people are not now buying, without solicitation, all the cotton goods they want and can afford to pay for, and in many instances they are presumably buying them in place of the more expensive fabrics which they would choose if the present were happier and the future less clouded. Whatever benefit cotton gets from that—and it cannot be inconsiderable—nobody will begrudge, except, possibly, the makers of more expensive goods. The latter are having their troubles as well as the cotton planters.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that among the consumers of cotton, who are rather more numerous than its growers and manufacturers, the desire to keep up the price of cotton goods is something less than vehement. That price has been steadily rising for a number of years, and it remains high in comparison with what it used to be. Finally, in spite of what is said by the estimable women who are behind the "cotton day" plan, and in spite of the enthusiastic assistance they are receiving from men who may be the owners of more cotton than they can conveniently "carry," it is doubtful if the movement of this great staple can be appreciably affected by an exploitation almost purely sentimental.

**An Answer Hardly Adequate.**

Dr. CHARLES GINSBERG, in a well-considered and carefully written letter printed on this page Sunday, ranged himself with the severer critics of what has come to be called "the twilight sleep." Unlike some other antagonists, he has given the subject special and prolonged attention, but it was noticeable that his observations were made not in the Frauenklinik at Freiburg, but in two great hospitals, one in Berlin and one in Vienna, where it is at least doubtful if the conditions were such as have been declared essential by the two physicians who have claimed to get from this form of anæsthesia results very different from those recounted by Dr. GINSBERG.

The latter, it seemed to a layman, condemned the Freiburg method because of peculiarities, most of which its inventors frankly admitted. Its utilization does require continuous watching of the patient, often for many hours; it does require conditions not easily obtainable in great hospitals or in homes, and therefore is not cheap enough to be available for all, and there would be dangers if doctors unfamiliar with the prescribed technique undertook to administer the treatment.

These are not strong arguments; on the contrary, they seem to be irrelevant to the discussion. The real question at issue is whether the "twilight sleep," as conferred at Freiburg, makes childbirth painless, and does it with increased, not decreased, safety to both mother and child. That inquiry has not yet been answered convincingly in the negative, nor has any plain assertion been made to the effect that the reports from the Frauenklinik are intentionally false, as they must be if not correct.

To say that the use of scopolamine has its dangers is only to charge it with a quality possessed by every drug of its class, and is no more reason for not employing it than are the well-known perils of ether and chloroform anæsthetization.

**Such a Tax Would Be Troublesome.**

Among the proposals for increasing the Government's income is one to put a tax of 1 cent on every telephone message. If this were done the increment of revenue would be large and the impost widely distributed. These are points in its favor, but against it are the facts that the collection of the tax would be difficult—would require not only an elaborate system of accounting, but the change of many telephonic devices—and would involve the infliction upon those who paid it of constant annoyance and irritation.

Telephoning is done in many ways, and the methods of payment are equally numerous. Some subscribers have the so-called unlimited service for a monthly fee, but even they do not escape the demands of "long distance." Others pay for every message sent over their private telephone, and still others use only the instruments in the public stations. How the tax could be arranged to cover even these chief varieties is a puzzling question.

The telephone ranks, moreover, close to, if not among, the necessities of modern life. Certainly few of us feel able to get along without it, and we dislike to pay taxes on necessities even more than on other things, and that is saying a good deal.

**To Return Called His Duty.**

Mme. DE CASTELNAU, wife of the General commanding the Second French Army, is reported as having said that she does not expect to see again any of the four sons who went to the front, but that one husband will come back to her because "he has no right to die."

This statement is sufficiently enigmatic to deserve the attention of the psychologists who devote themselves to elucidating the more or less suppositious mysteries of the feminine mind. A simple explanation of Mme. CASTELNAU'S remark—if she made it, or even if she didn't—is that she, moving in a military circle, knows that Generals are not expected to share the dangers into which they send other men—that it is, on the contrary, expected that they shall keep themselves alive to direct the operations and care for the safety of armies as entities composed of survivors.

Yet Generals are killed in battle, not infrequently, and when this happens they are not necessarily open to the charge of failing to do their duty. The case is not as clear as it seems, therefore, and the psychologues have a chance to exercise their ingenuity on it.

## REICHSTAG AND BUNDESRATH.

### Dr. Dernburg Assures Mr. Foedick That He Knows About Them.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The patience of the public and of the press must be spared. So I am glad to state that the difference between Mr. Foedick and myself is not any more one of facts but of appreciation and of inference—here the American public will judge for itself—except as to one point, the Brunswick vote. It is cast by the Brunswick Minister of State, who is responsible to the Brunswick Diet. It is true that the first Regent of Brunswick was a relative of the Emperor. His great-uncle, the Czar, and the King of England, both his first cousins, are nearer to him. When the Regent died in 1906 the Brunswick Diet elected Regent Duke John, Albrecht of Mecklenburg, who has nothing to do with the Prussian house, and, finally, in 1913 the Duchy passed back to the second son of the Duke of Cumberland of the house of Hanover and an English Prince of the blood.

Furthermore, Mr. Foedick is entirely mistaken as to the working and the influence of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. He must take my assurance for that, but maybe it will have greater weight with him if I tell him that I have been a full Prussian member of the former body for over four years, and that I therefore may be supposed to know what I am talking about.

BERNHARD DERNBURG.
New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

To put Mr. Foedick and many of your readers right on the "unrestricted imperialism" which is so often mentioned these days, may I remind him of one comparatively recent event which clearly showed the power of the Reichstag and through it the power of the German people? Many will remember the remarkable November session several years ago, when the German people, through its representatives in the Reichstag, demanded that the Emperor should refrain from unrestricted speech-making. We all know what the Imperial Chancellor said at that time, we know the promise the Kaiser then gave to his people, and we also know that he has kept his word. At that moment proof was not only given of the power of the Reichstag, but also of how big a man the German Emperor really is. ARTHUR F. WIENER.
New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

### Soldiers "Dumdum" Their Bullets?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

No one seems to have hit upon the most probable explanation, viz.: That it is not the Governments but the soldiers themselves in the present war who make the dumdums. Any "rookie" who served in the Philippines can tell the story of converting a regulation cartridge into a "dumdum" by the simple process of "splitting its nose"; that is, by using his jackknife to make a crucial incision at the apex of the bullet.

There is another thing that was told me by one of the regulars, whose word there is no reason to doubt. Some of the ammunition served during the Spanish war was so poorly made that the steel jacket often failed to withstand the high-power pressure of the modern rifle and the lead bullet frequently was "stripped" when it reached its mark, and was therefore, in effect at least, a dumdum. Some of the Filipino wounded showed that the jacket had stuck to the ball till it struck and then followed in crosswise, making an ugly and dangerous wound. It was nothing unusual, my informant said, to find numbers of jackets but a little distance beyond the firing line. ISIDOR WISE.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1914.

### The German Kaiser's God.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reviewing the Grenadier Guards at Longwy on Friday the German Emperor said: "The fighting around Longwy will be inscribed in letters of gold on the roll of history, but all our successes we must ascribe to the God of our fathers, who is above us."

This was published in the American newspapers on Saturday. Was there a single allusion in the pulpit yesterday to the atrocious blasphemy of this man's ascribing to God his own success in making widows and orphans in Europe?

LAWRENCE GODKIN.
New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

### Suggestion for Christmas Giving.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is now but three months until Christmas, and whether the war still rages, or is over, the fact remains that the suffering occasioned by it will be beyond human imagination; would it not then be a most fitting celebration of that festive season for each adult to make it known to his or her friends that the giving this year is to be to the sufferers only? Children who cannot understand should have their Christmas, but even they might be asked to show self-sacrifice and pity by giving up something. The funds thus raised for relief work of all kinds would be very large. I. W. A.
New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

### On Which Side of the Hyphen?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Since this war began I have been a constant reader of the German-American press of this country. Will some of your readers kindly inform me on which side of the hyphen the emphasis ought to be laid? Frankly, I do not know. AN AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

## ON THE NEVSKI PROSPECT.

Crowding the pavements from dawn until night,
Seeking release from their burden of fears,
Waiting the call to the perilous fight,
Torn by the anguish of parting and tears,

Shaken by visions of battle and blood,
Thrilled by wild rumors afloat in the air,
Followed by slow-creeping Terror's sure flood,
Hundreds surge up the Cathedral's wide stair.

Softly the carven doors swing to and fro,
Peace spreads her mantle within the dim spaces
Where jewel-crowned saints, in candle-light glow,
Gaze wistfully down at the sad, praying faces.

Incense spreads softly afloat through the arches,
Deep-voiced the chanting priest, robed red and gold.
But on tow'rd the frontier a vast army marches,
Merciless Death in the lead, as of old.

LOUISE VON WETTER.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 5, 1914.

## IMPERIALISTIC AND DEMOCRATIC IDEALS OF NATIONAL GREATNESS—A CONTRAST

### Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Reviews the Causes of German Army Destructiveness and Its Effect Upon Civilization.

Asticou, Me.,
Sept. 14, 1914.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is nothing new in the obsession of the principal European nations that, in order to be great and successful in the world as it is, they must possess military power available for instant aggression on weak nations, as well as for effective defense against strong ones.

When Sir Francis Bacon wrote his essay on "The True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates," he remarked that forts, arsenals, goodly races of horses, armaments, and the like would all be useless "except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike." He denied that money is the sinews of war, giving preference to the sinews of men's arms, and quoted Solon's remark to Croesus "Sir, if any other come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold"—a truly Bismarckian proposition. Indeed Sir Francis Bacon says explicitly "that the principal point of greatness in any State is to have a race of military men."

Goethe, reflecting on the wretchedness of the German people as a whole, found no comfort in the German genius for science, literature, and art, or only a miserable comfort which "does not make up for the proud consciousness of belonging to a nation strong, respected, and feared." Because Germany in his time was weak in the military sense, he could write: "I have often felt a bitter grief at the thought of the German people, which is so noble individually, and so wretched as a whole"; and he longed for the day when the national spirit, kept alive and hopeful, should be "ready to rise in all its might, when the day of glory dawns."

"The day of glory" was to be the day of military power. Carlyle said of Germany and France in November, 1870, "that noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation, and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vaporing, vain-glorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and oversensitive France, seems to me that hopefulest public fact that has occurred in my time." How did Germany attain to this position of "Queen of the Continent"? By creating and maintaining, with utmost intelligence and skill, the strongest army in Europe—an army, which, within six years, had been used successfully against Denmark, Austria, and France. Germany became "Queen" by virtue of her military power.

In the same paper, Carlyle said of the French Revolution, of which he was himself the great portrayer, "I often call that a celestial infernal phenomenon, the most memorable in our world for a thousand years; on the whole, a transcendent revolt against the devil and his works (since shams are all and sundry of the devil, and poisonous and unendurable to man)." Now the French Revolution was an extraordinary outbreak of passionate feeling and physical violence on the part of the French nation, both at home and abroad; and it led on to the Napoleonic wars, which were tremendous physical struggles for mastery in Europe.

In a recent public statement two leading philosophical writers of modern Germany, Profs. Eucken and Haeckel, denounce the "brutal national egoism" of England, which they say "recognizes no rights on the part of others and, unconcerned about morality or unmorality, pursues only its own advantage;" and they attribute to England the purpose to hinder at any cost the further growth of German greatness. But what are the elements of that German greatness which England is determined to arrest by joining France and Russia in war against Germany and Austria-Hungary? The three elements of recent German greatness are the extension of her territory; contiguous territories in Europe and in other continents colonial possessions; the enlargement of German commerce and wealth, and to these ends the firm establishment of her military supremacy in Europe. These are the ideas on the true greatness of nations which have prevailed in the ruling oligarchy of Germany for at least sixty years, and now seem to have been accepted, or acquiesced in, by the whole German people. In this view, the foundation of national greatness is fighting power.

This conception of national greatness has prevailed at many different epochs—Macedonian, Roman, Saracen, Spanish, English, and French—and, indeed, has appeared from time to time in almost all the nations and tribes of the earth; but the civilized world is now looking for better foundations of national greatness than force and fighting.

The partial successes of democracy in Europe have much increased the evils of war. Sir Francis Bacon looked for a fighting class; under the feudal system when a Baron went to war he took with him his vassals, or that portion of them that could be spared from the fields at home. Universal conscription is a modern invention, the horrors of which, as now exhibited in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France, much exceed those of earlier martial methods. There has never been such an interruption of agricultural and industrial production, or such a rending of family ties in consequence of war as is now taking place in the greater part of Europe. Moreover, mankind has never before had the use of such destructive implements as the machine gun, the torpedo, and the dynamite bomb. The progress of science has much increased the potential destructiveness of warfare.

Thinking people in all the civilized countries are asking themselves what the fundamental trouble with civilization is, and where to look for means of escape from the present intolerable conditions. Christianity in nineteen centuries has afforded no relief. The so-called mitigations of war are comparatively trivial. The recent Balkan wars were as ferocious as those of Alexander. The German aviators drop aimless bombs at night into cities occupied chiefly by non-combatants. The North Sea is strewn with floating mines which may destroy fishing, freight, or passenger vessels of any nation, neutral or belligerent, which have business on that sea. The ruthless destruction of the Louvain Library by German soldiers reminds people who have read history that the destroyers of the Alexandria Library have ever since been called fanatics and barbarians. The German Army tries to compel unfortified Belgian cities and towns to pay huge ransoms to save themselves from destruction—a method which the Barbary States, indeed, were accustomed to use against their Christian neighbors, but which has long been held to be a method appropriate only for brigands and pirates—Greek, Sicilian, Syrian, or Chinese.

How can it be that the Government of a civilized State commits, or permits in its agents, such barbarities? The fundamental reason seems to be that most of the European nations still believe that national greatness depends on the possession and brutal use of force, and is to be maintained and magnified only by military and naval power.

In North America there are two large communities—heretofore inspired chiefly by ideals of English origin—which have never maintained conscripted armies, and have never fortified against each other their long frontier—Canada and the United States. Both may fairly be called great peoples even now; and both give ample promise for the future. Neither of these peoples lacks the "stout and warlike" quality of which Sir Francis Bacon spoke; both have often exhibited it. The United States suffered for four years from a civil war, characterized by determined fighting in indecisive battles, in which the losses, in proportion to the number of men engaged, were often much heavier than any thus far reported from the present battlefields in Belgium and France. There being then no lack of martial spirit in these two peoples, it is an instructive phenomenon that power to conquer is not their ideal of national greatness. Much the same thing may be said of some other self-governing constituents of the British Empire, such as Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They, too, have a better ideal of national greatness than that of military supremacy.

What are the real ambitions and hopes of the people of the United States and the people of Canada in regard to their own future? Their expectations of greatness certainly are not based on any conception of invincible military force, or desire for the physical means of enforcing their own will on their neighbors. They both believe in the free commonwealth, administered justly, and with the purpose of securing for each individual all the freedom he can exercise without injury to his neighbors and the collective well-being. They desire for themselves, each for itself, a strong government, equipped to perform its functions with dignity, certainty, and efficiency; but they wish to have that government under the control of the deliberate public opinion of free citizens, and not under the control of any Praetorian Guard, Oligarchic Council, or General Staff, and they insist that the civil authority should always control such military and police forces as it may be necessary to maintain for protective purposes.

They believe that the chief object of government should be the promotion of the public welfare by legislative and administrative means; that the processes of government should be open and visible, and their results be incessantly published for approval or disapproval. They believe that a nation becomes great through industrial productiveness and the resulting internal and external commerce, through the gradual increase of comfort and general well-being in the population, and through the advancement of science, letters, and art. They believe that education, free intercourse with other nations, and religious enthusiasm and toleration are means of national greatness, and that in the development and use of these means force has no place. They attribute national greatness in others, as well as in themselves, not to the possession of military force, but to the advance of the people in freedom, industry, righteousness, and good-will.

They believe that the ideals of fighting power and domination should be replaced by the ideals of peaceful competition in production and trade, of generous rivalry in education, scientific discovery, and the fine arts, of cooperation for mutual benefit among nations different in size, natural abilities, and material resources, and of federation among nations associated geographically or historically, or united in the pursuit of some common ends and in the cherishing of like hopes and aspirations. They think that the peace of the world can be best promoted by solemn public compacts between peoples—not princes or cabinets—compacts made to be kept, strengthened by mutual services and good offices, and watched over by a permanent International Judicial Tribunal authorized to call on the affiliated nations for whatever force may be necessary to induce obedience to its decrees.

Will not the civilized world learn from this horrible European war—the legitimate result of the policies of Bismarck and his associates and disciples—that these democratic ideals constitute the rational substitute for the imperialistic ideal of fighting force as the foundation of national greatness? The new ideals will still need the protection and support, both within and without each nation, of a restrained public force, acting under law, national and international, just as a sane mind needs as its agent a sound and strong body. Health and vigor will continue to be the safeguards of morality, justice and mercy. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

### A Living Forty-niner.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE TIMES of Tuesday or Wednesday you speak of James B. Hazzin as probably the last of the California Forty-niners. John Colgate of this place, 87 years old, sailed from New York City in the Summer of 1849 for California, reaching there in the late Spring of 1850, being nearly a year en route, as he was nearly shipwrecked at the Falkland Islands and put into Rio Janeiro to refit.

JAMES A. CLARK.
Townsendville, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1914.

### The Times's War Articles.

From The Library Bulletin.

For an account of the events transpiring in the European war, as between the contending forces, we must for the present refer our readers to the daily newspapers and current periodicals kept on file at the library. They will find a good summary of these operations in the special articles to be found daily in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the caption "The War Situation," written by the chief editorial writer of The Army and Navy Journal.

### "Ben Bolt."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Some time ago the question arose as to the writer of the old song, "Ben Bolt." I have the song, full sheet form, which bears the following: "28th Edition, to Miss C. Bruce. Ben Bolt Ballad, composed by Nelson Kneass. Published in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans. 'Ben Bolt, or Don't You Remember,' as sung by J. H. McCann. The music by N. Kneass. Entered according to Act of Congress, 1848, by W. C. Peters, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Kentucky. J. Schatzman, Engr. E. H. Andrews, Printer."

Does this settle the question or only the question as to the composer of the music?

T. W. PARKER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1914.

### Prof. Sloane's Article.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow me sincerely to thank you for publishing Prof. Sloane's timely and powerful statement on the necessity for neutrality which appeared in today's issue. That statement, with President Wilson's proclamation, ought to be read, marked and learned by every American citizen to great benefit.

JOHN A. WADE,
Church of St. John the Evangelist.
New York, Sept. 20, 1914.

## McADOO WARNS BANKS.

### Must Not Restrict Credits or Oppress Clients—Cotton Outlook Better.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The reports coming to the Treasury Department of the state of the cotton market indicate a more hopeful view. The price generally has advanced from the low figure of 6½ cents a pound. Sales at 8 and 8½ cents were frequent in the latter part of last week, especially where the export movement had begun in a small way. The indications are that the foreign demand has not been entirely extinguished and that the demand may increase.

The Treasury reports show that there were shipped for European ports from Galveston last week 27,215 bales. From New York, between Sept. 1 and Sept. 19, there were shipped 5,576 bales, and from Philadelphia last Saturday there were shipped 1,450 bales. These shipments are regarded as indicating that the English will keep some of their spindles running. The American mills have only a sixty-day supply on hand and the home demand soon will begin to be felt.

Secretary McAdoo said today:

"There is no reason, in my opinion, for the pessimism in the South about cotton. The assistance which the Federal Government is extending to the banks, through the issuance of national bank currency notes secured by cotton warehouse receipts, has already greatly improved the situation, and if the banks, the merchants, and the manufacturers throughout the South will quit taking counsel of fear and will go forward with confidence, the situation will, I believe, improve still further.

"Complaints have been made to me that some of the national banks, which are the beneficiaries of Government deposits and which are receiving national bank currency, are charging excessive rates of interest on loans, as well as restricting credits. I have ordered that a careful investigation shall be made immediately.

"If I discover that depositary banks are refusing to extend legitimate credits or that they are charging excessive rates of interest for Government funds deposited with them, or for so-called emergency currency which has been issued to them, I shall not hesitate to withdraw Government funds from such banks and to refuse to issue emergency currency to banks which I am convinced are not making use of it upon reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community.

This applies not only to national banks in the cotton States, but in all other sections of the country.

"It must be remembered that the issuance of this so-called emergency currency rests by law solely within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. I shall not knowingly exercise that discretion in favor of any bank which fails to make use of it at reasonable rates of interest for the benefit of the commerce and business of the country."

## TO EXTEND 2-CENT POSTAGE

### Burleson Would Take in Western Hemisphere—Money Order Plans.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Postmaster General Burleson announced today that he had under consideration a plan making the two-cent rate for letter postage effective throughout the Western Hemisphere. In an official statement it was said:

"A sacrifice of revenue would be involved, but strong arguments are advanced in behalf of the proposal. The change, it is contended, will go far toward permanently building up direct and frequent mail exchanges between all the countries of North and South America. The two-cent rate now obtains between the United States and Great Britain, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and with Germany upon letters routed direct between German and United States ports.

"In several of the larger South American ports Germany has practically a monopoly of the money order business. Between Germany and Brazil, for instance, a 'card order' postal money order system is in effect. It is a system not suitable for adoption in the United States, and Brazil has, heretofore, been unwilling to adopt a dual system. Difficulty in making remittances to and from Brazil and the United States has resulted."

The Post Office Department is actively co-operating to stimulate trade between the United States and South and Central America. Postmaster General Burleson today issued an order directing the Third Assistant Postmaster General to suggest immediately to the Latin-American countries with which the United States does not now transact money order business the desirability of concluding conventions for that purpose. These countries are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Dutch Guinea, Paraguay, Venezuela, Guatamala, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The American Postal Service heretofore has reached other countries of South America by money orders issued through Belgium. But at the outset of the European war Belgium suspended its money order service. This cut off an important avenue of exchange, and that is regarded as an additional reason likely to influence the Latin-American countries to enter into money order conventions with the United States.

## NATIONS THAT BUY FROM US

### Canada Heads the List — Britain, Germany, and France Well Up.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—What and how much the nations of the world are buying from the United States, as told by American Consular officers, are discussed in "Commercial Relations of the United States," a volume of 272 pages, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Four countries other than the United States offer each a market for over $1,000,000,000 worth of foreign products annually—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. Great Britain buys $3,000,000,000 worth, about 20 per cent. of which is from this country; Germany, $2,500,000,000, with 15 per cent. from the United States; France, $1,500,000,000, of which 11 per cent. is from the United States, and the Netherlands, an important centre for the transshipment of foreign goods, nearly $1,500,000,000, in which American goods fig

# 'THE MIRACLE MAN' IS A STRONG PLAY

## Mr. Cohan's Latest Work Has the Force of an Engrossing Story Well Told.

## CAST UNERRINGLY CHOSEN

## It Gives an Expert Performance of a Play That Might Be Better Without Its Last Act.

THE MIRACLE MAN, a play in four acts by George M. Cohan. From the Frank L. Packard story. At the Astor Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Patriarch | William H. Thompson |
| John Madison | George Nash |
| Helena | Gail Kane |
| Harry Evans | Earle Browne |
| Michael Coogan | James C. Marlowe |
| Hiram Higgins | Frank Bacon |
| Martha Higgins | Ada Gilman |
| Betty Higgins | Mary Murphy |
| Tom Holmes | Clifford Dempsey |
| Mary Holmes | Gerrie O'Brien |
| Eddie Holmes | Percy Helton |
| David | Frederick Maynard |
| Bobby | Daniel Burns |

Perhaps the easiest way to describe George M. Cohan's latest work, "The Miracle Man," both as to its quality as a play and as to its reception at its first New York presentation, is simply to report that there were long, fine moments at the Astor Theatre last evening when any one in the house could have heard the proverbial pin fairly clatter on the floor. Its audiences are to know that fascination which comes to a circle of listeners who gather about to hear a good story told by a born teller of stories.

Any friendly audience comes to a Cohan first night these days prepared to shake with laughter, and "The Miracle Man" is streaked with a robust humor. With it Mr. Cohan makes his playgoers laugh whenever he wants them to, but it is important to note, both to his credit and perhaps a little to theirs, that he can make them stop laughing whenever he wants to. For this time laughter plays only a slight part in the mood he desires to invoke. The new play at the Astor Theatre represents Mr. Cohan's first appearance in many years as the author of a serious play.

The seriousness, be it hastily said, is not that of an exalted intention or the result of any new and unexpected tendency to thoughtful analysis. It scarcely represents an ascent into the loftier atmosphere of the drama. The author of "Broadway Jones" and "Seven Keys to Baldpate" has not grown solemn over Summer. His abiding purpose is still just to entertain royally, and this time he has elected to do it with a serious story, seriously told. And he has succeeded.

He has succeeded because he started with the good story which he found within the pages of a book by Frank L. Packard, and of this, with all his usually perfected knowledge of the theatre, he has made a vigorous and forceful dramatization. For his purposes, Mr. Packard's book, of which the title is now the play's title, offered exceptionally available material.

Mr. Cohan took the material and quickened it with his sure sense of what suspense means and how it may be produced in a playhouse. He also quickened it by putting aside all the somewhat florid and inflated qualities of Mr. Packard's text and placing on the lips of the characters speeches that not only push the story on its way but have in them the flavor and the taug of reality.

When Mr. Cohan dramatized Earl Derr Biggers's "Seven Keys to Baldpate," he gave a final twist to the story which was in no small measure responsible for the distinction of the play. It is in the single striking departure from the course of Mr. Packard's narrative, however, that "The Miracle Man," as dramatized, lays itself open to the most obvious criticism on its own terms of its capacity to entertain by holding an unrelaxed and convinced attention.

That narrative takes its source from the presence on the wooded outskirts of a Maine village of a man known among the folk of the countryside as the Patriarch. There for forty years he has lived his placid and meditative life, a philosopher of the powers of a faith, and, in the belief of the villagers, a man with the power to heal.

"Doc" Madison, a swindler from New York, seen in the village only a hold over people something that can be exploited with rich results for the benefit of the unscrupulous, and so he brings to the village three of his own sort, a girl to be installed as the Patriarch's grandniece, a chalky-faced youth who is to have a cough accidentally cured and a rebellious pickpocket, all twisted as a hopeless cripple who is to be seen to walk again in the sight of the world.

It is when their plans work far better than they had ever hoped, when a real cripple sees the cure and in the rush to believe casts his own crutches away, when the fame of the Patriarch has spread to the ends of the country and money is pouring in from every direction, that they find, to their wonder, that the "miracle man" has wrought his most miraculous work—the change in their own souls.

The two allies are in open rebellion and the girl is true to the plans only because she dreads the effect of the exposure on the old man, who is holy in her wondering eyes. And then his faith, which comes to him when he releases her, and as she goes wearily to his bedside, Madison stands in the room below one after another tearing up the hull of checks and letting the pieces flutter to the floor.

Why cannot the play be allowed to end right there? The story is told, the miracle is wrought. It is finished. In the book the conspirators scatter to start life afresh, with no one guessing what had been the plan that brought them to the village or the fulfilment of the play they remain behind for a fourth act, and that is one of confession and general pairing off. Is the necessity for this dictated by any other consideration than a respect for the old convention which calls a play outright for the audiences like to watch all the loose ends tied in a final knot?

There is nothing in the fourth act as it stands that might not either have been suggested in the conclusion of the third or left to the departing audience to take for granted. It does hold the interest, but this is rather from the momentum of the story and from the baited breath and tiptoe manner that has been given to it in the processes of rehearsal.

Throughout this rehearsal has been skilful, though, as a pure matter of grouping, the second act's culmination could be heightened and in the third the tidings of the Patriarch's death might be communicated with more force. These, however, are simply questions of stage management in a production where, for the most part, the staging is of a high order.

The playing is of the best. George Nash, Earle Browne, Frank Bacon, Percy Helton, and James C. Marlowe do notably fine work. Gerrie O'Brien gives exceptional charm and conviction to a small rôle, and Gail Kane comes close to meeting the heavy exactions of the part that falls to her. From first to last the company plays with a simplicity and directness that is a response to the essential quality in the work of the playwright.

### Maude Santley's Debut as Carmen.

At the performance of "Carmen" at the Century Opera House last night Maude Santley, an English artist, made her first appearance with the company in the title rôle. Another important change in last week's cast was the appearance of Thomas Chalmers as the Toreador, Escamillo. Both artists were enthusiastically received by the audience. "Carmen" with its new cast will alternate during the present week with "William Tell," which receives its first production tonight.

### Selwyns Get Harris Theatre.

Selwyn & Co., the theatrical producers, yesterday took over the lease of the Harris Theatre, formerly the Hackett, in Forty-second Street, and will produce as their first offering there "The Salamander" on Oct. 19. The deal by which the Harris passes into the hands of the Selwyns was made with the estate of the late Henry B. Harris.

## MISS LIVINGSTON A BRIDE.

### Daughter of Mrs. Francis St. G. How Weds Rev. Melford L. Brown.

The wedding of Miss Edith Livingston, daughter of Mrs. Francis St. George How of 112 West Ninety-first Street, and the Rev. Melford L. Brown, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in All Angels' Church, West Eightieth Street. In the absence of the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, who is on his way home from Europe, Suffragan Bishop C. S. Burch officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with lace which belonged to her mother, with a tulle veil, which was caught up with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of her mother, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Antoinette Taylor was maid of honor. She was in lavender charmeuse and white net, with a black velvet picture hat, and carried yellow roses. The bridesmaids included the Misses Katharine Bellinger, Florence Miner, Edna Alsk, and Marjorie Miner. They were in pink, with black hats, and each carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Dr. Ogden F. Conkey of this city was best man, and the ushers were Frank Foster, Dr. John S. Gaines, Edward Sage, Dr. Arthur E. Neergaard, Cyrus Clark, and Josiah Zoller.

A small reception was held after the ceremony at the Plaza.

## MISS ETHEL B. BOOTH WEDS

### Married to Frank MacC. Houston at Her Home in Jamaica.

Miss Ethel Boyd Booth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Newton Booth of 514 Ray Street, Jamaica, was married last evening to Frank MacClelland Houston of Lockport, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. T. Homans, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Jamaica, at the home of the bride's parents, and was witnessed by many of the society people of Long Island and Jamaica.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. She was attended by Miss Ethel Homans of Manhattan, as maid of honor. The best man was Ralph Houston of Pittsburgh. The bride was dressed in white crepe de chine with collar of duchess lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. She also wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

Following the wedding there was a reception. After a wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Houston will make their home in Lockport.

### Howard Poillon Weds Miss Wright.

The marriage of Miss Frances Hanford Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ayres Wright of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Howard Poillon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Poillon of 125 East Seventieth Street, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Poillon will reside in New York on returning from their honeymoon.

### Miss Anne C. Williams Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Williams of East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anne Chase Williams, to Hubert W. Ryan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ryan of Ossining, N. Y. Miss Williams was one of last season's débutantes in the Oranges, and spent the Summer with her mother at Alexandria Bay, in the Thousand Islands. Mr. Ryan was graduated from Harvard University, class of '11. No date has been set for the wedding.

### Harrison-Roberts Engagement.

Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Nathalie Harrison, to Albert S. Roberts, Jr., of this city. Miss Harrison lives with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, at St. Davids, Penn. Her mother was Miss Virginia Norris of Philadelphia, a sister of J. Heide Norris. Mr. Roberts is a son of Gen. Albert S. Roberts of Austin, Texas. His brother is Chalmers Roberts of London, England. No date has been set for the wedding.

### DOHRMAN—DELATOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dohrman of Westfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margery Dohrman, to Hunter L. Delatour, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Delatour, also of Westfield.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Townsend Montant of Ramsbroke, Oyster Bay, L. I., are being congratulated on the birth of a son. This is their second son, and he is to be named for his grandfather, the late Auguste Phillippe Montant. Mrs. Montant was formerly Miss Alice Anderton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderton of 825 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr is arriving from Europe on the steamship Olympic, due here tomorrow, and will spend the Winter in New York at the St. Regis. This will be Mrs. Lehr's first season here in several years. Mr. Lehr is still in Europe.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, who have been at Seabright, N. J., will arrive here today. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels will also arrive in New York today from Washington, D. C., to attend the Inland Waterways Convention.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been at Bar Harbor, Me., since early in the season, plans to return to New York late in October.

The wedding of Miss Margaret D. Bowers, daughter of Mrs. Alvin A. Weekes of 46 West Forty-seventh Street, to Henry Dearborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Dearborn of this city, is to take place on Oct. 1 in Christ Church at Oyster Bay, L. I., where Mr. and Mrs. Weekes have a country place. The Misses Estelle and Alice Weekes, Margaret E. and Louisa S. S. Trevor, and Eleanor Latham are to be Miss Bowers's attendants. Mr. Dearborn's attendants have not yet been announced.

Bishop James H. Darlington, Mrs. Darlington, and their daughter, Miss Eleanor T. Darlington, who spent the Summer at Newport, are at the Hotel Gotham on their way to their home in Harrisburg, Penn.

Among the débutantes of the coming season will be Miss Marion Cleveland, a daughter of the late President Grover Cleveland, who will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr. Miss Esther Cleveland, her elder sister, was presented to society season before last.

## $50,000 BROOCH RETURNED.

### Valuable Jewel Is Mysteriously Restored to Mrs. Flagler at Asheville.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Henry M. Flagler's $50,000 black pearl brooch, which disappeared on Saturday evening from the dining room of the Grove Park Inn where she was entertaining several friends, was delivered at the hotel office tonight by a messenger. No questions were asked when it was found what he brought. The black pearl in the brooch, which is surrounded by diamonds, is regarded as one of the most notable of its kind in the world.

Mrs. Flagler wore the brooch when she entered the room on Saturday, and it is supposed that it dropped to the floor. One of her guests remarked that something was heard to drop as the party rose.

### $10,000 a Year for Held Children.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday granted the application of R. Johnson Held, father and general guardian, to spend $10,000 a year for the maintenance and education of Abbie Huyler Held and John S. Huyler Held, grandchildren of John S. Huyler, the candy manufacturer, who died in 1910. The application recites that the money is to come from a trust fund created for their benefit by the grandfather. It is to note each $8,800 yearly. Held states that the mother has died, that he has married again, and resides at 307 West Seventy-ninth Street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 19th averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.85 cents; imported beef, 11.13 cents per pound.—Adv.

# 'PRETTY MRS. SMITH' HAS ITS FAILINGS

## Fritzi Scheff Seen at a Disadvantage in Play Short of Music and Comedy.

## ITS BOOK VERY DREARY

## Almost All the Fun Furnished by Miss Greenwood, Whose Song, "Long, Lean, Lank," Is a Hit.

PRETTY MRS. SMITH. A Comedy with Music in Three Acts. Book by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris. Lyrics by Earl Carroll. Music by Henry James and Alfred Robyn. At the Casino Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drucilla Smith | Fritzi Scheff |
| Letitia Proudfoot | Charlotte Greenwood |
| Bobby Jones | Sydney Grant |
| Frank Smith | Claude Flemming |
| Ferdinand Smith | Theodore Babcock |
| Forest Smith | Charles Purcell |
| Myrtle Adair | Lillian Tucker |
| George | James A. Gleason |
| Mrs. Marian Dalzell | Grace Shaw |
| Mrs. Tom Wilson | Daisy Burton |
| Mrs. Waldemar Hayes | Octe Williams |
| Miss Prudence Morris | Dolorse Parquette |
| Miss Helen Partington | Louise Cook |
| Miss Phoebe Snow | Marie de Marquis |
| Tim Wilson | J. Richard Ryan |
| Dick Potter | J. Van Ryan |
| Paul Hunter | J. H. Childs |
| Hal Dorsey | Harold Procter |
| Henriette | Mlle. Marcella |

The mistakes which were made with "Pretty Mrs. Smith," which brought Fritzi Scheff back to Broadway as a star at the Casino Theatre last night, began with the programme. First of all, it should never have been called "Pretty Mrs. Smith." A more appropriate title would have been "Funny Miss Greenwood." Secondly, it should never have been heralded as "a comedy with music," for the new Casino offering has little music and considerably less comedy. With these few defects mentioned and waved aside, it might be well to say that whatever fun or entertainment was furnished through the three rather dreary acts was due almost entirely to the limber-jointed, or, as she herself expressed it in the best song of the evening, the "Long, Lean, Lank" Charlotte Greenwood.

A great many people were responsible for "Pretty Mrs. Smith." Oliver Morosco, who made the production and, being the manager, could doubtless insist upon none of his share of the work being cut out, collaborated with Elmer Harris in writing the book. The book was the worst feature of the performance. Earl Carroll was announced as the author of the lyrics, but as no one connected with the play sang any of the lyrics so that they could be understood by the audience except Miss Greenwood, who generally danced her words, Mr. Carroll cannot be seriously discussed as a lyricist. The music was composed by Henry James and Alfred G. Robyn, but there was so little of it that it is hard to see why it took two men to turn out the score.

Miss Scheff's new vehicle gives her very little to do indeed. She has no pretty numbers to sing and few poor ones. It was too bad that some of the swarm of authors and lyricists and composers could not have turned out just one song to rank with her "Kiss Me Again," but they never even approached that mark nor, apparently, did they aim to.

The only real signs of life in "Pretty Mrs. Smith" were when Miss Greenwood romped on the stage and when she did the star was completely eclipsed. Sidney Grant, who was Miss Greenwood's partner in vaudeville, managed to make the audience laugh when he appeared with her last night, and there were moments when James A. Gleason was funny as a watchful waiter, but there is little to be said about the rest of the cast. Claude Flemming, Miss Scheff's leading man, looked like the hero of some moving-picture corporation. He sang splendidly the one opportunity he had to show off his voice in a duet with Miss Scheff, but after that, vocally, he was unheard of.

It may be that the real trouble with "Pretty Mrs. Smith" lies in the fact that it has a plot—something long ago discarded by musical-comedy writers as entirely unnecessary. In sticking closely to a story in this play the authors have been so busy that they have neglected some of the so-called "sure-fire" chances to introduce something pleasing. In the musical show of today when the book begins to drag, somebody sings. The song doesn't have to grow out of the situation by any means, and a few interpellated numbers last night, had they been good ones, would have worked wonders with the piece; might even have made it a genuine success.

Pretty Mrs. Smith, who is Miss Scheff, of course, is a three-times married woman, whose first husband was supposedly drowned, whose second left word that he was going to commit suicide, and whose third wants to sue for divorce. Mrs. Smith hurries to Palm Beach to forget her troubles, and there meets all of her husbands. There are the usual complications, with a large number of doors opening and shutting, screens to hide behind, and the usual other accessories of a French farce.

In the end the first two husbands discover that, although alive, they are legally dead, and they disappear, while Mrs. Smith sings the favorite song of her third husband and first true love, and so brings him back as the curtain falls.

Mr. Morosco has given the play a magnificent stage setting. It is unfortunate that he did not let his carpenters and scene painters try their hands at writing the book.

## ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

### Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—R. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Althouse, Dr. James M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arndt, Mrs. C. B. Ashton, Miss K. Butwell, Mrs. M. Beard, Edward Beck, Miss A. S. Block, Grover Bode, Mrs. R. W. Brown, Kenneth Campbell, Mrs. W. B. Carpenter, Miss A. Chaniey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Clark, Mrs. R. T. Coleman, Miss R. Collier, A. J. Dale, Mrs. J. W. Dalsell, Mrs. C. C. Dickerson, Mrs. J. K. Foote, Mrs. W. O. Gilman, Mrs. M. D. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lapp, Miss E. C. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Lawton Mackall, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. March, Miss C. Model, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. De. R. Park, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Philipp C. Rand, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockwell, Miss M. Rose, Judge and Mrs. R. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stork, Mrs. R. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Thompson, the Rev. H. C. Robbins, Mrs. E. M. Dickey, Mrs. M. G. Crawford, and W. Z. F. Dudden von Rappard, Dutch Minister to Washington.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Miss Doris Allen, Mrs. R. Snowdon Andrews, W. Baille, W. H. Beal, Miss K. Belden, Allen Bennett, John Benson, Miss E. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Prof. G. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Buckle, Mrs. H. E. Caldwell, Dr. A. D. Chaffee, J. H. Amy, H. W. L. Dana, Mrs. M. A. Eddy, Mrs. S. T. Ford, Mrs. L. E. Fuller, Miss Mabel Gresham, Mrs. W. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hanlon, the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Judge, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, L. A. May, Miss E. Mitchell, Miss H. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Newman, P. W. Oaks, G. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ramsden, Dr. B. A. Randall, Mrs. R. F. Rowlands, Miss Margaret Sheridan, F. H. Starling, J. R. Taylor, Miss Agnes Walker, and Mrs. E. E. Wall.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow.)—Mrs. G. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bailey, Mrs. B. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Miss L. B. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter, A. C. Colvel, Dr. and Mrs. C. V. Crasier, W. Davidson, T. Dunn, Dr. A. J. Edwards, Samuel Huntington, Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Mrs. F. P. Kennedy, Mrs. C. H. Lacy, J. Morrison, S. S. Mowbray, Donald Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Salt, Miss Cora Sennet, Robert Sim, Dr. W. H. Stack, Mrs. H. L. Walker, and Col. and Mrs. S. Watt.

MINNEWASKA, (London)—Mrs. F. Allen, Miss Edith Amery, Miss E. F. Baker, Raymond Belmont, Miss C. D. Belt, G. F. Bottomley, Miss K. Brammall, Mrs. P. Gordon Brown, Miss Ruth Bullard, Mrs. K. G. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Craig, W. H. Dunham, E. M. Franklin, H. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Loomis, Mrs. E. B. Judson, Miss Laura Lee, Miss Clara Sherman, Major E. P. Putnam, Prof. Calvin Thomas, Miss Mrs. Miss Ellen Thayer, Mrs. C. L. Safford, and Mrs. J. C. Whittaker.

## NORA BAYES AT THE PALACE.

### She and Miss Crosman Are the High Lights of a Good Bill.

The huge audience that packed the Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon gave a royal welcome to Nora Bayes on the occasion of her first appearance here since her return from Europe. She brought with her many new songs, to be sung with her incomparable gusto, one of them a lyric campaign document for President Wilson that was received with high favor. Then followed the traditional suggestions from the audience as to what old favorites Miss Bayes should sing. When the ones selected called for two voices she firmly declined, on the ground that they had not yet been learned by "her perfectly new husband."

Miss Bayes was preceded on the programme by Henrietta Crosman, who appeared to charming advantage in a variation of the Frank Egan playlet which Cyril Maude and Laurette Taylor gave at a benefit performance last Spring and which tells an entertaining story, although none of the speeches is longer than one word.

### THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The plays which began a new week of their runs in the theatres last night were: "On Trial" at the Candler, "It Pays to Advertise" at Cohen's, "A Modern Girl" at the Comedy, "Under Cover" at the Cort, "Innocent" at the Eltinge, John Drew at the Empire, "Twin Beds" at the Fulton, "Wars of the World" at the Hippodrome, "The Dummy" at the Hudson, "The Girl from Utah" at the Knickerbocker, "He Comes Up Smiling" at the Liberty, "The Beautiful Adventure" at the Lyceum, "Peg o' My Heart" at the Lyric, "The Story of the Rosary" at the Manhattan Opera House, "What Is Love?" at Maxine Elliott's, "The Elder Son" at the Playhouse, "The High Cost of Loving" at the Republic, "Miss Daisy," at the Schubert, "The Third Party" at Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show" at the Winter Garden.

In the theatres where the bills are changed each week the following are the attractions: Julian Eltinge in "The Crinoline Girl" is at the Grand Opera House, McIntyre and Heath are playing "The Ham Tree" at the Standard, "Botash and Periputter" is at the Bronx Opera House, "The Gay New Yorkers" in burlesque are at Hurtig & Seamon's, "The Cracker Jacks" is at the Olympic, the Columbia has the American Beauty Burlesquers in "Millionaires for a Day," "The Tempters" is at the Murray Hill, and "Siberia" is at the Crescent Theatre. The Eden Musee is showing new wax fixtures of persons prominent in the European war.

Hammerstein's Victoria has a splendid bill this week headed by Miss Vali Vali, who comes from musical comedy with a pleasing entertainment. Others on the bill are Belle Baker in new sings written for her by Irvin Berlin, Conroy and Lemaire in a new act, Ray Samuels, Haveman's "Kings of the Forest and Deserts," a pretentious animal act; Fisher and Green, Edna Luby and company in "The Crucial Moment," Wiely and Teneyck, spectacular dancing; Barton and Leders, comedy offering; Luby Raymond and Fredericks, street urchins; Elgordo company, comedy magic; Ballin, musical artist, and first run Keystone comedy pictures.

At the Palace Theatre this week, in addition to Nora Bayes and Henrietta Crosman, is Frank Fogerty, the Dublin minstrel; Frederick V. Bowers and company in songs and sketches, featured in character delineations of popular ditties, with Charles Straight at the piano; Raymond and Caverley, and Barnold's animals present their remarkable scene of life in a city populated by dogs and monkeys. In this act night life is shown by these amazing animal comedians without a human being appearing on the stage. The Le Grohs and other acts complete the bill.

Valeska Suratt, in her new vehicle, "The Moth and the Flame," proved a strong headline attraction at Keith's Colonial Theatre yesterday. The stage setting of this act is extremely pretentious, and the various dances and appearances of the star are all calculated to increase the bizarre effect. Hal Forde, the English comedian, told his best stories and sang his best songs. A novelty was offered by Edgar Allan Woolfe in "The Bride," by W. J. Hurlbut, one of the short plays presented at the Princess Theatre. Another original idea was revealed in Jack E. Gardner's "Curse You, Jack Dalton!" a combination of cartoon and melodrama. Other acts on the bill were Dunbar's Nine White Hussars, "the singing band"; the Farber Girls, Charles and Fannie Van, the Lelands, and the Aerial Buds.

Billing honors at the Alhambra were divided yesterday among Adelaide and Hughes, dancers; George Wilson Pariante, the ventriloquist; Fannie Brice and Charles Grapewin in a new sketch called "Poughkeepsie." Dooley and Sales, favorites in Harlem, also contributed strongly to the entertainment. Others on the bill were Sylvia Loyal and her European novelty, the Six Brown Brothers, saxaphonists; Max and Mabel Ford, the dancers, and the Tuscano Brothers, battle axe hurlers.

The chief acts on the bill at Keith's Royal yesterday were Gus Edwards's new Song Revue for 1914, a pretentious act requiring six changes of scenery and a company of thirty-five; "The Taking Mysteries," featuring Han Ping Chien, a Chinese magician with a gift for comedy as well as legerdemain. Morton and Austin proved excellent laugh provokers with their new act, "Success." Others on the bill were Collins and Hart, the original "Two Strong Men"; Genevieve Warner, Harry Richards, and Bessie Kyle in "Fifty-fifty."

At the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon Channing Pollock's charming play, "Such a Little Queen," made its appearance as a moving-picture drama, with Mary Pickford in the leading rôle. The Strand Topical Review this week contains the third installment of actual war scenes taken on the European battlefields, together with new pictures from all over the world. There is also a new series of travel and scientific pictures, and a new comedy which completes the film programme. The concert orchestra, under the direction of Carl Edouarde, will play specially adapted incidental music to the pictures and also renders a programme of popular as well as classical selections. Other musical features are selections by the Strand Quartet.

The programme at the Vitagraph Theatre for the week includes the three-part detective drama, "413," with its sensational train wreck; the comedy, "The Win(k)some Widow," with Clasy Fitzgerald, two-feature pictures, which are now in their third week, and six-reel picture comprising the daily Vitagraph first runs. Leah Baird and William Humphrey opened the week's daily releases in "Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds," a domestic drama, with a moral. Tuesday the special feature will be "The Blood Ruby," a drama in which Maurice Costello plays the lead. The announced release for Wednesday is A Double Error," a comedy of mistaken identity. Lillian Walker will be seen in Thursday's picture, a drama, entitled "A Close Call." Sidney Drew and Kate Price are the comedians responsible for the laughs in the regular Friday release of "Horseshoe for Luck." Saturday a two-part comedy, "Hearts and Diamonds," in which John Bunny and Flora Finch are the leading spirits, will be shown.

At the New York Theatre William Morris is presenting a film of Richard Bennett in "Damaged Goods," the "Damaged Goods" recently filmed in California under the direction of Mr. Bennett at the conclusion of his tour to the coast in this play. Mr. Bennett and the entire original cast appear in the five-part film photoplay, which is more interesting and replete with absorbing action than the regular stage version, as many explanatory and connective scenes not possible on the dramatic production are shown in the firm presentation. Other feature photoplays round out a two-hour-and-a-half entertainment, which is run continuously from 1 to 11 P. M.

Hammerstein's Lexington Opera House has an entirely new film production, "The Nun and the Knight," and a contracted scene of the last act of "Faust." Other moving pictures, vocal and instrumental soloists, and the great orchestra are the programme.

### Brooklyn Amusements.

At the Majestic Theatre is "Peg o' My Heart," with Elsa Ryan in the role of Peg, and a cast including Thomas Holding, Alice Butler, Robert Forsythe, Agnes Miller, Sidney Mather, Vivian Gilbert, and Herbert Ashton.

The De Kalb Theatre has "Mutt and Jeff in Mexico."

The Montauk Theatre has "The Yellow Ticket," the play by Michael Morton, which had a long run at the Eltinge Theatre, with Josephine Victor in the leading role.

At the Prospect Theatre is vaudeville, headed by Valerie Bergere in a dramatic playlet, "Judgment"; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in songs and dances, and the Rigoletto twins.

The Orpheum Theatre has vaudeville, headed by Sylvester Schaffer, the "man who does everything"; James and Bonnie Thornton, the old-time vaudeville team, and Mrs. Gene Hughes and company in the skit, "Lady Gossip."

The Bushwick Theatre has vaudeville, headed by William A. Brady's one-act play, "A Beauty in Only Skin Deep." Gus Van and Joe Schenck in songs, and the first presentation on any stage of "The Edge of the World."

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## ROBERT Y. TYRRELL DEAD.

### Noted Educator Was Senior Dean of Trinity College—His Works.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, educator, senior dean of Trinity College and one of the original fifty Fellows of the British Academy, died here today.

Dean Tyrrell was born in Ballingarry, Tipperary County, Ireland, Jan. 21, 1844. His early education was obtained in a private school at Dublin and at Trinity College, where he obtained honors in the classics. He was made a Fellow in 1868 and Professor of Latin in 1871. From 1880-98, Dean Tyrrell was Regius Professor of Greek, and from 1900-04 he was Professor of Ancient History. He resigned all his offices in 1904, when he became Senior Fellow and received the appointment of Registrar. In 1881 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland. He had received degrees from Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Oxford Universities.

His publications include: "Bacchae of Euripides," 1871; "Correspondence of Cicero," 1879-1900; "Troades of Euripides," 1884; "Miles Gloriosus of Plautus," 1885; "Dublin Translations Into Greek and Latin Verse," and "Acharnians of Aristophanes in English Verse," 1883; "Cicero in His Letters," 1896; "Sophocles," 1897; "Anthology of Latin Poetry," 1901; "Terence," 1902, and "Essays on Greek Literature," 1900.

### Wife of Rev. Edward Judson Dead.

Mrs. Antoinette Judson, who died at her home, 53 Washington Square, last Sunday, was the wife of the Rev. Edward Judson, the present pastor of the Judson Memorial Church, and not the widow of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, the founder of the church, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

### Obituary Notes.

HENRY HUTCHINSON, retired merchant, is dead at his home, 110 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

JAMES S. CONNOLLY, Vice President for eighteen years of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company of 138 East Twenty-fourth Street, died yesterday at his residence, 206 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was born in Philadelphia fifty-four years ago, and left a wife and five children.

Mrs. MARGARET F. GRIFFIN, wife of Timothy E. Griffin, Democratic leader in the Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, e dead at her home, 498 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. She left four sons and a daughter.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. ATLEE, commanding the revenue cutter Snohomish, is dead in Los Angeles, Cal. During the Spanish-American War he served on the cutter McCulloch, Admiral Dewey's dispatch boat, which was used to draw the fire of the enemy at Manila. He was born at Washington, D. C., and was appointed to the Revenue Service here in 1894.

Mrs. JESSICA HOWARD WATERS, wife of Dr. Bertram H. Waters, 202 West 103d Street, died on Sunday in the Presbyterian Hospital, aged 35 years. She was the daughter of Jerome Buck. Mrs. Waters was a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Department of Health.

JOHN SCHENCK SMITH, a retired marine engineer, died on Sunday at his home, 161 Madison Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived for the last forty years. Mr. Smith was born in this city eighty-two years ago, and was the Chief Engineer on a Government vessel during the civil war. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

HENRY TRENCHARD, 77 years old, formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 50 Hancock Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He left his wife, a daughter, and a son, Henry Trenchard, Jr., who was at one time the Republican candidate for County Clerk.

ERNEST LOWENBEIN, the last surviving member of the firm of A. Lowenbein's Sons, 586 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I. His widow and son survive him.

Mrs. MARY E. HYDE, for many years active in the missionary work of the Bushwick Central Methodist Church, is dead at her home, 80 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. She was the widow of John M. Hyde.

Miss ANNA ROSA COONAN, a stenographer and only daughter of the late Col. John and Ann Coonan, died yesterday at the age of 24 years. Funeral services will be held from the residence of her cousin, Mrs. J. Gunning, 825 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning.

GEORGE T. MONK, 27 years old, associated with his father in the general transportation business at 1 Broadway, died Sunday at his home, 622 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He belonged to the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, Loretta Council, K. of C.; Justin F. Price Council, No. 1,769, R. A., and St. Stephen's Lyceum.

Mrs. MARY BROUWER MUIR, widow of Alexander Muir, died at her residence, 39 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was in her eighty-eighth year, and left a daughter.

EDWARD A. SMITH, aged 58 years, a city weigher, died yesterday morning at his home, 803 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was a member of the Atlantic City Yacht Club, Atlantic City Lodge of Elks, Kings County Republican Club, and Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, M., and A. M. His widow and daughter survive him.

JAMES PRALL, 77 years old, a Director of the Belvidere (N. J.) National Bank, dropped dead of heart disease at his home in that city on Sunday. He was a merchant in Belvidere and Delaware for many years. Mr. Prall served through the civil war as a Second Lieutenant of the Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteers, and was a member of the G. A. R.

HAMILTON DE VOE, a veteran of the civil war and the war between Spain and Chile, died on Sunday night at his home, 913 South Seventeenth Street, Newark, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He served in the navy during the civil war, being an engineer on the monitor Lehigh, and also served in the Chilean war in the same capacity. He is survived by two sons and a daughter, one of his sons being Police Commissioner Alfred L. De Voe of Newark.

Mrs. MARY WYNNE, wife of James J. Wynne, general manager of the Algonquin Mills and Dundee Water Power and Land Company at Passaic, N. J., is dead at her home in Dublin. Dr. King then returned to this country and practiced medicine at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium until 1890, when he became one of the founders of the Glen Springs Sanitarium, of which he was the medical director for twenty years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(ESTABLISHED 1827.)

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## ASSAILS FROHMAN PLAY.

### Comstock Files Complaint Against "The Beautiful Adventure."

Anthony Comstock yesterday filed a complaint at the office of District Attorney Whitman against the final scene of the second act of the play "The Beautiful Adventure," now running at the Lyceum Theatre, under the direction of Charles Frohman. Mr. Comstock alleged that the scene was "immoral, indecent, and totally improper." Following the filing of the complaint the District Attorney assigned Ass

# BOSTON GAINS ANOTHER GAME IN PENNANT RACE---YANKEES AND DODGERS WIN

## JIM VAUGHN PUTS SKIDS UNDER GIANTS

### Big Left-Hander Keeps New Yorks from Scoring, While Marquard Is Hit Hard.

The Chicago Cubs gave the Giants a severe thrashing at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 6 to 0, which shoved McGraw's team a bit further down the toboggan. Boston beat Pittsburgh and the Braves now lead for the pennant by a margin of four games. The chances of the Bostonese for the flag look brighter every minute.

New York played yesterday just like a team that was cracking under the strain of the grueling fight. Everybody expected to see the Braves break down long ago, but it now looks as if the Giants were slipping. In the last two games, the defense has been lamentably weak and the attack too. Rube Marquard again demonstrated yesterday that he is as far from his best form as he was a month ago. The failure of Marquard to win any of his last eleven starts has been the biggest reason for the Giants' slip backward.

New York could do nothing with the pitching of Jim Vaughn, the laziest pitcher in captivity. Sometimes Jim moves so fast that he can walk from the bench to the pitchers box in five or ten minutes. Vaughn acts as if he would appreciate it a lot if the management would furnish him with a Morris chair, so that he could rest after throwing the ball a few times.

The had only a couple of chances to score during the whole game. In the seventh inning, with one out, Merkle and Meyers each singled. Bescher batting, for Fromme, was safe when Vaughn dropped Saier's throw and the bases were filled.

Snodgrass was crushed when Archer reached right over the wire netting at one end of the press box and caught a high foul. Then McGraw sent in a pinch hitter for Larry Doyle. This is one of the few times in Larry's whole career as a Giant that this humiliation has been heaped upon him. McLean batted for Doyle and struck out. In the ninth inning, with one out, Meyers hit a three-bagger to the deepest corner of right centre field and could have made the circuit if he had moved a bit faster.

The Cubs got busy in the second inning when Zimmerman tripled to left and scored on Schulte's sacrifice fly. The Giants crumpled up badly in the third inning. Archer doubled to right and scored when Grant made a wild throw to Fletcher on Vaughn's ground ball. Vaughn went to second. Leach went out at first, and when Merkle booted Good's grounder, Vaughn scored. Good went to second and was safe because Fletcher juggled the ball carelessly for some time. Zimmerman shot a hot two-bagger past Grant and Good scored.

Rube Marquard was taken out after that inning, Jim Thorpe essaying to pinch hit for him. Jim showed himself to be quite a wide-awake Indian. He forced Meyers at second, and when Snodgrass made a drive on an infield hit Thorpe ran like a deer and was all the way around to third before Bues and Corriden woke up to the fact that third base was unprotected.

In the fourth inning, with Fromme pitching, Red Corriden smashed a clean home-run drive to the left centre field fence. The Cubs got their last run in the seventh. With two out, Saier got a pass and Zimmerman singled. Schulte singled, scoring Saier. The score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leach, cf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Good, rf. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Saier, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Zim'n, 3b. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Sch'lte, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bues, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Cor'den, ss. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Archer, c. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Vaughn, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total. | 36 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 15 |

| NEW YORK. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S'ger's, cf. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Doyle, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| *McLean. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stock, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns, lf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Fl'cher, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Mur'y, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| G'nt, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| M'rkle, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Meyers, c. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Marq'd, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Thom'n. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| From'e, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ‡Bescher. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wiltse, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| §Smith. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 33 | 0 | 7 | 27 | 11 |

*Batted for Doyle in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Marquard in the third inning.
‡Batted for Fromme in the seventh inning.
§Batted for Wiltse in the ninth inning.
Errors—Vaughn, Doyle, Grant, Merkle.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Archer, Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Meyers. Home runs—Corriden. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Stolen base—Saier. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 8. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off Fromme, 3; off Vaughn, 2. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by Vaughn, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn (Doyle.) Hits—Off Marquard, 4 in three innings; off Fromme, 3 in four innings; off Wiltse, 2 in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chigley and Eason.

### Tenth-Inning Win for Cardinals.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Philadelphia's winning streak was broken when St. Louis won a ten-inning contest here today, 6 to 5. Both Tincup and Doak were hit hard, but the score was kept down by both teams having several runners put out on the paths. The visitors won in the tenth inning when they scored three runs on Miller's single, Wilson's double, Cruise's triple, and Beck's single. Score:

| ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dyhm. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Hf'r, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Butler, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Miller, lf. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Wilson, rf. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Wagn, c. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cruise, cf. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Beck, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Doak, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fer'th, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Hagerr. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 48 | 5 | 15 | 30 | 19 |

| PHILADELPHIA. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lob't, 3b. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Baker, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Magee, lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Byrne, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Tincup, p. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Burns, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Tincup, p. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Paskert. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 35 | 3 | 12 | 20 | 13 |

*Batted for Doak in the tenth inning.
†Batted for Tincup in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Burns in tenth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —6 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

Two-base hits—Miller, Beck, Wilson, Lobert, Magee, Luderus. Three-base hit—Cruise. Hits—Off Doak, 12 in nine innings; off Ferritt, 0 in one inning. Stolen bases—Butler, Wagner, Dolan. Double plays—Butler, Huggins, and Miller. Sacrifice hit—Cravath. Bases on balls—Off Tincup, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Tincup, 4. Wild pitches—Doak, Tincup. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and O'Connor.

### To Take Wagner's Place?

FULTON, Mo., Sept. 21.—The Pittsburgh Pirates are getting one of the star infielders of the Western League and a probable successor to the great Honus Wagner in the person of Douglas Baird, whom Manager Clarke has recalled from the Sioux City team. Baird is to join the Pirates at the close of the Western League playing season. Baird was the star shortstop of the Westminster College team in this city in 1912, when the club won the collegiate championship of Missouri by winning 10 out of 21 games. Baird went from here to the Springfield, Ill., team of the Three-I League and was with them when that team won the championship in 1913. Clarke saw Baird perform in that city and made a deal for him. He made the training trip with the Pirates last Spring and showed up well, but Clarke decided he needed more seasoning and sent him to Sioux City. Baird has been starring in the field, at the bat and on the bases, being one of the leading batsmen and base-runners in the Western League. His crowning achievement was accomplished in one game last week, when he accepted ten chances without an error, figured in two double plays, lined out a homer, a triple, and a double, and stole a base.

### Passing of Poor Old Honus.

There will be a reunion some time next Spring of the shortstops who will take Honus Wagner's place. They will spend part of the day seeing Honus Wagner playing shortstop for the Pirates.

Baseball Today, Washington Park, Tip Tops vs. Kansas City Feds. 3 P. M.—Adve.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; New York, 0.
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 6.
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 6; Chicago, 1. (Thirteen innings.)
Boston, 8; Detroit, 6. (Eleven innings; darkness.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 11; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.
Indianapolis, 9; Buffalo, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Providence, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Rochester, 4.
Toronto at Montreal. (Game played Sunday.)

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Games to Play. | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 20 | 79 | 55 | .590 |
| New York | 18 | 76 | 60 | .559 |
| Chicago | 15 | 73 | 66 | .525 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 72 | 66 | .522 |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 67 | 72 | .482 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 64 | 74 | .463 |
| Pittsburgh | 18 | 62 | 74 | .456 |
| Cincinnati | 16 | 56 | 82 | .406 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Games to Play. | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 15 | 90 | 49 | .648 |
| Boston | 17 | 83 | 54 | .606 |
| Detroit | 13 | 75 | 66 | .532 |
| Washington | 16 | 73 | 65 | .529 |
| Chicago | 14 | 65 | 75 | .464 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 63 | 76 | .453 |
| New York | 14 | 63 | 77 | .450 |
| Cleveland | 14 | 45 | 95 | .321 |

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 79 | 60 | .568 |
| Chicago | 77 | 64 | .546 |
| Baltimore | 73 | 62 | .537 |
| Buffalo | 70 | 65 | .519 |
| Brooklyn | 69 | 66 | .511 |
| Kansas City | 63 | 74 | .460 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 73 | .431 |
| Pittsburgh | 55 | 78 | .414 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 91 | 53 | .631 |
| Rochester | 88 | 60 | .595 |
| Buffalo | 86 | 59 | .593 |
| Toronto | 71 | 68 | .511 |
| Baltimore | 72 | 73 | .497 |
| Newark | 69 | 76 | .476 |
| Montreal | 59 | 88 | .407 |
| Jersey City | 46 | 102 | .311 |

### Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit. (Two games.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Toronto at Montreal.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

## PACKERS BEAT BROOKFEDS.

### Make Merry at Washington Park at Expense of Three Pitchers.

The Kansas City Packers repaid in a measure the double defeat they suffered at the hands of the Brooklyn Federals at Washington Park on Saturday by making merry at the expense of three pitchers yesterday and winning by a score of 11 to 3. Finneran, Marion, and Peters were walloped in succession, while the Tip Tops could do nothing against the delivery of Gene Packard after the opening inning, when they tallied twice. For seven innings they went along scoreless, but in the ninth they bunched hits and registered their final counter.

The Cyclones were off to a good start, driving Finneran from the box before he had retired two men in the first inning and tallying five times. In the seventh they added four more and in the eighth two.

Finneran helped the Westerners to two of their runs in the first chapter with passes, one of which forced in a run. Chadbourne opened the session with a single, his first of three hits in as many times at bat, and went to third on Gilmore's double. Kenworthy filled to Anderson, but Chadbourne was held at third, Stovall and Fanning walked in succession, Chadbourne scoring. On Kreuger's single Gilmore and Stovall registered. Marion succeeded Finneran at this stage and hit Easterly with a pitched ball. Rawlings then singled and Perring and Kreuger counted.

Brooklyn made two in its half on singles by Anderson, Delehanty, and Hofman.

Chadbourne again started trouble for Brooklyn in the seventh, leading off with a single. He was sacrificed to second by Gilmore. Kenworthy was hit by Marion and Perring's single both scored, Kreuger tripled, sending Perring home, and he completed the journey himself when Easterly slit for a base. Peters then took up the mound duties and closed the inning by inducing Rawlings to fly out to Anderson. He was not very successful in the eighth, however, for Kansas City scored twice on singles by Packard, Chadbourne, and Stovall. The Packers' manager made three bases on his drive when Chouinard let the ball roll to the fence. The score:

| KANSAS CITY. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ch'b'ne, lf. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilm'e, rf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Ken't'y, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Stov'l, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Per'ng, 3b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Dav'n, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Kr'ger, cf. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| East'ly, c. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| R'w'gs, ss. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Pack'd, p. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Total. | 37 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 16 |

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| And'son, lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Dal'ty, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Sh'ard, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Evans, rf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bes'm'n, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| W'all, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Holt, ss. | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Owens, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Fin'n, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peters, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Land. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 36 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 9 |

*Batted for Peters in ninth inning.
Errors—Chouinard, Hofman, Gilmore, Rawlings.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | —11 | |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —3 | |

Two-base hits—Gilmore, Kenworthy, Holt. Three-base hit—Kreuger. Sacrifice hit—Gilmore. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 6. Double plays—Delehanty, Hofman, and Holt; Kenworthy, Rawlings, and Stovall. (2.) Packard, Rawlings, and Stovall. Struck out—By Marion, 2; by Packard, 1; by Peters, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 2; off Marion, 3; off Packard, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Marion, (Easterly, Kenworthy). Runs—Off Finneran, 5 in one-third of an inning; off Marion, 3 in six and two-thirds innings; off Peters, 4 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Manassau. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BALTIMORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 |

Batteries—Quinn, Suggs and Jacklitsch; Johnson and Block.

AT BUFFALO.

| | | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Indianapolis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Krapp, Moore, Moran, Woodman, and Lavigne; Kaiserling and Harden.

AT PITTSBURGH.

| | | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —5 | 13 | 1 | |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 | 8 | 1 | |

Batteries—Crandall and Chapman; Barger, Dickson, Leslie, and Berry.

## CONNOLLY UNLOADS BASES WITH TRIPLE

### Then Stallings's Braves Have a Winning Lead Against the Pirates.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Joe Connolly's smoke-colored hickory club was the important factor in today's battle between the Braves and the Pirates, a battle which, being won 6 to 5 by the Stallings tribesmen, and in connection with the Giants' defeat by the Cubs, was Boston's stepping stone to a four-game lead, the largest they yet have acquired in the race.

Connolly's part in the affair was simple enough, being merely a three-base hit in the fourth inning that played a rat-a-tat against the centre-field fence. But what helped most was that the Braves had three men on bases at the time, and their 3-to-2 lead was jumped to 6-to-2 in the twinkling of an eye.

Connolly's game-winning rap was made against Harmon, who, until the Braves's fortunate fourth inning, looked mighty good, in spite of the two runs that had been scored against him. Four hits in this session, however, were Harmon's undoing, and Fred Clarke sent out a side-wheeling youngster named H. Kelly to finish out the string. The Braves made only two hits against Kelly in four innings, and did not score, while the Pirates came almost up to the home team's total, but had no final punch to deliver against Dick Rudolph, Finch Hitters Costello and Hyatt failing to produce in the Pirates' ninth.

Each team made nine hits today, the Pirates scoring in four innings and the Bostons in three. It simply was another game to be chalked up to the Braves because of one of those often-occurring one-inning fusillades. Each team got a run in the first inning, Carey starting the festivities with a fine triple to left field, and immediately cantering home for the Pirates on Collins's deep shot along the ground to Maranville, and one the "Rabbit" only could play to first base. Then Boston came back fast, although mainly because Harmon passed both Evers and Connolly, Schmidt's single bringing Johnny home after there were two out. The Braves went ahead by one point in the second inning, Maranville began with a hit, and Whaling sacrificed, Maranville then stealing third and scoring on Rudolph's fly far out to Collins.

In the fourth, before the Braves got so busy with their war clubs, the Pirates came through with a run to tie the score again, and with a little luck the visitors would have gone ahead. Collins singled, getting an extra base on Moran's fumble, another hit, a short one, being turned in by J. Kelly, and a pass to Viox filling the bases. Here was a great chance, with no one out, but, with the Braves' infield drawn back, Konetchy punched the ball to Maranville, who with Evers ripped off a double play, on which Collins scored. Wagner then hit up a fly. Immediately after this the Bostons knocked the cover off the ball, and also the lid from the game. Smith singled, reaching third on Maranville's sacrifice and Whaling's out at first. Rudolph's single then put Boston one run ahead again, but more was coming. A pass to Moran and Evers's hit filled the corners, and then came Connolly's fine whallop for the clean-up. After this the Braves got only two hits off H. Kelly, while the Pirates eventually made up three runs.

In the sixth Carey singled and Collins was passed, both advancing on J. Kelly's sacrifice. Carey then scored while Evers was throwing Viox out at first, and Konetchy brought Collins home with a double, Wagner again failing to get his hit.

In the seventh McCarthy singled and Moran lost Coleman's fly. Carey's double was sufficiently deep to score McCarthy only, and then Rudolph easily disposed of Outfielder Kelly and Viox, cutting off the Pirates' last chance to tie the game. The score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moran, rf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mann, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evers, 2b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Con'ly, lf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Cather, lf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W'ted, cf. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Schmit, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Smith, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| M'rle, ss. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Whal'g, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rud'ph, p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total. | 34 | 6 | 11 | 28 | 10 |

| PITTSBURGH. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carey, lf. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| C'lins, rf. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| J. K'y, cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Viox, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| K'chy, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| W'g'r, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| McC'y, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| O'Neill, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Gibson, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H'mon, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| H. K'y, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| *McAuley. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Costello. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡Hyatt. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 36 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 8 |

*Ran for Coleman in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Gibson in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Kelly in the ninth inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —5 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 | |

Two-base hits—Carey, Cather. Three-base hits—Carey, Connolly. Hits—Off Harmon, 7 in 4 innings; off H. Kelly, 2 in 4 innings. Sacrificed hits—Whaling, Connolly, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Rudolph. Stolen bases—Maranville, Smith. Double plays—Maranville, Evers and Schmidt; Carey and Coleman. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off J. Kelly, 1; off Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Harmon, 2; by Rudolph, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Newark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 3 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Jarman and Ewin; Holmquist and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| Providence | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | x | 8 | 11 | 4 |

Batteries—Vickers and Reynolds; Ruth and J. Onslow.

AT ROCHESTER.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Rochester | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 3 |

Batteries—Fullenweider and Lalonge; Upham, Ensman, and Williams.

At Montreal—Toronto-Montreal game was played Sunday.

### American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 7; Cleveland, 5.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 5; Louisville, 5, (called end ninth; darkness.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 0.
At Kansas City—St. Paul, 2; Kansas City, 0.

### Shortstop Maranville to Marry.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The engagement of Walter E. Maranville, the shortstop of the Boston Nationals, and Miss Elizabeth R. Shea of Springfield, his home city, was announced tonight. The marriage will take place in the Fall.

### Entries for Empire City Racing.

FIRST RACE—Purse, $400; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Ella Maiden, Lake Maryland, Girl, Ethna Maiden, Rose Marine, Cesary Maid, Carlavesack, Gainsborough, Good Wood, Antrim, Lads. 100 pounds each.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $400; six furlongs. Humiliation, Cite, Pixie, Sir Celadon, 103 pounds each; Cerconis, 113; Parth Beck, 110; Hermia, Jr., 113; Kadron, 104; Apasionata, 110; Stars and Stripes, 107.

THIRD RACE—For all ages; selling; purse, $400; five and a half furlongs. Balcray, 123 pounds; Runnegay, 112; Hanaway, 107; Lily Orme, 112; Water Welles, 117; Water Lily, 112; Muskmalon, 117; Rollin Pardee, 112.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $400; six furlongs. Uncle Jimmie, 109 pounds; Mr. Snigg, 101; Lily Grad, 101; Soar of Valley, 102; Captain Swanson, 103; Miss Brush, 107; Rollin Pardee, 107.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; one mile. Beethoven, 113 pounds; Little England, 110; Miss Cavanagh, 107; Tax Day, 110; Northerner, 107; Under Cover, 102; Miss Sherwood, 97; Cognac Robin, 105.

THE TURF.

**Racing Today!**
**EMPIRE CITY PARK.**
**Admission, 50 cents**
Grand Stand $2.00.
First Race 2:30.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago.

## DODGERS BEAT REDS TWICE.

### Hammer Cincinnati Pitchers Hard and Win, 9 to 6 and 8 to 2.

The Superbas had a great day at bat yesterday and walloped the tail-end Reds in easy fashion in both games of a double-header by scores of 9 to 6 and 8 to 2. The Reds got a good lead at the start of the first game and had accumulated five tallies before Uncle Robinson's band really got down to business. When they did get going, however, the Brooklynites went at it with a vengeance and hammered out seven runs in one inning—the sixth. The Superbas took the lead by getting three runs in the first inning of the second game, and Frank Allen, their pitcher, never gave the Reds a chance to reduce the advantage.

The Reds started Fittery in the first game, but he was withdrawn when the Superbas began to hammer him all over the grounds in the sixth. Schneider, who was hurried to his assistance, lasted only a fraction of an inning, and Leon Ames was called upon to finish the remainder of the game. Reulbach, who started for Brooklyn, was also hit hard and was taken out in the sixth session in favor of Bill Steele, who did fairly well.

Rube Benton lasted the entire second game for Cincinnati, but was hit almost at will. Allen, his rival, was also hit hard, but he distributed the hits so that they did not cause much damage.

Charlie Stengel added to the joy of the occasion by hitting a pretty home run to left centre field in the sixth inning of the second game. Charlie did some fancy batting in that game, making four hits out of four times up. In the first game he got two hits out of four trips to the plate. The second game made it four straight for Brooklyn, who also won both games of a double-header with the Reds on Saturday.

Cutshaw made a fine one-hand catch of Killifer's drive in the second game, and Stengel made a running catch of a fly hit by Holden. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myers, rf. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| D'ub't, 1b. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| St'ngel, rf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wheat, lf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Dalton, lf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| C'tsw, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Getz, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Egan, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| M'Coy, c. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| R'lb'ch, p. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Steele, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 36 | 9 | 11 | 27 | 16 |

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dan'ls, rf. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| H'rg'n, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kil'fer, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| T'bly, lf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Nich'ls, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hold'n, cf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clarke, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Kel'g, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Fittery, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Sch'der, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ames, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Berg'mer. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 36 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 7 |

*Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.
†Errors—Twombly, Egan.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —9 | |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | —6 |

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Reulbach, Daniels, Cutshaw, (2.) McCarty, Stengel. Three-base hits—Clarke, Daniels. Sacrifice hit—Egan. First base on error—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen base—Stengel. First base on balls—Off Steele, 2; off Fittery, 1. Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Fittery, 3; by Schneider, 1; by Ames, 1; by Steele, 1. Balk—Fittery. Hit by pitcher—By Reulbach, (Killifer and Twombly); by Fittery, (Myers.) by Schneider, (Myers.) Hits—Off Reulbach, 6 in 5 1-3 innings; off Steele, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Fittery, 5 in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) off Schneider, 2 in 2 innings; off Ames, 1 in 2-3 inning. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

SECOND GAME.

| BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myers, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| D'bert, lf. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| St'ngel, rf. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| D'ton, lf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C'sh'w, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Gets, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Egan, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Miller, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Allan, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 37 | 8 | 10 | 27 | 8 |

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dan's, rf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kil'fer, ss. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| H'zog, 3b. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Kil'fer, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| T'bly, lf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| N'h't, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Eden, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| rf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Gonz's, c. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Kel'g, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Benton, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total. | 39 | 2 | 12 | 24 | 11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | —8 | |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —2 |

Left on bases—Cincinnati,

# OUIMET OUTPLAYED IN GREENWICH GOLF MEDAL ROUND---FOOTBALL---TENNIS

## MARSTON MEDALIST IN GREENWICH GOLF

### Francis Ouimet Three Strokes Below Leader in Qualification Round.

Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol and Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, each with an aggregate of 151, tied for the medal in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament on the links of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday. It was decided to play off the tie immediately over the nine-hole route and Marston won, 37 to 39.

The efforts of Lewis and Marston were two strokes better than that of Hamilton K. Kerr, who recently became a member of the home club, and Kerr in turn finished a stroke ahead of Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion, who is getting on edge for the tri-State matches for the Lesley Cup at Baltusrol on Friday and Saturday.

Lewis's 72 in the morning round hung up a new amateur record for the course, the previous mark being 73, made jointly by Henry J. Topping and Samuel J. Graham. Lewis could not keep the pace in the afternoon, and although he went out in 38 he lapsed on the inward journey on the long fourteenth hole, where he took 7, and on the short fifteenth, where he took 4. His afternoon round was 79.

Ouimet began in discouraging fashion, for he hooked his first ball into the woods, where it was lost. Therefore he took six strokes for the first hole. He seemed unable to get his approaching game in good order, and at times was somewhat mystified by the baked condition of the course. He took 79 for the morning round, but improved this four strokes in the afternoon.

The first and second rounds of match play are on the card for today. Ouimet's opponent will be Grant Peacock of the Princeton team. The summary.

First Sixteen.—Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 151; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 151; Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 153; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 154; T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, 160; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Apawamis, 160; W. Parker Seely, Brooklawn, 161; W. V. Booth, Jr., Apawamis, 162; John G. Anderson, Braeburn, 162; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 163; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 163; W. W. Hoffman, Natinal, 163; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 164; Grant Peacock, Princeton, 164; W. R. Simons, Westbrook, 165; R. H. White, Oakland, 165.

Second Sixteen.—Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews, 166; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 166; V. C. Longley, National, 167; P. L. Schofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 167; Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis, 168; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., Apawamis, 168; Calvin Truesdale, Greenwich, 169; A. H. Johnson, Sleepy Hollow, 170; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, 170; Robert Hunter, Wee Burn, 171; J. R. Buchanan, Wee Burn, 172; W. D. Macdonald, Wee Burn, 173; Oliver Perin, Nanomal, 173; Henry Kryn, Apawamis, 175; J. S. Gillespie, Wee Burn, 176; William H. Wallace, Jr., Apawamis, 176.

Third Sixteen.—Edward H. Fitler, Merion, 177; Artemus Holmes, Wee Burn, 177; G. B. Adams, National, 178; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 179; A. C. Travis, Englewood, 179; Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich, 180; Reginald Fincke, Tuxedo, 181; J. F. Morrell, Greenwich, 182; J. T. Souttar, Greenwich, 183; W. H. Young, Sunningdale, England, 183; R. S. Crocker, Greenwich, 183; A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia Cricket, 184; C. N. Phillips, Greenwich, 185; E. B. Curtiss, Greenwich, 186; C. I. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, 187; H. Gilliam, Greenwich, 187.

## NEWSPAPER MEN'S GOLF.

### Harris and Murray Tie in First Day's Play at Dunwoodie.

W. W. Harris and A. C. Murray, each with a total of 170 for thirty-six holes, tied for the lead at the end of the first day's play for the championship of the New York Newspaper Golf Club yesterday at Dunwoodie. Conditions provide for the second thirty-six holes to be played next Monday over the same course.

Coincident with the championship was an eighteen-hole medal handicap, in which A. C. Murray with a card of 85, 11—74, was the winner.

## ENGINEERS SHOOT BEST.

### New York Militiamen Break Record for Headquarters Contest.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PEEKSKILL, Sept. 21.—Breaking all previous records for the contest, the Twenty-second Regiment engineers, National Guard of New York, won the headquarters rifle shooting match today at the opening of the New York State rifle matches at the State camp. The total score at the three ranges, 200, 300, and 600 yards, was 1,549, seventy points ahead of the nearest competitor, Squadron A.

The Twenty-second's score was also the highest made on the range in the brigade matches. The Seventy-fourth Regiment team of Buffalo equaled the engineers' score, but lost first place because of a lower total at the 600-yard stage. The six matches, Headquarters First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigade and Naval Militia, were shot with teams of twelve, ten shots each at 300, 500, and 600 yards. The scores were as follows:

Twenty-second Engineers — Private Derry, 137; Capt. Levien, 133; Capt. Johnson, 133; Lieut. Porteous, 131; Lieut. Wendell, 131; Lieut. Bobb, 130; Private Corrie, 128; Sergt. Kelly, 128; Capt. Robinson, 126; Capt. Daly, 124; Sergt. McDermott, 124; Lieut. Rulison, 124. Total, 1,349.

Squadron A, 1,479; First Cavalry, 1,427; Thirteenth Coast Artillery, 1,194.

The Seventh Regiment won the First Brigade match with a score of 1,540. The Seventy-first Regiment finished second, with 1,498. The Twelfth was third, with 1,388, and the Sixty-ninth fourth, with 1,339.

The Twenty-third Regiment won the Second Brigade match with a score of 1,429. The Forty-seventh Regiment was second, with 1,412, and the Fourteenth Regiment third, with 1,334.

In the Third Brigade match the Second Regiment won, with 1,518, and the Fourth Brigade match, which was uncontested, was a walkover for the Seventy-fourth Regiment, with a score of 1,549.

The Governor's match and Adjutant General's match will be shot, and tomorrow and Wednesday the State match will be contested.

## WOMEN PLAY FOR LAWN TENNIS TITLE

### Fast Matches in the Opening Rounds of Metropolitan Singles Championship.

Form was maintained in the women's metropolitan tennis championship tournament yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., when nearly fifty of the best players in the metropolitan district competed in the final title contest of the season. While no reversals of form were recorded several of the leading players were extended to the limit to win their matches.

The contest between Miss Marie Wagner, the indoor national champion, and Miss Jane Rowson was productive of one of the best matches of the day. Miss Rowson played a brilliant game, and for a time it seemed as if she would lower the colors of her clever opponent. She played a good net game and almost held her own in the back court, but in the end the champion won out by superior steadiness.

Miss Wagner opened the first set in her usual effective style and outplayed Miss Rowson by long and accurate driving. The second set went to deuce before Miss Rowson broke through her opponent's serve and evened the score at 7—5. Miss Wagner recovered her form and won the deciding set 6—2.

Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Gertrude Della Torre put up a splendid display of sterling tennis. The first set went to twenty-two games for a decision. Miss Della Torre indulged in scientific lobbing, while Miss Bernhard was kept well in the back court. After an interesting rally Miss Della Torre won 12—10. The second set was evenly contested, with the score 4—all, when Miss Bernhard made a clever rally and won 6—4. In the deciding set Miss Bernhard showed the effects of the long strain and was unable to combat her opponent's aggressiveness.

The only other three-set match was in the second round, when Miss M. Cape surprised Mrs. Robert W. Neilson. The match went to thirty games, but Miss Cape's steadiness told in the end, and she won 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

The championship doubles will be started this afternoon, while the consolation singles will begin at 11 A. M. Entries for the mixed doubles will close this afternoon. The summaries:

Metropolitan Championship, Women's Singles. —First Round—Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. Smith, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. L. H. Raymond defeated Mrs. R. Wood, 6—3, 6—0; Miss L. Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. Seymour, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Bladgen defeated Miss M. Gothiel, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss E. Kahn, 6—1, 6—0; Miss E. Gothiel defeated Mrs. T. F. Weaver, by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. W. B. Ladd, 6—1, 6—3; Miss F. Ballin defeated Mrs. Frazer, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. W. Schiff defeated Miss H. Pollock, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; Miss E. Hess defeated Miss Goldman, 7—5, 8—6; Miss M. Cape defeated Mrs. Robert H. Neilson, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Mrs. L. H. Raymond defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss E. Gothiel, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Adele Cragin defeated Miss Helen Bernheim, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Campbell, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Sidenberg defeated Miss R. Whiteside, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Mills, by default; Mrs. F. Washburn defeated Miss A. R. Morrison, by default; Miss de Gersdorf defeated Miss Kissel, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 12—10, 4—6, 6—1.

## WASHBURNBEATSBURCHARD

### Harvard Player Wins in Straight Sets in West Side Club Tourney.

With the victory of W. M. Washburn over Ross Burchard in straight sets and the default of G. A. L. Dionne to Gustave F. Touchard, with the score 8—6, 5—5, in favor of the latter, the first round of the Class A tennis championship of the West Side Tennis Club was completed yesterday on the clay courts of the club at Forest Hills, L. I. The lower half of the draw is completed to the semi-final round with William Hall and Hugh Tallant as survivors.

In Class B H. C. Worth reached the round before the semi-final through the default of C. Edwards, with the score 6—4, 3—0, in favor of Worth. Class C was also advanced to the fourth round. The summary:

Class A Championship.—First Round—Gustave F. Touchard defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 8—6, 5—5, default; W. M. Washburn defeated Ross Burchard, 6—1, 7—5.

Class B Championship.—Second Round—E. S. Moore defeated K. Adachi, 6—0, 6—0; S. Johnson defeated R. C. Thomas, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—C. E. Edwards defeated E. H. Hooker by default; G. E. Heyiman defeated A. R. Dunham, 6—1, 6—2; J. T. Harrison defeated M. Jackerson, 6—1, 6—3; E. S. Moore defeated R. Gatcomb, 6—3, 8—6.

Class C Championship.—Second Round—B. C. Hoppin defeated S. L. Adams, 7—5, 6—0; P. M. Hall defeated J. F. Kenny, 6—4, 6—0; D. L. Weaver defeated R. M. Stockwell, 6—6, 6—4, 6—2; O. L. Becker defeated H. P. Daniels, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round — P. M. Hall defeated F. Roger by default.

### Californians Ohio Title Victors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—E. R. McCormick and Ella Fottrell of San Francisco today won the State tennis doubles championship by defeating Clarence Griffin of San Francisco and Robert Baird of Toronto, 6—0, 6—4, in the concluding round of the State tournament. Joe Royon and A. F. Reede, challengers, were easily disposed of. The first two sets of the finals were played Saturday.

Miss Buda Stephens of Cleveland and Clarence Griffin of San Francisco defeated Miss Best and E. H. Whitney for the mixed doubles State championship, 12—10, 3—6, 6—1. The tournament was concluded today.

## DISTURBER IV. IS SPEEDY.

### Chicago Motor Boat Driven at Rate of More Than 60 Miles an Hour.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Speed of more than sixty miles an hour was developed by Disturber IV., a forty-foot hydroplane, owned by James A. Pugh of Chicago, in a trial spin on Lake Michigan yesterday. The speed was claimed to be the greatest at which a boat was ever driven. Its engines turned 1,600 revolutions per minute.

## RUBIEN SUCCEEDS SULLIVAN AS LEADER

### Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., Starts Fund for a Memorial to Late President.

Fred W. Rubien of the St. George A. C., for many years closely associated with the late James E. Sullivan through his position as Vice President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, was elevated to the Presidency held by the deceased leader for more than twenty years at the annual meeting of the District Board last night at the Bohemian Gymnastic School, East Seventy-fourth Street, which was attended by nearly 200 delegates. Justice Bartow S. Weeks proposed Mr. Rubien, and he was seconded by Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who stated that after careful consideration the men who favored leaving the Presidency open for a year out of respect to Mr. Sullivan decided to give the position to Mr. Rubien, whose work as assistant to the late "chief" was always of the highest calibre.

Terence Farley of the Irish-American A. C. was selected Vice President, Andrew F. Tully Secretary-Treasurer, and Herman Obertubbesing handicapper. The makeup of the Registration Committee will remain the same as it has been for a year, being composed of J. W. Stumpf, George P. Mathews, J. M. Connolly, C. A. Elbert, and J. J. Deignan. All the positions were filled by unanimous vote and none of the officers was opposed.

The delegates to the A. A. U. for the coming year will be Justice Bartow S. Weeks, J. W. Stumpf, Herman Obertubbesing, Terence Farley, F. J. V. Delaney, and F. W. Rubien, and the delegates at large Jeremiah T. Mahoney, John J. Walsh, and W. L. Jones.

On the motion of Mr. Weeks $500 was voted by the Metropolitan Association as the first contribution to a fund to provide a monument or other memorial to the late Mr. Sullivan. The action of the association as a whole was followed by personal contributions from Mr. Weeks and Capt. C. P. Dieges to the amount of $100; Fred Rubien, $50; W. H. Brady, $50; Herman Obertubbesing, $25; J. E. Stephenson, $25, and the following sums from clubs: St. Anselm A. A., $15; Johnson and Johnson A. A., New Brunswick, N. J., $10, and the Michelin A. A., Milltown, N. J., $10.

Terence Farley introduced a set of resolutions on the death of Mr. Sullivan, which were placed on the minutes without even the formality of a vote.

The report of the Registration Committee contained many salient recommendations, not the least important of which was that pertaining to "incompetent officials." On this point the board had the following to say:

A great deal of the work the Registration Committee has to untangle is that which is done through incompetent officials. While many of them are without a doubt honest, it is through their lack of knowledge of A. A. U. rules that sometimes brings forth a protest to decide. Sometimes through carelessness and stupidity of the officials, athletes are deprived of prizes which rightfully belong to them. As it is at present, any one can officiate at an athletic meet. It makes no difference whether he knows the rules or not, as long as he can wear a badge he can officiate.

We would therefore suggest that a Committee on Officials be elected by this association, which shall confer with all the elected officials of this association and make up a list of competent men for positions in which they qualify, and pass upon qualifications on all who desire to be such. In territories under Commissioners they shall be appointed by the Commissioners. The officials on these lists must be used by all clubs receiving sanction. This at least will assure the athletes that competent men are officiating and all will be dealt with fairly. In connection with this a rule should be adopted limiting the number of officials at meets; this is needed at indoor meets where the inclosure is small.

Treasurer Tully's report showed that the association had disbursed $412.50 during the year in excess of the receipts, but the balance on hand amounted to more than $500.

The report of the special committee which investigated the protest entered by the Xavier A. A. against the Millrose A. A. was made public for the first time, in the following terms and signed by Chairman Rubien:

The special committee appointed by President James E. Sullivan carefully investigated the protest made by the Xavier A. A. that the Millrose A. A. were violating General Rule IV, Section 8, which states that "Any person receiving compensation for services performed in any capacity in connection with athletic games, or in an athletic club, will be ineligible to represent such club in games under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union until he shall have permanently abandoned such employment."

The Millrose Athletic Association of New York City in the Metropolitan Association is composed of the employes of a department store organization. This club recently added to its membership many prominent athletes. The committee finds that the rule quoted does not apply to a case of this kind, and that while it favors encouraging the formation of athletic clubs in factories and business houses, still legislation is necessary to prevent conditions which may affect the amateur status of these athletes, and it recommends that the delegates of the Metropolitan Association to the Amateur Athletic Union secure such legislation at the coming convention.

There will be no change made in the A. A. U. headquarters, which will remain at 21 Warren Street, where they have been for so many years.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union tonight appropriated $500 toward the memorial which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the late James E. Sullivan, Secretary Treasurer of the national organization. Resolutions of appreciation of his services in the cause of amateur athletics were adopted. The officers of the New England Association, headed by Alfred J. Lill, Jr., who is also President of the parent body, were re-elected.

## NICKALLS NOT GOING TO WAR

### Yale Crew Coach Will Resume Drilling Eli Oarsmen Oct. 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—Crew practice at Yale University will be resumed on Oct. 1. Capt. T. D. Denegre of the 'Varsity crew today announced that Guy Nickalls and E. J. Giannini, the coaches, will take the candidates for the boats in hand on that date.

The statement by Capt. Denegre disposes of a report that Mr. Nickalls, because of the European war, would be unable to come to Yale for the Fall practice.

## STRAIGHT HEAT VICTORS.

### Peter Stevens and Lelia Patchen Winning Favorites at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Peter Stevens and Lelia Patchen were winning favorites at today's opening of the Grand Circuit races here. Each took a straight heat victory, Peter Stevens fixing his record at 2:02¼ in the second heat of the King Stake for pacers. Lelia Patchen took the 2:14 class pace without great trouble, her best opponent being Patrick M.

Napoleon Direct won the Hotel Hartman Pacing Stake, the race lasting five heats. He put himself out of the second and third heats by breaks on the far turn. In the first heat he put his record down to 2:02¼, and showed splendid bursts of speed through the final quarters of the fourth and fifth miles. He was second choice to King Couchman, who did not possess finishing power.

To Brighton B. of the Murphy stable went the decision in the 2:11 trot, though he won but two heats. The first four were split between Marta Bellini, the first choice, and Fair Virginia. Brighton B. won the fifth and distanced both rivals in the sixth, ending the race. Second and third money reverted to the association, fourth going to Grattan Boy.


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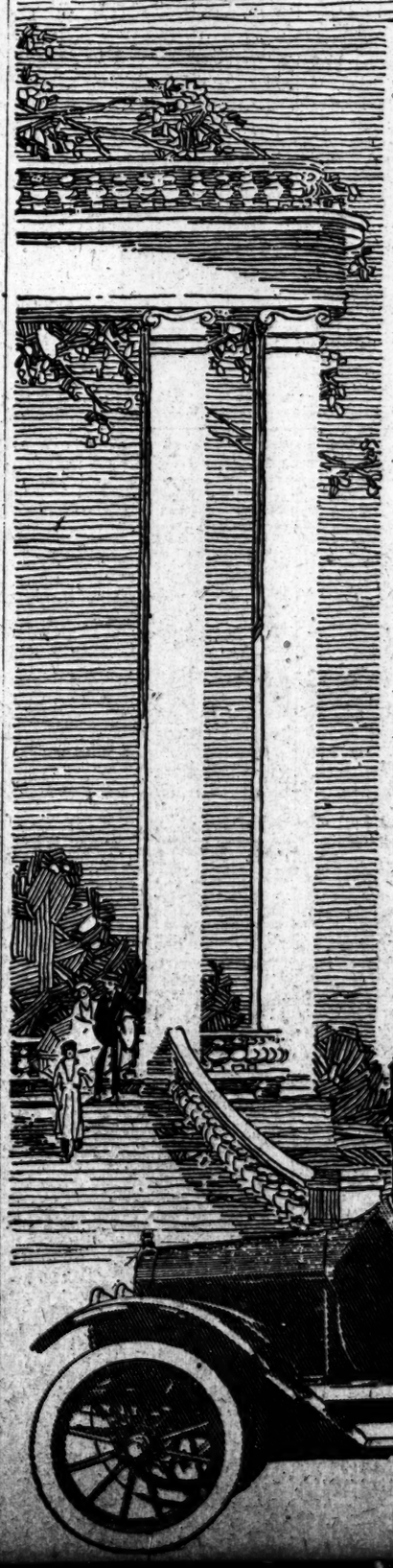

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**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Organizing the Gold Fund—Success of This Plan Will Help Solve Other Problems.

Further work was done yesterday toward the organization of the $100,000,000 gold fund which is to be used with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board for the needs of the foreign exchange market with a view to settling American obligations in Europe. Many bankers have already pledged their cooperation, and the plan should receive the support of all. The high importance of fully maintaining the country's credit by meeting these obligations as they come due has come to be fully recognized in banking circles. The present proposal rests on no mere feeling that sacrificing some gold at this time to meet obligations on the other side is a magnanimous thing to do. It rests solidly on the realization that the payment of our debts, so long as we have the means with which to pay, is not only the only honorable thing to do, but also the only thing which will in the end best serve our own interests.

The burden of providing gold for this purpose will not fall too heavily upon any if all the country, as is now proposed, co-operates in this work. The interest of every institution will benefit in the end by anything which benefits our situation as a whole, and there can be no doubt that the restoration of normal conditions in the foreign exchange market will help greatly in solving some of the other problems imposed upon us by the war. The settlement as rapidly as possible of our obligations on the other side and the restoration of this market from a debit to a credit position, so far as current accounts are concerned, will facilitate the financing of our trade and will bring measurably nearer the resumption of normal conditions in the security market.

The financing of municipalities and corporations, the facilitation of the foreign exchanges, the handling of the crops, the resumption of trading in securities are all interrelated problems. What lessons the proportions of any of these problems lessens the proportion of all of them. The most important item of municipal financing was arranged when New York City's needs were provided for; the restoration of reasonably normal conditions in foreign exchange will doubtless have been accomplished when the present plan is carried through, and with both of these matters out of the way and with a beginning made in the trading in bonds it may easily become practicable for the financial community to take up the matter of resuming trading on the Stock Exchange under restrictions which would limit the task of reopening to a compass which might be regarded as commensurate with the abilities of the financial community under prevailing handicaps. Trading could be resumed on a very small scale in the first instance, to be expanded through releasing it from restrictions from time to time as it might appear that that could wisely be done. If the Stock Exchange were to be kept closed until all problems connected with its reopening were done away with it is probable that it would be kept closed forever. This supplies no reason for undue haste in the reopening of trading, but it does suggest that good might come of an organized attempt in the near future to gauging the relative importance of the several phases of the problem with a view to finding practical solutions for as many of them as possible.

It was announced in dispatches from New Orleans that the Cotton Exchange there will resume the quoting of prices for spot cotton tomorrow. On some of the stock exchanges through the country trading is being resumed on a small scale, Baltimore being the latest addition to the list of cities attempting this. Grain prices, moving irregularly yesterday, closed at slight net advances.

### Everard Executors' Accounting.

The accounting of the estate of James Everard, the brewer, who died May 31, 1913, was filed by the executors, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Mrs. Mary M. Everard, the widow, yesterday. The executors charge themselves with a principal estate of $2,687,741.41 and credit themselves with $2,532,782.37, leaving a balance of $154,959.04. They also charge themselves with an income from the estate of $133,881.67, and credit themselves with $126,935.99, leaving a balance on the income of $6,945.68.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.95⅝.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.96.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $184,790,084; balances, 12,167,940; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $329,135.

The local banks have gained $142,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, no market, last quotation 20c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Cincinnati, 15c discount; Minneapolis, par; Montreal, ⅞ of 1 per cent. discount.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23⅝d, up 1-16d.; in New York, 51½c, up ¼c.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of September show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six roads | $4,760,078 | +$181,772 |
| Seventeen roads | 6,268,015 | — 656,127 |
| Total, (23 roads) | 11,708,093 | — 474,355 |

**Miscellaneous Earnings.**

FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO. for August—

| | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $77,921 | $97,807 | $20,114 |
| Net after tax. | 89,535 | 83,934 | 5,601 |
| Inc. aft. chgs. | 70,744 | 98,259 | 1,485 |
| 12 mo. gross | 841,864 | 897,497 | 243,677 |
| Net after tax. | 484,002 | 529,512 | 113,190 |
| Bal. af. pf. dv | 383,847 | 219,997 | 63,570 |

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for July—

| | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 2,502,471 | 2,404,795 | 2,597,409 |
| Net after tax. | 1,808,814 | 1,782,311 | 1,048,997 |
| Other income. | 42,949 | 42,008 | 37,006 |
| Total income. | 1,345,863 | 1,178,817 | 1,070,813 |
| Surp. aft. chgs. | 433,951 | 428,702 | 181,218 |
| Pers. married. | 45,567,197 | 45,564,447 | 44,964,661 |

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT CO. for August.

| | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 133,997 | 95,758 | 37,239 |
| Net after tax. | 45,020 | 38,489 | 6,531 |
| Inc. aft. chgs. | 37,705 | 31,213 | 6,492 |
| 12 mo. gross | 1,439,239 | 1,097,777 | 337,462 |
| Net after tax. | 515,438 | 432,663 | 82,774 |
| Bal. af. pf. dv. | 110,382 | 144,355 | *33,973 |

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for August—

| | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 446,197 | 426,927 | 19,270 |
| Net earnings | 288,289 | 263,780 | 24,509 |
| Other income. | 6,479 | 7,998 | *1,518 |
| Total income. | 282,178 | 260,782 | 12,059 |
| Bal. af. int. | | | |
| & sk. fd. | 165,267 | 98,191 | 7,076 |
| Surp. aft. dep. | 94,834 | 89,847 | 7,987 |
| 2 mo. gross | 890,014 | 878,615 | 11,398 |
| Net earnings | 467,878 | 452,680 | 15,259 |
| Other income. | 12,794 | 10,504 | *2,290 |
| Total income. | 480,672 | 463,183 | 13,148 |
| Bal. aft. tax., int. & sk. fd. | 268,852 | 245,417 | 8,434 |
| Surp. aft. dep. | 190,195 | 190,751 | 3,434 |

*Decrease.

## BOND SALE INCREASE SMALL

### Market Will Take Week for Readjustment, Dealers Think.

Only a slight increase in bond sales was evident yesterday following the removal of further restrictions from the securities market. Dealers said that it would take at least a week to test the market and get the organization running again. Many bond houses were sending out some of their older salesmen yesterday with orders to sell bonds to satisfy the investment demand.

Dealers think that the time has not come for indiscriminate buying and selling, and for that reason are not doing much trading. The salesmen who went out were told to use their judgment in placing bonds at prices under the last recorded quotations. They will not buy to satisfy the demand for bond bargains, and concessions from the July 30 prices will be small.

It was said at several bond houses that it was of little use to try to interest investors in bonds until announcement was made of the allotment of New York City notes. Those pay such a handsome return that securities put out prior to the war appear at a disadvantage. It is expected that applications for the new notes will be cut down materially, and that following announcement to that effect investors will come more kindly to other issues offered at a few points under the last prices. There are practically no orders on the dealers' books now, but the publication of prices at which standard issues are offered is expected to stimulate buying.

## CLOSE CITY BOND LIST.

### Applications to Syndicate Exceed $100,000,000 Issue.

The over-Sunday mail of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. brought in scores of subscriptions to the $100,000,000 city loan. Most of them were for small amounts, but the aggregate of applications received since the list was opened was found yesterday to be so much greater than the loan that the syndicate decided to receive no more applications after 10 o'clock this morning.

The bankers have found the demand for the one, two and three year 6 per cent. notes so large that some of the syndicate members have decided not to withdraw all of their quota, leaving a part to be taken direct by subscribers. When the syndicate was formed it was with the understanding that members should take up 60 per cent. of their allotments, if need be, and dispose of them on their own account. A number of the institutions would prefer at this time, it is said, to keep their funds for the sake of preserving a strong position. It is realized by the banks that heavy withdrawals will be made from them by the city from time to time as maturities arrive, and they desire to maintain their reserves at a high level.

Between Sept. 28 and the early part of October about $4,000,000 worth of city obligations fall due in Europe. The syndicate will be called upon shortly, therefore, to furnish this amount at least. Local needs, which were provided for to the extent of about $20,000,000 in the loan, must be met in the near future also.

## TO FURTHER COTTON SALE.

### Merchants' Association Interested in "Buy a Bale of Cotton" Plan.

Members of the Merchants' Association who are interested in the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement, have called a meeting for Thursday at 2 P. M. in the association's rooms in the Woolworth Building to consider ways of furthering sales of the staple.

"Owing to conditions created by the European war," says the circular calling the meeting, "foreign markets for our cotton have practically been closed. The amount of cotton which normally would be exported will remain, therefore, in this country. It is claimed that the results of such a widespread movement would relieve farmers in the cotton-producing States, enable them to liquidate their accounts with Southern merchants, and thereby keep Southern trade alive for the benefit of the whole country."

# NAME BOARD FOR FOREIGN GOLD POOL

## City Bankers Will Co-operate with Forgan Committee to Raise $100,000,000.

## SEEK $45,000,000 HERE

### Local Financial Institutions Will Be Asked to Give Their Shares of This Sum.

The initial steps were taken yesterday toward raising New York City's quota of the $100,000,000 gold fund which it is proposed to gather from all over the country to relieve the foreign exchange situation.

The Clearing House Committee announced the appointment of a special gold pool committee of which Albert H. Wiggin is Chairman. Mr. Wiggin is President of the Chase National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. The other members of the special committee are William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., President of the Bankers' Trust Company. This committee is to work in co-operation with the general gold pool committee of which James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is Chairman.

Later in the day the committee had a two hours' session at the Clearing House and drafted a letter to be sent today to each of the 128 banks and trust companies in the city asking them to participate in the fund to be raised here. New York City's share will be $45,000,000 and the financial institutions will be asked to subscribe their proportions of this amount, based on their reserves, with due regard to their gold holdings. Out of the 128 all but four participated in the recent $100,000,000 fund raised to take care of the city's obligations abroad, of which $80,000,000 is payable in gold and of which $5,250,000 in gold and London exchange has already been paid in.

The entire success of the gold pool plan depends upon the action of the New York banks, owing to the fact that the local fund will constitute 45 per cent. of the whole. Next to New York, it hinges on the banks and trust companies of Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston, as the Federal Reserve Board will do nothing toward calling on the other reserve cities throughout the country to raise their shares until it is assured that these five principal money centres are ready to do their part. When this has been accomplished the Clearing Houses in the other reserve cities will be asked to obtain subscriptions from their members to complete the $100,000,000. The country banks will not be called on at all.

Bankers here are confident that the plan will be carried through successfully. As soon as the subscriptions have been completed the first payment will be called for. The present intention is that this call shall be for 25 per cent. of the subscriptions, or $25,000,000 in the aggregate.

The money will be deposited here in charge of the special committee, and as it is shipped to Ottawa or to Europe the foreign exchange drawn against it will be sold under the committee's direction.

### TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | Sept. 21. | Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $827,564 | $13,673,140 | $54,002,968 |
| Ordinary | 1,907,141 | 24,025,788 | 76,512,998 |
| Corp. and in. | | | |
| Corp. tax | 18,577 | 298,542 | 7,907,433 |
| Miscellaneous | 98,414 | 2,101,953 | 24,068,102 |
| Total rets. | $2,851,696 | $38,099,424 | $162,396,499 |
| Expenditures | 3,058,913 | 30,905,423 | 179,842,296 |
| Deficit | 208,613 | 1,605,998 | 17,445,800 |

### THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

**Cash Position, Sept. 19, 1914.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City Treasury. | | |
| Balance Sept. 12 | | $118,830,185.96 |
| Receipts. | | |
| Taxes and other revenues | $97,885.68 | |
| | | $114,717,971.64 |
| Payments. | | |
| General administration | $7,092,061.21 | |
| Repayment of revenue bonds | 10,269,670.03 | |
| | | 17,361,731.24 |
| Balance Sept. 19 | | $97,356,240.40 |
| Sinking funds. | | |
| Balance uninvested Sept. 12 | | 10,269,670.03 |
| Receipts | | 282,861.15 |
| | | $10,552,021.18 |
| Payments | | 14.70 |
| Balance uninvested Sept. 19 | | 10,552,006.48 |
| Aggregate balances Sept. 19 | | $107,908,246.88 |

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The wheat market yesterday was feverish, and after quick changes within a range of about 2½c. the close was about steady, prices showing net gains of ⅛c to ¾c. The recent evidences of a good demand from Europe and reports of sales from the West of about 600,000 bushels for the day caused an active early advance. The visible supply showed an increase for the week in the United States of 5,047,000, while Canada gained 6,218,000 bushels, making a total increase of 11,260,000 bushels in America. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.14½; No. 2 hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.17½, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | .. | .. | $1.20⅛ | $1.21 | 95 |
| December | .. | .. | 1.22 | 1.22½ | 99¾ |
| May | .. | .. | 1.29½ | 1.30¾ | 1.00¼ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | $1.11¾ | $1.11¾ | $1.11¾ | $1.10⅝ | 87¼ |
| December | 1.15 | 1.12½ | 1.13¾ | 1.13¼ | 88⅞ |
| May | 1.22 | 1.19¼ | 1.20⅝ | 1.20⅜ | 96¼ |

## CORN.

A firm undertone prevailed in the corn market during the greater part of the day, owing to small offerings from the country and on rumors of further export inquiry, but most of the advance was lost and final prices were ⅛@⅜c net higher. The visible supply showed an increase of 967,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,113,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine 80c., nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 73¾ | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¾ | 74¾ |
| December | 73¾ | 72¼ | 73⅛ | 73¼ | 72¾ |
| May | 75⅝ | 74¼ | 75¼ | 74⅞ | 73¾ |

## OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, but the undertone was firm and final quotations were ⅜ to ½c net higher. The visible supply increased 1,014,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 54½ to 55c; No. 2, 55 to 55½c; No. 3, 54 to 54½c; No. 4, 53½ to 54c; ordinary clipped white, 55 to 56½c; fancy clipped whits, 56½ to 58½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 49¾ | 47¾ | 49⅜ | 47⅜ | 41¼ |
| December | 51¾ | 50¾ | 51 | 50½ | 43¾ |
| May | 54½ | 53¾ | 53⅝ | 53⅛ | 46¾ |

## PROVISIONS.

The provision market was steady early in the day, in response to a moderate advance in the market for live hogs and in sympathy with grain, but eased off under renewed liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 1,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| October | 9.97 | 9.82 | 9.82 | 9.95 | 11.22 |
| January | 10.30 | 10.05 | 10.07 | 10.22 | 11.07 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| October | .. | .. | 10.91 | 11.05 | 11.20 |
| January | 10.82 | 10.65 | 10.72 | 10.80 | 10.62 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| September | .. | .. | 17.55 | 17.52 | 20.15 |
| January | 20.57 | 20.30 | 20.35 | 20.37 | 20.32 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was dull and without special feature. The September position was firm, owing to small offerings, closing 7 points net higher, but the other months were easy in absence of demand, final quotations showing net losses of 6 to 9 points.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 5.70@5.85 | 5.60 |
| September | .. | .. | 5.84@5.91 | 5.77 |
| October | 5.83 | 5.81 | 5.81@5.83 | 5.90 |
| November | .. | .. | 5.81@5.87 | 5.91 |
| December | 5.88 | 5.83 | 5.86@5.88 | 5.95 |
| January | 6.06 | 6.01 | 6.01@6.03 | 6.09 |
| February | .. | .. | 6.03@6.11 | 6.17 |
| March | 6.27 | 6.21 | 6.24@6.26 | 6.30 |
| April | .. | .. | 6.24@6.31 | 6.30 |

## COTTON.

Beyond an official announcement that Saturday's operations in Liverpool had resulted in the liquidation of 600 bales of the old interest in December here at 9.50, making a total liquidation of 2,700 bales so far reported under the plans of the International Conference Committee, there was no definite development yesterday bearing upon the progress that is doubtless being made toward an early reopening of the market. No change was reported in the Liverpool prices and the spot sales there were a shade smaller, 1,400 bales being reported, of which 1,000 were American. Exports yesterday were 9,300 bales, making 53,548 so far this season against 866,520 last year.

## COFFEE.

Price differences between the American and Brazilian markets continue to narrow, but the process is rather slow. Consumers are little disposed to pay present asked prices on the spot owing to the fact that they are much above the usual parity with Brazil, and in consequence there has been a fair demand for cost and freight coffee, and Brazilian shippers are finding ways and means to overcome the irregularities in the financial position. In the cost and freight market Santos 4s were quoted at 8¼c to 9¼c, 5s at 8½c, 4s and 5s at 8.05c, and Rio 7s at 8.05c to 8.50c, according to terms of shipment. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8¾c.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,084 packages. An oversupply of fresh creamery, strong pressure to sell, and prices lower and unsettled were market features. Creamery, extras, 30¼@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; held, 27½c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 24@26½c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds to firsts, 24@24½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, fresh make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, fine, 22½c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,300 cases. Storage eggs lifeless and almost nominal. Fresh gathered eggs are not moving at the moment but very fancy qualities are generally held unchanged; medium and lower grades have no certain value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@30c; extra, firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16@20½c; undergrades, 15@18c; refrigerator, fancy, generally held, 25c; seconds, charges paid, 23@23½c; undergrades, 18@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 29@30c; henmery whites, selections, 27@28c; gathered whites, fancy and mixed, 26@28c; Western, gathered whites, 27@28c; henmery browns, State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, 26@28c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 25@26c.

Comb. Fraction. .04
Diamondf. Daisy .02
Diamondf. B. E. .01
Florence ..... .32
Goldf. Con. M. 1.82½
Goldfield Merger .10
Jumbo Ext. ..... .15
Silver Pick ..... .03
Vernal ..... .04
Nevada Hills ..... .30
Round Mountain .53

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Con... .02

COLORADO.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Jackpot | 5 | 6¾ | Jackpot | 5 | 5¾ |
| Elkton | 41 | 43 | McKinney | 35 | 36 |
| El Paso | 100 | 125 | Old Gold | .. | .. |
| Findley | 2 | 3 | Portland | 182½ | 194½ |
| Gold Dollar | 2¾ | 4 | Vindicator | 100¼ | 101¾ |
| Isabella | 104 | 104½ | Rav. B. H. | 2 | 4 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

A meeting of stockholders of the Bank of North America will be held tomorrow at 2 P. M. at 45 Exchange Place to receive the report of the Bankers' Protective Committee in regard to the liquidation of the bank's assets.

The Lehigh Valley Transit Co. reports gross earnings of $179,604 during August, the largest month's income in the company's history. Net revenue increased $6,686.

Judge Lacombe in the Federal District Court yesterday appointed Charles F. Brown Special Master to take evidence in the litigation begun by the Central and Equitable Trust Companies against the Wabash Railroad Company and to report his recommendations upon all matters set forth in the cross bill of the Equitable Trust Company.

Directors of the West Penn Traction Company have decided to defer payment of the preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent., which normally would be due on Oct. 15. A statement issued yesterday said that it was deemed best to conserve cash resources at this time.

## DIVIDENDS.

**New York and Harlem Railroad Co.**

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 2½ on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the First of October, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 22nd, 1914.
MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

**MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.**

The Board of Directors in quarterly meeting held September 21, 1914, declared a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable September 30, 1914, to stockholders of record of that date.
D. W. BRANTON, Treasurer.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha Con | .01 | Justice | .02 |
| Andes | .03 | Kentucky Con | .02 |
| Belcher | .73 | Mexican | .37 |
| Best & Belcher | .06 | Occidental Con | .86 |
| Bullion | .34 | Ophir | .74 |
| Confidence | .20 | Seg. Belcher | .04 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | .10 | Sierra Nevada | .16 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Union Con | .07 |
| Crown Point | .45 | Utah Con | .02 |
| Hale & Norcross | .03 | Yellow Jacket | .23 |

TONOPAH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belmont | 4.95 |
| Jim Butler | .20 |
| Midway | .10 |
| Montana | .41 |
| North Star | .16 |
| Rescue Eula | .08 |
| Tonopah Ext | 2.27½ |
| Tonopah Merger | .22 |
| West End | .02 |

GOLDFIELD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlanta | .15 |
| Booth | .01 |
| C. O. D. | .02 |

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Incorporated today:

John J. Lattemann Shoe Mfg. Co., $400,000; H. W. J. and J. T. Lattemann, 74 St. Edward's Bldg., B'klyn.

Nedwell-Taylor-Northrop Co., clothing, $300,000; G. Sinclair, Oscar R. Taylor, D. D. Nedwell, 49 E. 21 St.

Walter H. Bowes Co., machinery, engineering, mechanical devices, $100,000; G. F. Kuch, E. H. Hotchkiss, W. H. Bowes, 207 W. 55 St.

Buffalo Air Brush Co., sprinklers, meters, &c., $50,000; J. A. Stinehart, T. McCall, F. Ruppel, Buffalo.

Beaucaire Drug Co., chemicals, $25,000; J. F. Jack, P. A. Van Heeden, R. W. Hallock, Speonk, L. I.

E. Tolibia Co., food products, olive oil, macaroni, $10,000; P. A. Lee, A. Gordon, M. E. Conroy, 166 W. 107 St.

Hall's Hotel, Corpn., $6,000; H. Miller, E. and M. J. Harms, 49 W. 126 St.

H. Elkan Co., dry goods, $10,000; S. S. Braunberg, A. M. Moses, H. Elkan, 222 4 Av.

Adams & Read, musical instruments, $5,000; R. Olsen, M. Cellanan, S. Mahler, 143 W. 142 St.

Jackson-Miller Sales Service Commission, $6,000; E. J. Livingston, H. H. Lichtig, G. A. Hopkins, 600 W. 156 St.

Knauer & Jeckers Wagon Works, $5,000; L. and H. E. Jeckers, G. Knauer, 2,245 12 St., Sheepshead Bay.

Brass & Bronze Specialty Co., $10,000; E. L. Reisach, J. and A. Calin, 391 E. 149 St.

W. H. Grant Co., Cape Vincent, flour, feed, milling; $10,000; J. W., MacKenzie, F. A. and W. H. Grant.

Elliott Desk Co., Elmira; E. L. Mayo, T. C. O'Connor, R. Kimball, D. Ruslander.

Washington Heights Auto Fire Works, $5,000; J. and E. Reyes, E. and W. J. Buckley, 1,748 Amsterdam Av.

Oakley Manufacturing Co., disinfectants, advertising devices, sanitary appliances; $50,000; H. Jones, J. Zenn, L. Block, 35 Bay 32 St., B'klyn.

Guenther-Feather Cigar Co., Jamestown; $7,000; C. W. Parkinson, E. C. and H. Guenther.

Howard W. Bloomer, Inc., Highland, garage, electric contracting, supplies; $10,000; C. H. Binge, Jr., R. C. and H. Bloomer.

Hoover & Strong, Buffalo, assaying, smelting metals, ores, metallic compounds; $20,000; H. A. Strong, J. F. and Sylvia T. Hoover.

Hirsh & Schofield, brewers' supplies, drugs, chemicals; $25,000; W. A. Hine, M. Leff, W. R. Jackson, 891 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Charles Rein, Inc., B'klyn, canes, umbrellas, parasols; $5,000; S. Handel, H. and C. Rein, 18 E. 113 St.

Jos. Weiner Co., dresses, waists, garments; $5,000; G. Leight, J. and J. Weiner, 945 Tiffany St.

Capital increases: The Wall Art Novelty Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $10,000; Pat Sales Corp., $30,000 to $50,000; Wayne Cold Storage Co., East Williamson, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Alterson & Rothman, N. Y.; Henderson Tire Co., Buffalo; Rochelle Construction Corp., New Rochelle.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, Sept. 21.—Charters filed today:

Union Hill Silk Finishing Co., Union, $25,000; Chas. E. Prior, R. G. George, Thos. L. Livermore, New York.

Wilsey Investment Co., Jersey City, $100,000; E. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, Howard R. Wood, Jersey City.

Sterling Shoe Shop, Jersey City, $100,000; Herman Linsen, Samuel Bross, Bernard Zynsky, Jacob Bross, Jersey City.

Linik & Grupe Co., Hoboken, machinery, $50,000; Nelson E. Funk, Wm. F. Grupe, Elsie Jellson, Hoboken.

W. D. Haines Co., Camden, agricultural implements, $50,000; Wm. D. Haines, Frederick S. Haines, Haddonfield; Chester N. Steelman, Camden.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC IN COURT

### Testimony Taken in Federal Action to Separate Roads.

The Government yesterday began to present testimony in the suit instituted by Attorney General McReynolds to end the control of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The action is the sequel to the dissolution of the merger of the Southern and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

When that was decreed, on June 28, last year, it was announced that Mr. McReynolds intended to follow it by a civil suit to break up the merger of the Southern and Central Pacific Companies, and in this he persisted in spite of the protests of some of the large shippers on the Pacific Coast, who contended that the existing arrangements were favorable to them, and there was a real competition between the Southern and Union Pacific systems.

In the complaint of the Government it is charged that the Southern Pacific is preventing joint traffic on the pro-rating of Central Pacific traffic by the Union Pacific. It is also alleged that the Southern Pacific so adjusts its freight rates on traffic originating in Central Pacific territory north of San Francisco as to discriminate against transportation eastward over the joint transcontinental routes of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and other Eastern connections.

The witnesses were questioned in the Custom House before Frank R. Hanna of Washington, Special Examiner, and the Government was represented by Special Assistant Attorneys General James W. Orr, Edward McClennen, and Edward C. Gann. The Southern Pacific Railroad was represented by W. F. Herrin, J. P. Blair, and P. F. Dunne.

Most of the evidence taken was of a formal character. John Muir, a stock broker at 74 Broadway, and one time Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, identified the copy of an agreement of the Transcontinental Association, which he executed as an official of the Northern Pacific on Sept. 28, 1883. Hugh Neil, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was called to identify railroad documents and reports, including the report of the Pacific Railroad Commission and President Cleveland's message thereupon.

James C. Lincoln, manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, who was a traffic official of the Missouri Pacific, was examined on technical matters. The hearing will be continued this morning, and it is expected that several witnesses will be called before the Special Examiner goes to Boston.

## GERMANS RELEASE WHEAT CONTRACTS

### But American Exporters Agree to Pay Commissions Due to Foreign Brokers.

### WE GET RUSSIA'S TRADE

### Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy, Deprived of Her Supply, Enter Our Market.

Exporters of grain who feared that much embarrassment through litigation might occur when they were forced by the war to break contracts with German buyers have been relieved from liability by the buyers themselves. All cases have not been attended to, but many shippers have been informed by their German customers that the contracts will be canceled, and reports on others are coming in daily. When the war brought an end to ocean traffic to German ports and there seemed to be no chance for early shipments, exporters found credits hard to get to finance operations on this side and the contracts were annulled forthwith.

The North American Export Grain Dealers' Association sought the advice of John Bassett Moore, former Assistant Secretary of State, when the contract problem arose. It was found that most of the agreements provided for certain conditions under which deliveries might be considered impossible, and while a war clause was not contained specifically, it was decided to insert one in effect. The exporters were advised to consider the contracts void and to sell the wheat and oats in this country. They were further advised to communicate with the German brokers through whom they had placed their consignments to find whether the expectant consumer would agree to accept the cancellation without legal action.

The brokers in Berlin and Bremen obtained the consent of their clients. Information has not come as to how it was done. In return for carrying through the negotiations, the exporters here engaged to pay the German brokers the commission of 1 per cent. that they would have received if the deals had gone through. As it has not become possible to make remittances to Berlin freely, several of the brokers have arrived in this city to collect in person the money due them.

Buying of wheat for export began the week on a fairly large scale. England is reported as practically out of the market because of a plethora of supplies, but important contracts are being placed by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy. In normal times these countries seldom appear as buyers here, as Russia's surplus grain may be obtained cheaper. The different countries pay cash, usually through their Consular offices or by special arrangements with local banks.

## UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT

of the Unclaimed Deposits, Dividends, and Interest reported of the ASTOR TRUST COMPANY, 389 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C., N. Y., on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 184 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, last known residence or P. O. address of depositor or shareholder, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estate of W. G. Crossman, 138 W. 4th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1908. (Gilbert Crossman, executor) | $50.00 |
| Grace Freeman, unknown, Aug. 6, 1903 | 80.10 |
| Fischel Galleries, unknown, May 6, 1890 | 53.28 |
| John Ahrens, unknown, Nov. 25, 1883 | 105.06 |
| D. J. Ahrens, Nov. 25, 1883 | 94.99 |
| Henrico Railroad Co., unknown, Dec. 1, 1886 | 522.61 |
| Galway & Co., unknown, Nov. 28, 1888 | 63.47 |
| C. A. Dunbar, unknown, Jan. 3, 1893 | 200.00 |
| Ell

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
## THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $8,464,580.24,) market value. | | $8,488,570.24 |
| Private securities, (book value, $23,581,312.38,) market value | | 22,967,673.12 |
| Real estate owned | | 3,624,760.00 |
| Mortgages owned | | 4,676,579.96 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | | 50,150.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 42,685,035.67 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 19,053,540.13 |
| Overdrafts | | 33,472.87 |
| Overdrafts secured | | 184,637.07 |
| Advances to trusts secured | | 120,916.84 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $12,274,249.63 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 4,453,092.48 | |
| | | 16,727,342.11 |
| Specie | | 8,094,093.77 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 1,070,300.00 |
| Customers' liability under commercial letters of credit, (see liabilities, per contra) | | 996,415.00 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | $548,906.02 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 133,545.12 | |
| | | 682,453.14 |
| Total | | $129,434,855.94 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $200,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 5,801,733.45 | |
| | | 6,001,733.45 |
| Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $6,511,824.61. | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $2,970,757.80 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary | 911,809.53 | |
| Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York | 18,099.81 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 51,489,724.85 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 14,594,853.17 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 889,030.00 | |
| Other certificates of deposit | 12,639,277.12 | |
| Certified checks | 224,196.23 | |
| Unpaid dividends | 86.75 | |
| Due trust companies, banks, and bankers | 7,035,351.66 | |
| | | 120,268,206.28 |
| Commercial letters of credit issued to customers | | 996,415.00 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserve for taxes | $13,843.77 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 906,356.88 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 115,753.65 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 132,546.88 | |
| | | 1,168,501.21 |
| Total | | $129,434,855.94 |

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
## UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $6,958,486.30,) market value. | | $6,987,489.62 |
| Private securities, (book value, $13,460,376.31,) market value. | | 12,900,622.89 |
| Real estate owned | | 2,400,000.00 |
| Mortgages owned | | 649,000.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 28,773,188.05 |
| Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 4,464,336.62 |
| Overdrafts | | 2,611.06 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $5,707,784.49 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 347,258.80 | |
| | | 6,055,043.29 |
| Specie | | 6,361,384.70 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 504,979.00 |
| Cash items | | 703.30 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Advanced to trusts | $11,075.53 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 826,208.27 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 84,889.59 | |
| Taxes paid in advance | 7,557.50 | |
| | | 429,731.19 |
| Total | | $69,529,089.72 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $3,000,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $4,500,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 391,270.73 | |
| | | 4,891,270.73 |
| Surplus on book values, $5,480,970.53. | | |
| Deposits: Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $4,036,067.19 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary | 3,463,881.65 | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | 880,000.00 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 885,512.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 47,906,612.80 | |
| Due trust companies, banks, and bankers | 796,193.87 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 2,412,293.91 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 226,716.15 | |
| Other certificates of deposit | 1,520,676.05 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 82,810.40 | |
| | | 61,220,762.93 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. | $17,900.00 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 299,559.58 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 51,402.92 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 48,193.56 | |
| | | 417,056.06 |
| Total | | $69,529,089.72 |

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**Northern Pacific Railway Co.**

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Charter and By-Laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 84 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the term of three years and for transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 10, 1914.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
## MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO.
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $1,344,000.00,) market value. | | $1,328,000.00 |
| Private securities, (book value, $5,001.00,) market value | | 5,001.00 |
| Real estate owned | | 190,000.00 |
| Mortgages owned | | 27,500.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral | | 138,848.18 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 3,200,748.52 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 3,981,491.35 |
| Overdrafts | | 9,476.68 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $785,380.31 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 601,347.54 | |
| | | 1,386,707.85 |
| Specie | | 378,195.40 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 163,535.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Other cash items | 18,669.16 | |
| | | 18,669.16 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | $15,651.91 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 19,852.19 | |
| | | 35,504.10 |
| Total | | $10,921,677.24 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $375,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 86,802.31 | |
| | | 461,802.31 |
| Surplus on book values, $509,610.06 | | |
| Deposits— | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $50,413.88 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary | 26,706.32 | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | 373,000.00 | |
| Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York | 43,905.58 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 5,758,464.87 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 39,607.71 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 152,694.10 | |
| Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books | 945,899.70 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 240.93 | |
| Certified checks | 48,883.90 | |
| Unpaid dividends | 15,030.00 | |
| Due trust companies, banks and bankers | 1,921,883.87 | |
| | | 9,356,680.86 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Mortgages on real estate owned | $32,500.00 | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. | 2,905.47 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 20,128.66 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 8,239.32 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 39,420.62 | |
| | | 103,194.07 |
| Total | | $10,921,677.24 |

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
## LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $829,262.50,) market value. | | $829,262.50 |
| Private securities, (book value, $1,729,175.57,) market value. | | 1,729,175.57 |
| Real estate owned | | 10,000.00 |
| Mortgages owned | | 905,467.72 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | | 161,000.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 4,787,827.26 |
| Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 1,677,916.70 |
| Overdrafts | | 4,009.70 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $995,192.24 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 540,225.06 | |
| | | 1,535,417.30 |
| Specie | | 790,482.82 |
| United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks | | 420,600.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings | $128,187.43 | |
| Other cash items | 9,463.95 | |
| | | 137,651.43 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Rents receivable | $3,833.34 | |
| Advanced to trusts | 404.96 | |
| Seventy-second St. leasehold improvement | 87,500.00 | |
| Due from Treasurer of U. S. | 2,000.00 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 79,210.87 | |
| Building | 103,963.13 | |
| | | 224,480.80 |
| Total | | $13,211,241.80 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $500,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 71,475.11 | |
| | | 571,475.11 |
| Surplus on book values, $555,742.55 | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $398,195.06 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary | 254,150.84 | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | 50,000.00 | |
| Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York | 8,193.57 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 8,746,773.63 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 886,679.43 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 237,198.29 | |
| Other certificates of deposit | 54,945.67 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 8,889.47 | |
| Certified checks | 16,780.65 | |
| Due trust companies, banks and bankers | 214,131.88 | |
| | | 10,875,947.39 |
| Net balance Clearing House certificates | | 690,000.00 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. | $10,841.40 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 63,477.81 | |
| | | 73,819.30 |
| Total | | $13,211,241.80 |

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.**

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, October 19, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
## THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $1,150,106.33;) market value. | | $1,150,106.33 |
| Private securities, (book value, $2,287,498.71;) market value. | | 2,287,498.71 |
| Real estate owned | | 466,847.07 |
| Mortgages owned | | 30,100.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral | | 184,600.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 2,020,500.00 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 4,055,300.78 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,044.35 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $1,095,229.82 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item | 54,162.19 | |
| | | 1,149,391.51 |
| Specie | | 490,017.83 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 657,929.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings | | 87,345.41 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Furniture and fixtures | $74,849.61 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 13,740.53 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 33,986.96 | |
| Account receivable | 10,250.00 | |
| | | 132,827.12 |
| Total | | $12,713,809.11 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $750,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $230,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 51,997.99 | |
| | | 281,997.99 |
| Surplus on book values, $287,723.80. | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | $165,000.00 | |
| Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York | 10,042.48 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 30,000.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 3,110,927.93 | |
| Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books | 8,127,932.96 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 28,278.70 | |
| Certified checks | 51,075.06 | |
| Unpaid dividends | 35.00 | |
| Due trust companies, banks, and bankers | 50,227.82 | |
| Total deposits | | 11,573,517.96 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Mortgages on real estate owned | $41,000.00 | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. | 18,578.01 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 26,511.15 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 22,000.00 | |
| | | 108,084.16 |
| Total | | $12,713,000.11 |

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
## BRYANT PARK BANK
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities (book value, $84,070,) market value | | $85,827.50 |
| Private securities (book value, $105,096.75,) market value | | 101,026.25 |
| Real estate owned, banking house | | 12,500.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 345,719.25 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 791,284.05 |
| Overdrafts | | 777.61 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $165,779.62 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item | 4,476.15 | |
| | | 170,255.77 |
| Specie | | 118,803.91 |
| United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks | | 37,777.00 |
| Other cash items | | 4,451.54 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Furniture and fixtures | $7,500.00 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 318.50 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 5,429.73 | |
| | | 13,248.23 |
| Due from Treasurer U. S. | | 6,000.00 |
| Total | | $1,685,170.91 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $100,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 45,016.47 | |
| | | 145,016.47 |
| Surplus on book values, $53,165.15. | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | $30,518.00 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 42,070.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 1,187,524.85 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 1,500.00 | |
| Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books | 664.87 | |
| Due trust companies, banks, and bankers | 3,250.14 | |
| | | 1,274,527.86 |
| Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise | | 50,000.00 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. | $6,389.40 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 472.27 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 2,850.41 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 5,915.00 | |
| | | 15,627.08 |
| Total | | $1,685,170.91 |

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

## FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

Condensed Statement on September 12, 1914.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Investments | $2,911,867.78 |
| Loans and bills purchased | 4,968,911.87 |
| Interest accrued receivable | 45,836.59 |
| Furniture, fixtures, and vaults | 29,800.00 |
| Foreign exchange, letters of credit | 25,000.00 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 196,937.21 |
| Cash on hand and in banks | 2,941,780.65 |
| | $10,515,455.79 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | 1,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits | 231,538.04 |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 31,000.00 |
| Reserved for taxes | 9,480.48 |
| Foreign exchange acceptances | 25,000.00 |
| Interest accrued payable | 22,904.60 |
| Deposits | 8,085,433.08 |
| | $10,515,455.79 |

SAMUEL S. CONOVER.....President
JOHN W. NIX.....Vice President
ANDREW H. MARS.....Secretary
STEPHEN L. VIELE.....Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR W. MELLEN.....Asst. Sec'y and Trust Officer

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders' meeting of DE LA VERGNE MACHINE COMPANY will be held at its office, foot of East 138th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees of said company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

LOUIS HARDY, Secretary.
New York City, Aug. 5, 1914.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
## THE CENTURY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $891,846.25,) market value. | | $890,079.50 |
| Private securities, (book value, $501,595.97,) market value | | 486,841.56 |
| Mortgages owned | | 8,671.65 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | | 120,905.02 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 870,978.20 |
| Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 4,805,130.50 |
| Overdrafts | | 442.95 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $436,212.96 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item | 113,638.60 | |
| | | 549,851.05 |
| Specie | | 509,145.00 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 290,697.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings | $342,424.60 | |
| Other cash items | 57,687.45 | |
| | | 400,112.05 |
| Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra) | | 1,810.00 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Furniture and fixtures and safe deposit vaults | $50,057.13 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 10,732.73 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 4,500.00 | |
| Prepaid expense | 2,462.52 | |
| | | 67,752.38 |
| Total | | $8,561,916.89 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values, surplus fund | | 461,283.23 |
| Surplus on book values, $516,171.58. | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $26,115.12 | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | 150,000.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | $5,975,499.85 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 98,143.65 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 27,245.00 | |
| Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books | 759,294.93 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 37,404.37 | |
| Certified checks | 61,016.14 | |
| Unpaid dividends | 110.00 | |
| Due trust companies, banks and bankers | 52,303.24 | |
| | | 7,165,132.30 |
| Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise | | 375,000.00 |
| Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit | | 1,810.00 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes | $6,666.64 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 9,657.73 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 8,500.00 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 39,857.00 | |
| | | 50,181.37 |
| Total | | $8,561,916.89 |

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
## THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities, (book value, $221,362.50,) market value. | | $216,765.00 |
| Private securities, (book value, $1,126,128.79,) market value. | | 1,085,794.85 |
| Real estate owned | | 521,274.36 |
| Mortgages owned | | 35,854.93 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral | | 6,000.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 1,184,019.11 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 2,579,284.85 |
| Overdrafts | | 55.64 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $882,762.46 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item | 79,098.74 | |
| | | 961,861.20 |
| Specie | | 978,456.36 |
| United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks | | 322,250.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings | $239,844.16 | |
| Other cash items | 120,813.89 | |
| | | 360,658.05 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 21,223.85 | |
| Clearing House acct., net balance | 380,000.00 | |
| Total | | $8,573,497.90 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus on market values: | | |
| Surplus fund | $800,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 190,287.74 | |
| | | 990,287.74 |
| Surplus on book values, $1,055,870.51. | | |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $726,472.46 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 50,000.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 6,222,835.75 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 327,125.00 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 168.14 | |
| Certified checks | 33,171.43 | |
| Unpaid dividends | 1,562.50 | |
| | | 7,361,335.28 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | $8,407.05 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 15,517.83 | |
| | | 21,924.88 |
| Total | | $8,573,497.90 |

## METROPOLITAN BANK.

Condensed statement of condition as reported to the State Superintendent at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $15,589,316.53 | |
| Stocks and bonds | 448,785.53 | |
| Real estate | 991,181.11 | |
| Due from banks and trust companies | $1,753,381.63 | |
| Cash on hand | 5,552,211.71 | |
| | | 7,304,593.34 |
| | | $23,333,876.51 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 1,988,395.14 |
| Dividends unpaid | 356.00 |
| Reserved for taxes | 29,082.50 |
| Deposits: | |
| Individuals $17,425,735.23 | |
| Banks 920,287.64 | |
| | 18,346,022.87 |
| | $22,333,856.51 |

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given that the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on October 22, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to-wit:

The acquisition by this Company of the capital stock of the Minkler Southern Railway Company.

All action of the Directors and the Executive Committee taken since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on September 17, 1914, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, Aug. 5, 1914.

# GLYNN SEES WIDOW GET LABOR PENSION

### Governor Says He Is Proud of Law Which Recompenses Heroes of Peace.

### A DREAM OF HIS YOUTH

### Dedicated Himself to Obtaining Relief for Injured Men When He Was a Boy, Governor Asserts.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn attended a meeting of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission at its offices in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday to see the commission pass on claims put forward under the new compensation law. Commissioners John Mitchell, Dr. Thomas Darlington, J. Mayhew Wainwright, and Howard T. Mosher were present and Lieut. Gov. R. F. Wagner came with Gov. Glynn.

The case which most deeply interested Gov. Glynn was an award made to Mrs. Concetta Ventriglio of 240 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, whose husband, Michaele Ventriglio, was killed by falling through the hatchway of the steamer City of Bristol, which docked at the Bush Terminal Company's pier in South Brooklyn. The young Italian woman, dressed in black and carrying a small child, told her story through an interpreter. Within five minutes after her case had been called Chairman Dowling announced that she should receive $5.75 a week for the rest of her life or until she married, and that each of her two children should receive $2.50 a week during their minority. After a number of cases had been disposed of Chairman Dowling introduced Gov. Glynn, who said:

"Of all things that I have ever begun in public the thing that I am proudest of is the Workmen's Compensation act, which gives some recompense to our workmen who are injured while earning their daily bread. I first became interested in this question while I was growing up in a small country town. My folks moved from a farm to a small village, where most of the people worked in paper, cotton, and woolen mills. I saw in that village the boys I knew and the girls I grew up with lose hands, arms, eyes, legs, and saw them mutilated for life and then cast aside like sucked oranges or broken eggshells. I saw two of the boys that I liked the best and three of the girls that I grew up with sent to the poorhouse on account of injuries received in the mills when their folks had become too poor to support them. I determined then that, if I ever came into power, I would try to see that the State treated the men who are working in our factories the same as the United States treats soldiers on the battlefield. I think the Government should do something for these heroes of peace as well as for the heroes of war—and the man who supports a family by hard work in a factory is, to my way of thinking, a hero of peace.

"I am glad I came here this morning. I could not have picked a time to get a better illustration of the workings of this law than when I saw that Italian widow, with her babe in her arms, receive under this law a small compensation for the death of her husband. What would have become of that woman if she had not received that award? The case would have gone on hanging in the courts, where, after objections on technicalities, probably a verdict would be rendered. Then it would be appealed on other technicalities and finally she would have got nothing. She might have become an object of charity for her relatives and friends."

### B.S. Degree for Journalism Students

Journalism students at New York University who complete two years of regular work in the Washington Square College in addition to the present two-year course in journalism will receive the degree of B. S. This announcement is made in an official bulletin just issued. The degree of B. C. S. (In Journalism) will still be given to students who compete the regular two-year course. Among the forty odd universities now offering technical instruction in journalism New York University was the first institution in the East.

## NEW ORDER IN POWER SUIT.

### Amended Bill Filed Against the International Company.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—An amended bill was filed in the Court of Chancery here today by Henry W. Bull of New York, asking appointment of a receiver for the International Power Company. He obtained a rule, returnable Oct. 6, requiring the company to show cause why a receiver should not be named.

Mr. Bull, who is a stockholder, applied for a receiver for the concern several months ago. Since then the company's books have been brought into this State for examination and the amended petition just filed is based on the result of the inquiry. Mr. Bull alleges the shortage of Joseph H. Hoadley of New York, President of the company, amounts to about $1,500,000, most of this money being receipts from sales and dating as far back as 1909.

It is further alleged that there has been a fictitious adjustment of interest and indebtedness of $600,000; that Mr. Hoadley received an exorbitant salary of $20,000 a year; that the company is insolvent, and that the stockholders have not received returns for their investments.

## GROWTH OF PARCEL POST.

### New Agreement with French Guiana Helps Exporters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Parcel post conventions have been concluded between the United States and fifty countries. The most recent agreement is that with French Guiana, which will go into effect on Nov. 1. The limit of weight is eleven pounds, which is the amount fixed in all international conventions for parcel post. The new convention will be of great advantage to exporters.

All Latin-American countries have entered into parcel post conventions with the United States except Argentina and Paraguay, and negotiations are now in progress with these countries. The chief countries with which the United States has no parcel post arrangements are Russia, Spain, and China. Foreign parcel post business with this country is increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. annually. Efforts soon will be made to make agreements with Russia, Spain, and China.

## RULES FOR WAR RISKS.

### Customs Officials Instructed in Handling Ship Insurance.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The organization of the War Risk Bureau in the Treasury Department contemplates the use of customs officials at ports where vessels of American registry clear with cargoes for European ports. Instructions were sent out today to all Collectors, authorizing them to receive applications for war risk insurance.

All inspections of vessels and cargoes will be made by port officials, and reports will be made in the ordinary methods, with liberal use of telegraph wires to save time to shippers and vessel owners.

The instructions issued today are, in part, as follows:

"Each request for insurance must be submitted by the Collector or Deputy Collector to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance by wire. A rate for acceptance will be wired to the Collector by the bureau. If the rate quoted is accepted by the applicant, an application shall be made and be sent by the first mail to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, where a policy will be issued with all possible dispatch.

"In no case will any signed application be delivered until the premium is paid. All checks must be certified.

"The amount insured against war risk cannot, in any circumstances, exceed the amount insured against marine risks. The rate of premium charged will be made from day to day by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and may be had upon application to the bureau. The rate will vary for the different voyages and the cargoes insured.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 22: From 169 to prects. indicated:

Lieuts. Geo. Menegay, 22; Wm. McCloskey; Mtd. Sergt. B. T. Byrne, 66; Sergts. T. W. Kennelly, 63; J. A. Crowley, 146; Chas. Sheridan, 150; Mtd. Patrol, H. D. Minner, 171.

Patrol.: C. S. Corbett, 4; Chas. Henneman, 5; J. F. Shea, 5; Frank McNulty, 14; F. J. Flanagan, 10; G. O. Goldberg, 15; J. J. O'Brien, 16; Hugh McGrade, 17; J. P. Marx, 21; J. D. Persico, 23; Cornelius Goodyear, 28; P. T. Green, 43; J. A. Thompson, 144; Frederick Bauer, 15; W. P. Dunn, 18; Gustav Brock, 17; P. J. Foley, 23; P. F. Murphy, 26; Christopher Fitzgerald, 37; J. T. Finneran, 38; W. H. Cannon, 66; Frederick Cantwell, 145; Herman McManus, 143; J. P. Lyons, 147; Isaac Steler, 147; J. F. Tynan, 148; J. H. Griffen, 148; Edward Wichman, 149; J. J. Clare, 149; W. A. McCarthy, 149; C. J. Luzinski, 149; Owen Smith, 150; Michael Dinselbacher, 152; M. J. Wall, 161; T. J. Leonard, 165; T. J. Mulligan, 165; Frederick Holck, 163; James Brown, 165; John Rutherford, 167; F. P. King, 167; J. A. Mee, 170; G. L. Folsey 172; I. W. Lake, 277; John McCarthy, 145; Frank Connell, 147; Alphonsus Kehoe, 147; Joseph Larkin, 148; William Macdonald, 149; J. A. O'Keefe, 149; W. H. Hough, 149; G. D. Hammond, 149; James Sweeney, 149; J. T. McGann, 152; Henry Howard, 155; W. A. Coughlin, 166; Edward Fitzgerald, 165; J. J. Rubman, 165; Jacob Kaminsky, 163; Thomas Burns, 165; J. T. Peacock, 167; Otto Schmuck, 168; J. J. Mannion, 172; Frank Kane, 276; J. R. O'Brien, 277; Thomas Kenney, 285. To take effect 4 P. M. Sept. 22: Charles Kelly to 7 from Traf. Div. C; J. D. Breen to 21 from 40, assignment as operator of patrol wagon discontinued; D. W. Barry to 26 from Traf. Div. C; Edward Foley to 35 from Traf. Div. D; G. J. Peattie to 40 from 21, assigned as operator of patrol wagon; J. J. Cosgrove to Traf. Div. D from 35; J. H. Preca, 80, assigned as station house attendant; N. F. P. Harfst to Traf. Div. C from 10; P. F. Coughlin to Traf. Div. C from 15. To take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 24, to prects. indicated from School for Recruits for duty in uniform: W. J. Kennedy, 4; A. R. Petit, 6; G. J. Collins, 167; F. J. Maney, 4; A. G. Logan, 151; W. P. Murphy, 276.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. Michael Hickey, 79, to 66 for 16 days, from 9 A. M. Sept. 20; Sergt. O. J. Keegan, 66, designated as Act. Lieut. for 6 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 21; Patrol. L. A. Nielson, 2, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 21; J. J. Shea, 4, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 22; W. Wittenberg and Harry Jacobson, 15, to 2 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 2:30 P. M. Sept. 23; F. H. Piller, 154, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 21; Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 12, to 6 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 21.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. James Cronin, 2, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Sept. 20; Lieb Kaner, 13; S. S. Fuchs, 13, and Samuel Pierson, 158, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Sept. 20; Kalm Herskovits, 26, and F. P. Sheridan, 275, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Sept. 20; Julius Isaacs, 38

INSTRUCTION.

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INSTRUCTION.

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FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 28D.

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# PASSENGER RATES SOON TO GO UP

## Railroads Working Out New Tariffs Based on Fare of 2½ Cents a Mile.

## NOTIFY COMMERCE BOARD

### Proposed Advance Is Result of Suggestions Tribunal Made in the Freight Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Interstate passenger fares, in both Eastern and Western territories, are to be increased by the railroads in the immediate future. The new rates will be fixed on a basis of 2½ cents a mile, but will vary slightly from that figure in particular cases.

Information received by the Interstate Commerce Commission is that the straight fare between New York City and St. Louis, for instance, will be advanced $2. The fares between New York and intermediate points will be based on the increase between the two large terminals. The fare between New York and Chicago will be based entirely upon a 2½-cents-a-mile rate, and, so far as practicable, the fares between New York and intermediate points and Chicago and intermediate points will bear a like mileage charge. Because of the laws of some intermediate States fixing the maximum for intrastate passenger fares at 2 cents a mile, some difficulty is being experienced by railroad officials in working out the details of the proposed advance.

The preparation of the new tariffs is in progress, and it is expected that they will be filed with the commission by Oct. 1. The law requires notice of any change in passenger or freight rates, so that in any event the proposed changes will not become effective before Nov. 1.

The determination of the railroads to advance passenger rates is a direct result of the suggestion made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision in the freight rate case. The commission said the passenger traffic ought to bear its proportion of the burden of sustaining the roads, and that the traveling public, which demanded speed, safety, comfort, and luxury, should be willing to pay for them. Returns from passenger traffic, the commission found, were far lower than from freight traffic, and inadequate when the immense amount of capital wholly devoted to passenger facilities was considered.

What action the commission may take when the proposed increases are filed is somewhat problematical. It is within its power to suspend the rates pending an inquiry.

INSTRUCTION.

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Prepares Boys thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools
Up-to-date modern equipment.
New all-light school rooms.
Individual instruction in small classes.
Boarding Boys are under the personal care of the Headmaster and his Family.
School athletics emphasized under competent instructors.
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*274th year begins Sept. 28th.*
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# BUSINESS WORLD

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday....6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

### "Buy a Bale" Meeting.

At the request of a number of members of the Merchants' Association a meeting of those who are interested in the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" movement has been called for Thursday in the Assembly Room of the association. In explaining the cotton situation a letter to the members points out that the movement started to help out the growers, looks to the absorption of the cotton surplus through the purchase of one or more bales of cotton by business houses and individuals.

### New Home for Salesmen.

After the first of next month the Associated Traveling Salesmen of New York, Inc., will be located in the Hofbrau House, Broadway and Thirtieth Street. A large table to be known as the "A. T. S. Stammtisch" has been reserved in the main dining room for the exclusive use of the members and their friends. Champ Clark, who was communicated with in regard to the "Votes for Salesmen" movement taken up by the association, has written a letter to the organization in which he advises the traveling men to peg away at State Legislatures, which have more to do with suffrage than has Congress.

### Demand for War Supplies.

Selling agents for men's wear mills find it hard to estimate just how large a demand, if any, there is for war materials such as blankets, khaki, &c., because of the number of inquiries made in the market. All kinds of quantities and prices are named, but, as far as can be learned, nothing definite in the way of placing an order has been obtained. Inquiry made for the same amount of a certain fabric coming from several sources leads the sellers to believe that the demand is not as large as it might seem. The big companies are content to leave well enough alone and devote their energies toward supplying the needs of their regular customers without taking on war orders.

### Good Business in Corsets.

Fall business in corsets is said to be very good, and, as forecast in this column as far back as February, the most favored models are somewhat higher in the bust than last season and are slightly curved in at the waistline. They are being offered this season in tricot, coutil, batiste, broché, and elastic. Rather low corsets for wear while dancing are being taken well. An excellent business is also being done in brassières, the better grades of these goods being especially active. Boned brassieres seem to be getting more popular all the time. This may also be said of the hook-in-front types, which are unusually active this season. With straight hook-in-front effects have come several cross-over types that fasten in the same way.

### About Women's Wear.

Tailored suits seem to be even more popular than usual this Fall, and many of the buyers are duplicating on them in imitation fur effects, especially in broadtail and caracul. Broadcloth, serge, duvetyne, and cheviot suits are also favored, while in the higher grade lines velvets, velveteens, and satins are the wanted materials. Arguments over coat lengths are features of the current business, and while short coats seem to be in high favor at the moment, advocates of the longer coats say that the latter will be more popular as the season advances than they are now. At the same time they do not admit that long coats are not good now. In street coats the offerings consist largely of broadcloths, tweeds, cheviots, (in wide wales,) and zibelines. Some of the larger buyers are taking these coats very long.

### Dress Goods Sell Well.

Spring dress goods business is keeping up well with first hands in spite of the higher prices asked for the new season. The jobbers are still duplicating on Fall goods under the stimulus afforded by the demand they got a week or so ago as a result of cooler weather, but the return of Summer has put a temporary quietus on the duplicating of these goods by retailers. The cutters-up, however, are said to be buying well both on cloakings and suitings. Broadcloths and serges in black and navy are still the most active numbers in the spot demand for Fall goods, and it is now believed that these shades also will lead the staple colorings for Spring. In first hands fine serges and gabardines seem best, with poplins and lightweight broadcloths well up in the race and favored by the cutters. In the less staple colorings, black and white stripes and checks seem best just now.

### Refunds Will Be Delayed.

Importers who have been looking for large refunds as the result of a decision made some time ago by the Board of United States General Appraisers in a case involving the classification under the old tariff of knitted silk mufflers will have to wait awhile longer before receiving their money. The Treasury Department has requested Assistant Attorney General Hanson to take an appeal to the Customs Court, as the determination of the issue is one of much importance under both the old and new laws. The mufflers figuring in the test case are trimmed with silk fringe, and on this account were assessed by the customs officials at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the goods are specifically provided for as "mufflers" at 50 per cent. The board agreed, but the department desires a ruling by the court in the hope that the board's finding may be upset.

### Why Not Buy a Bale of Goods?

Much interest was shown in the local cotton goods market yesterday in the suggestion of one of the textile trade journals that the "buy a bale of cotton" movement be abandoned in favor of a similiar movement to buy a bale of cotton yarn or a bale of gray goods at current prices. The contentions advanced for the change are that the grower would ultimately benefit just as much, that it would give work to the men and women in the mills who spin the yarns or make the gray fabrics, and that, with a strong possibility of higher yarn and cloth prices in the future, the buyer would stand to gain more from his investment. The idea was thought to be a good one, its ultimate value to the cotton grower being limited only by the amount of yarns and gray goods in stock at this time. While gray good stocks are said to be low generally, the merchants are not so sure of a paucity of cotton yarns.

### Fall Knit Goods Quieter.

There was quite a little difference in the mail that came to jobbers of knit goods yesterday from that which came to the same merchant a week ago. Then, under the stimulus of cooler weather some fine orders for heavy underwear and hosiery were received, but yesterday there was little sign of such a demand. Advance business taken by the salesmen now out with Spring lines comprised the bulk of the orders turned in, but they were not great either in size or number. Spot buying is said to be behind last year, with the buyers combing the market for odd lots and specials on which they can get prices favorable to them. The price situation is not entirely satisfactory to jobbers. There is little change in the condition of Spring business with first hands. The possibility of getting foreign orders if the war is prolonged much more is about the chief source of market conversation, but so far could be learned yesterday nothing definite has yet developed along this line.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Importers Win in Their Contentions with the Government.

The Board of General Appraisers has sustained A. B. Closson, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, for a reduction in the duties assessed on a wide variety of jewelry. The merchandise consisted of turquoise pendants, coral necklaces, and other articles, all of which were returned for duty under the old tariff under the personal adornment provision of the law at the rate of 85 per cent. ad valorem. The firm's contention was for classification at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company was sustained in protests relating to tin containers of eucalyptus oil. The tins were assessed as unusual coverings under the act of 1897, while the importers claimed them to be usual and duty free.

A controversy between Dwyer & Wedeman and the Government regarding the classification of montan wax was decided in favor of the importers. Duty was taken under the old act at the rate of 20 per cent. as a manufactured article not enumerated. The claim was for free entry as vegetable or mineral wax.

The board granted free entry under the Canadian reciprocity treaty to importations of wood pulp made by Oberic & Henry, New Orleans; Wakem & McLaughlin, New York, and the H. D. Knowlton Company, Buffalo. Similar protests by M. B. Carlin, Baltimore, and F. McGetrick, Burlington, Vt., were overruled.

### JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abraham, Joseph and Philip—S. Elias et al., $428.
Balfour, George—Stern Brothers, $320.
Burman, Robert—N. Y. Herald Co., $114.
Casey, Harry C., and E. J. Moneuse—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $238.
Cohen, Elias A.—Robert Griffin Co., $581.
Crommette, Jessie B.—P. B. Elsner, $106.
Duvinge, Pierre—E. H. Titchener & Co., $596.
Fred Meyer, Inc.—W. F. Gips, $117.
Feist Trading Co.—G. W. Le Compte, $120.
Fleicher, Louis—Rock Island Butter Co. of New York, $128.
Fischer, Joseph—Wall Rope Works of New York, $256.
Harris, Samuel H.—R. J. Sachers, $549.
Hammerschick, Wenzl—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $119.
H. Hinze Machinery Co., Inc.—Publishers' Printing Co., $102.
Haab, Frederick C., Jr., Charles A. Hazeletta, and Eugene Hill—R. H. Donnelley, $134.
Ireland, Robert D.—German-American Ins. Co., $863.
Jones, Charles E.—Gross & Herman, Inc., $818.
Kappes, Charles, Jr., and Cheerful—Ferguson Bros. Mfg. Co., $224.
Lamb, Arthur J.—R. F. Sawyer, $414.
Muller, E. M.—N. D. Becker, $1,019.
Mortenson, James—Abbey Electrical Supply Co., Inc., $104.
Metzger, Catharine—Bronx Investment Co., $566.
Mayne, Minnie R.—John Wanamaker, New York, $101.
Nelson, Albert G.—Marbleoid Co., $104.
Same—Same, $187.
Noel, Leon—American Hardware Corp. of N. Y., $257.
Progress Chemical Works, Inc.—R. Jones, $116.
Ruelius, Charles, and Fernando W. Berner—C. Bohlmann, $118.
Schubert, Daniel—R. H. Donnelley, $109.
Spivack, Harry—M. Block, $427.
Simon, Kaufman, and Jacob Singer—Union Bank of Brooklyn, $978.
Stein, Abraham E.—J. T. Kent, $125.
Sullivan, Patrick H.—J. C. Fitzgerald, $234.
Strunsky, Bertha B. and Maurice I.—R. E. Fichthorn, $1,115.
Winters, Marie R., and Wm. D. J. McCarthy —Singer Sewing Machine Co., $249.
United Machinery Co.—Mechanical Appliance Co., $202.
Wolfensohn, Haskel—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., $181.

**In Bronx County.**

Acosta, Natalia—R. Williams et al., $167.
Berner, Matilda J.—L. J. Laughlin, $230.
Meader, Louis—J. Hahn et al., $171.
Metzger, Catherine—Bronx Investment Co., $566.

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Richmond Hill Garage and Machine Co.—Milwaukee Tank Works, June 22, 1914, $190.
Amelia, Rosie, and Luigi Frustino—People, &c., April 10, 1910, (vacated,) $2,000.
Allen, Joseph O.—State Bank, Oct. 3, 1913, (released,) $519.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NEW YORK HOLDING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Holding and Construction Company, building and construction, at 15 East Forty-second Street, by these creditors: Harry Lawson, $500; Joseph Gerrardt, $1,000, and Elder & Wells, $20. The company made an assignment on Sept. 17 to Arthur N. Taylor.

JAMES J. COCKERILL, contractor, of 1,968 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,535, and assets consisting of twenty-five shares of stock of Cockerill & Little, Inc., of no actual value and a claim for $180 from the same company for salary. He was President of Cockerill & Little, Inc., builders of public schools and police stations. Among his creditors are Catherine F. Little, $15,000, on indorsed notes of Cockerill & Little, Inc.; Bronx Borough Bank, $8,400; City of New York, $1,500, surety on a bond, and Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, $10,000, surety on bonds.

I. RELKIN & CO.—Isaac Relkin and David D. Feins, who composed the firm of I. Relkin & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery at 631 and 633 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $54,480 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $21,376 is on a lease. Among the creditors are the Federal Finance Company, $5,100; Century Bank, $5,250, and Weill & Meyer, $2,900. They gave up business on Feb. 1, 1913.

I. NOVICK & CO., manufacturers of coats and raincoats at 133 West Twenty-first Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $50,331, and assets of $13,100, consisting of stock, $7,500; machinery, $4,600, and accounts, $1,000.

M. & L. JARMULOWSKY.—Judge Hough has signed an order in the case of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers at 165 East Broadway, for the Superintendent of Banks to pay to depositors the money which was deposited on Aug. 3. The Superintendent was in charge of the bank on Aug. 3, but it was undetermined then whether the bank was insolvent. The money deposited on Aug. 3 was not credited in the usual manner on the passbooks, but was made a special deposit. The amount of money to be paid is $1,418.

OHIO COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has adjudicated the Ohio Copper Mining Company of 100 William Street, a bankrupt, has consolidated the two petitions, and referred the matter to Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy at 71 Broadway, to take charge of the further proceedings.

SAUL LIPSHITZ, dealer in furniture at 79 Avenue C, has made an assignment to Charles Cohen and William Itner. He has been in business three years. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on May 15, 1913, which was afterward dismissed on a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar.

JACOB STERN, manufacturer of women's muslin underwear at 37 Allen Street, has made an assignment to Emanuel Fichandler.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Forecasts: N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; light variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., showers; light to moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Thunder showers Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

E. Texas—Thunder showers Tues. Wed., cloudy; cooler in n.; moderate s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in n. Wed., fair.

Utah—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Cloudy Tues.; probably showers by Tues. night. Wed., cloudy and cooler.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., probably followed by showers Tues. night or Wed., cooler on Wed.; fresh to strong s. w. winds.

Ind.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., cloudy and cooler; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Tues., with probably showers Wed., fair; cooler in s.; fresh s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

L. Mich.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair and cooler; fresh and strong s. w., shifting to n. w., winds.

U. Mich.—Showers and colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh w. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Tues., probably preceded by showers. Wed., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Tues.; colder in e. Wed., fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Ia.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

Mo.—Showers and cooler Tues. Wed., fair; cooler in s.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues.; somewhat warmer. Wed., fair.

Neb.—Fair Tues.; cooler in s. e. Wed., fair.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed., fair.

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**ARRIVAL OF BUYERS**
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. C. Ferris, dry goods; 55 White.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Clark, Mr. Louis, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; Miss R. Bouchauer, representing; 214 Church.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; P. B. Baxter, housefurn. goods; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Koltner's; Miss E. Keltner, kimonos, muslin underwear, silk petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks; H. Shepard, laces, neckwear, trimmings; Miss Kiltner, muslin underwear, silk petticoats, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Amann, upholstery goods; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 113 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. B. Leddy, blankets, upholstery goods; J. A. Albiez, carpets; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; J. P. Shoninger, notions; G. Karaffe, laces; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; J. T. Bristow, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Elsas, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
CLARKSBURG, Wis.—Koblegard Co.; P. H. Koblegard, notions; Mr. Thorn, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
CLARKSBURG, West Va.—Watts-Lamberd Co.; O. R. Sarton, domestics; 17 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Kepliger-Kelly-Horner Co.; W. E. Homer, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, hosiery; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Graves Cloak House; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Vance Winans Co.; C. C. Winans, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Greene-Joyce Co.; J. C. Smith, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, waists; 43 Leonard.
DANVILLE—Norton-Boatwright Co.; W. B. Boatwright, furnishing goods; Gregorian.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics; 2 Walker.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; F. Stockwell, dry goods; 51 Leonard.
FAIRMONT, Wis.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; J. M. Hartley, cloaks, suits; 40 W. 32d.
FALL RIVER, R. I.—A. McWhirr Co.; R. G. Austin, dry goods; 75 Spring.
GLOVERSVILLE—Martin & Naylor Co.; Miss Ducharme, ribbons; 320 Church; Navarre.
GLOVERSVILLE—Argersinger Co.; W. Dockstader, furn. goods; Navarre.
KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. R. Ray, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barber, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss L. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Son; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.
MERIDEN—Joes, Upham & Rand; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Miller-Mack Co.; F. W. Gens, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. Dalgarno, linens, white goods; 48 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Hartach, art goods, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. M. Pendleton, dry goods; 75 Spring; McAlpin.
NORWICH—Portsous & Mitchell; J

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**September 26** 10:00 A.M.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..Sept. 23, noon|Adriatic..Sept. 30, noon
*N. Y., †Boston, ‡Azores, *†Gibraltar, *†Italy
•CRETIC..Sept. 26, noon|†CANOPIC..Oct. 3

**American Line**

Under the American Flag

New York—Liverpool
St. Paul..Sept. 23, n'n|New York..Sept. 30, n'n

**Atlantic Transport Line**

New York—London
Minnewaska, Sept.26, 10:30am. | Minnehaha, Oct.3, 10am

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New York—Liverpool
Zeeland, Sept. 26, 10 am | Vaderland, Oct. 6, 10 am
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LUSITANIA...Wed., Sept.23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Sept.30, 1 a.m.
†Campania....Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA.Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
†Campania....Wed., Oct. 28,10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
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|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO | Sept. 26, | 3 P.M. |
| ESPAGNE | Oct. 3, | 3 P.M. |
| FRANCE | Oct. 7, | 10 A.M. |
| ROCHAMBEAU | Oct. 17, | 3 P.M. |
| LA TOURAINE | Oct. 24, | 3 P.M. |
| CHICAGO | Oct. 31, | 3 P.M. |

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"LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples and Genoa direct.
•AMERICA.....SEPT. 26, Noon
•Duca D'Aosta, Oct. 3, noon | Stampalia..Oct. 7, noon
|Napoli....Oct. 6, noon | †Duca di Genova..Oct. 17
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Columbia...Oct. 3, noon | Ausonia....Oct. 10, noon
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## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac for Today.**

Sun rises..5:40|Sun sets..5:59|Moon sets..7:14

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9:10 | 9:36 | 2:54 | 3:28 |
| Governors Island | 9:28 | 9:49 | 3:22 | 4:00 |
| Hell Gate | 11:18 | 11:39 | 5:02 | 5:40 |

**Arrived—Monday, Sept. 21.**

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Sept. 16.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, Sept. 15.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Trinidad, Bermuda, Sept. 19.
SS Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 15.
SS Energia, Tuxpam, Aug. 1.
SS Capac, Coronel, July 29.
SS Beatrice, Jamaica, Sept. 16.
SS Minnewaska, London, Sept. 12.

**Incoming Steamships.**

DUE TODAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zeeland | Liverpool | Sept. 11 |
| Guantanamo | Cienfuegos | Sept. 17 |
| Principello | Rotterdam | Sept. 9 |
| Hanseat | Rotterdam | Sept. 9 |
| Iroquois | Mobile | Sept. 15 |
| America | Palermo | Sept. 9 |
| Antilles | Genoa | Sept. 11 |
| American | Rotterdam | Sept. 8 |
| Virginia | Bordeaux | Sept. 6 |
| Havana | Hav. | Sept. 19 |
| Hero | Penarth | Sept. 8 |
| Esparta | Port Limon | Sept. 15 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Sept. 19 |

DUE TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Olympic | Liverpool | Sept. 16 |
| Chicago | Havre | Sept. 16 |
| Siddons | Rio Janeiro | Sept. 10 |
| Magdalena | Kingston | Sept. 18 |
| El Siglo | Galveston | Sept. 17 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mauretania | Liverpool | Sept. 19 |
| New York | Liverpool | Sept. 16 |
| Santa Marta | Cristobal | Sept. 17 |
| Stephano | St. John's | Sept. 22 |
| Parima | St. Thomas | Sept. 19 |
| Santa Cecilia | Colon | Sept. 17 |
| El Dia | New Orleans | Sept. 19 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adriatic | Liverpool | Sept. 16 |
| Maracaibo | Mayaguez | Sept. 19 |
| City of Savannah | Savannah | Sept. 22 |
| El Oriente | Galveston | Sept. 19 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | Liverpool | Sept. 19 |
| Esperanza | Havana | Sept. 23 |
| Duca d'Aosta | Naples | Sept. 15 |
| Emilia S. de Perez | Corunna | Sept. 15 |
| Alamo | Key West | Sept. 22 |
| Kong Haakon | Liverpool | Sept. 14 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

SAIL TODAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Potsdam, Rotterdam | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Re d'Italia, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Panama, Cristobal | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Purus, Pernambuco | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| El Alba, Galveston | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Madison, Norfolk | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL TOMORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Lusitania, Liverpool | ——— | 1:00 A.M. |
| St. Paul, Liverpool | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Caserta, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Eastern Prince, Pernambuco | 12:00 M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Frederik VIII., Christiansand | 10:00 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Metapan, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Cornhewline, Halifax | 12:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Kentra, Rio Janeiro | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Baltic, Liverpool | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Santiago, Galveston | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Mundale, Cardenas | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Creole, New Orleans | ——— | 12:00 M. |

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Byron, Bahia | 8:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mexico, Vera Cruz | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Hellenes, Argentina | 9:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Esparta, Santiago | 12:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Borinquen, San Juan | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| City of St. Louis, Savannah | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Rio, Galveston | ——— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antilla, Santiago | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |

SAIL SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Olympic, Liverpool | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| America, Naples | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Cretic, Gibraltar | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Chicago, Havre | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Stephano, St. John's | 7:30 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. |
| Frazos, San Juan | 9:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Mandeville, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Havana, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Zeeland, Liverpool | ——— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Cameronia, Glasgow | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| Minnewaska, London | ——— | 10:30 A.M. |
| Virginie, Bordeaux | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Magdalena, Jamaica | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| San Jacinto, Galveston | ——— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Savannah, Savannah | ——— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Comus, New Orleans | ——— | 12:00 M. |
| El Sol, Galveston | ——— | 12:00 M. |

## Foreign Ports.

**Arrived.**

SS Ruby, at Lisbon, Sept. 20.
SS Janeta, at Melbourne, Sept. 19.
SS Montserrat, at Cadiz, Sept. 21.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 21.

**Sailed.**

SS Rotterdam, (tank,) from Amsterdam, Sept. 17.
SS Pridland, from Stockholm, Sept. 10.
SS Palembang, from Rotterdam, Sept. 19.
SS Espagna, from Havre, Sept. 19.
SS United States, from Christiansand, Sept. 19.
Stephens, from Barbados, Sept. 21.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Sept. 19.
SS Orotava, from Barbados, Sept. 21.
SS Columbia, from Moville, Sept. 19.
SS Taormina, from Palermo, Sept. 21.

**Passed.**

SS San Guglielmo, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

**By Marconi Wireless.**

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 88 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 167 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 258 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 61 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Seminole, Turks Island to New York, was 558 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Cecelia, San Francisco to New York, was 63 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 77 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 106 miles S. at noon.

**Transpacific Mails.**

These mails close at 8:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Teucer.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru.....Sept. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Sept. 25
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Sept. 30

**Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.**

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 23, SS Athenai.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 22, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.

**Pacific Mails.**

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 15; Hongkong, Aug. 18; Shanghai, Aug. 22; Nellingion, Aug. 22; Auckland, Aug. 24; Melbourne, Aug. 28; Sydney, Aug. 29; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Ventura and Manchuria, were dispatched east on Sept. 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 22.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has requested the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $100,000 corporate stock to defray the cost of wages of the inspecting and draughting force of the Building Bureau.

The position of clerk at $1,200 a year and stenographer at $1,050 a year have been established in the Bureau of Attendance.

The Board of Education has relinquished in favor of the City Treasury $3,000 authorized to defray the expenses of study of conditions incidental to location of schools.

Mrs. Doris Cabassa has been appointed stenographer and typewriter in the Bureau of Lectures.

The contract for the general construction of the Evander Childs High School, the Bronx, has been awarded to the Midtown Constructing Company, the lowest bidder.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALEXANDER, JAMES D., (April 4;) personalty, $100; all to sister, Annie M. Jones.

JAMISON, HANNA, (Surrogate's;) personalty, about $4,500; to sister, $200 and furniture; to Mary Rundblad, $100.

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

THURSTON, MARIA S., (Nov. 11, 1913;) net estate, $42,104; bank, $40,665; personalty and jewelry, $12,848; bond, $10,732; stocks, $42,960; debts, $51,578.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Pressure continues high over the East and the Northwest, and is low over a narrow belt extending from the upper lakes to Texas. This distribution has resulted in continued warm weather over the East and South, the great Central Valleys, and the lake region, and much cooler weather over the North Plains States and Middle Rocky Mountain region.

There were scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the North Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Gulf States.

There will be showers Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region and Tuesday night or Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, Northern New England, and Northern New York. Showers are also probable Tuesday and Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

In the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperatures will be lower Tuesday in the Middle Plains States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region, and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the North Atlantic States.

Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable but mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably local showers.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Western New York — Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Northern New England — Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, somewhat lower temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1913. | 1914. | | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 66 | 65 | 4 P. M. | 80 | 80 |
| 6 A. M. | 66 | 64 | 6 P. M. | 80 | 87 |
| 9 A. M. | 67 | 73 | 9 P. M. | 68 | 82 |
| 12 M. | 69 | 86 | 11 P. M. | 70 | 77 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:55—142 Front St.; Geo. Hass.....Loss, $500
1:55—435 E. 70 St.; St. Paul Pechar.....Not given
6:30—46 W. 35 St.; Hoetzer Cafe.....Slight
11:25—90 Lexington Av.; M. Terry.....Slight

P. M.

1:30—83 Beekman St.; J. Crawford.....None
2:35—452 W. 153 St.; D. Tubbenather.Slight
3:15—2,242 5 Av.; Mr. Winemeyer.....Slight
3:25—22 E. 136 St.; Joseph Bernstein..Slight
7:00—5 Av. at 105 St.; M. T. Watts..Slight
7:00—242 Division St.; Mr. Gottlieb...Slight
7:10—20 Stanton St.; Samuel Jacavalo.Slight
7:15—513 E. 82 St.; Albert Thiele.....Slight
9:55—302 N. Houston St.; Hyman Taubman.....$10
10:15—1,852 Park Av.; A. Dodresky.....$15
10:40—424 W. 164 St.; Howard Earle..Slight
11:35—48 St. & N. River, (launch Mabel;) William O'Brien.....Not given

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—1st Lt. C. D. Rogers, 11 Cav., to Reed Hosp., sick.

1st Lts. T. C. Musgrave, 17 Inf., and H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., and E. C. McNeill, 14 Inf., are detailed for duty in Judge Adv. Genl's Dept. The latter will proceed to New York City.

2d Lt. S. W. Fitzgerald, C. A. C., is detailed in aviation section of S. Cps. at San Diego, Cal.

1st Lt. G. C. Strong, 6 Cav., to Judge Adv. Genl's Dept., central dept., Chicago and 2d Lt. B. D. Edwards, 30 Inf., to same dept. for duty, San Francisco.

Capt. C. M. Bunker, 1st F. A., from assignment to that regiment Dec. 1, then to U. S. and report for orders.

Capt. J. S. Perris, 3d F. A., to 1st F. A. Dec. 1, and will sail Nov. 5 for Honolulu.

1st Lt. G. D. Chunn, M. R. C., to active duty and Army Medical School, D. C.

The resignation of 2d Lt. R. E. Patterson, 27 Inf., accepted Sept. 20.

Promotions in cavalry: L. M. Brett, from Lt. Col., 1st Cav., to Col., and J. A. Cole, from Major, unassigned, to Lt. Col. 14 Cav., and after leave to join his regt.

Lt. Col. W. Cruse, Cav., unassigned, to be assigned to the 1st Cav.

1st Lt. E. R. W. McCabe, from insp. inst. of militia, assigned to 11 Cav., Oct. 14.

1st Lt. W. T. Cox, 11 Cav., to duty as insp. inst. of 4 Cav. Div. and to Atlanta, Ga., for station.

Orders of Sept. 9 as to Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10 Inf., revoked.

Capt. W. T. Cocheu, 10 Inf., from assignment to that regt. Dec. 1.

Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Q. M. C., to Hot Springs (Ark.) Army and Navy Hosp., sick.

Orders July 9 as to Capt. F. R. De Funiak, Jr., 6 Inf., revoked.

Leaves: Lt. Col. M. Nichols, 14 Inf., 6 mos.; 1st Lt. E. R. W. McCabe, Cav., 4 mos.; Maj. H. Page, M. C., 15 days; Capt. C. E. Holmberg, M. C., 14 days' ext., the will call for Phpns. about Nov. 5; 2d Lt. Col. J. A. Cole, Cav., 2 months' ext.

**Naval Orders.**

Rear Adms. J. R. Edwards, special duty, Navy Dept., to commandant Charleston Yard, and J. M. Helm, commandant Charleston Yard, to Com. in Chief Atl. reserve fleet.

Com. S. E. W. Kittelle, Naval War College, to command the Albany.

Lt. Coms. G. W. Steele, Jr., to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept., and H. N. Jensen, the West Virginia, to the Oregon as executive officer and navigator.

Jr. Lts. I. C. Dunn, the Ozark, to command the K-1; R. S. Fay, the K-1, to the G-3; E. F. Cutts, command K-1, to the Naval Academy, and P. H. Hammond, New York Navy Yard, to the Wyoming.

Asst. Paymaster H. Maynard, the Yankton, to settle accounts and wait orders.

Ch. Gun. S. Chiles, to fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

**Naval Vessels.**

Arrived—Orion, at Guantanamo; Lebanon, at Philadelphia; Montana, at Newport; G-4, at New York Yard; Prairie, at Pumpkinsville; New Jersey, at Cape Haitien; Paul Jones, at San Diego; Somers, at Natchez; Pontiac, at Gardiners Bay; Peoria, at Pensacola, and the Ontario and Sonoma, at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed—Yankton, Wilmington, N. C., for New York; Brutus, Boston for Philadelphia; Maryland, La Paz for San Fran.; South Carolina, Cape Haitian for Hampton Roads; Salem, Vera Cruz for Progreso; Saturn, San Diego for West Coast of Mexico; Galveston, Nagasaki for Shanghai; Abarenda, Olongape for Hongkong; Scorpion, Constantinople to see Minnehaha; Nestal, Vera Cruz for Boston; Vermont, Vera Cruz for Tampico via Lobos Island; Castine, Santo Domingo City for Samana Bay, and the Dolphin, Washington for New York.

The Tacoma, at Bluefields, Nicaragua, ordered to Port Antonio, thence to Cape Haitian and return to Bluefields.

The Salem and the Vestal, now on East Coast of Mexico, ordered to Boston Yard.

Coast of Mexico, now en route from Bastog to Phila., has been ordered from Phila. to Key West and return to Phila.

The Cyclope, placed in reserve at Norfolk, Sept. 19.

The Nereus, placed in full service at Norfolk, Sept. 19.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**City.**

The following eligible list of junior chemist, asphalt, is announced: William H. Colgan, 84; Julius D. Schwartzman, 89.20; Samuel Weinlig, 86.80; Henry Gelfoth, 86.60; Leo Sklarz, 86.20; James M. Chalk, 86.00; David Musk, (N. Q.,) 84.40; Isidor Levine, 80.60; Harry L. Silverman, 80; Walter Tunne, 78.80; Isaac Gerosin, 78.60; Nathan Harris, 76.60; Vincent J. Loughran, 76.20; Edwin J. Kelly, 76; Edwin A. Meyer, 75.40; Vitane E. Ottobre, 75; E. Frank, 73.40; David Greenberger, 73, and Joseph C. Fox, 73.

**United States.**

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for torpedo engineer, for men only, on Oct. 7 and 8, to fill one vacancy at $6.80 per day in the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. This position requires the services of a well-trained engineer, preferably a skilled torpedo specialist. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theoretical and practical questions in machine design, and education, training, and experience in the line of required duties. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.


**September on the Hudson**
**Delightful one day outings**

An exhilarating sail of 150 miles, unsurpassed in historic interest, beauty and charm.

"Washington Irving" "Robert Fulton"
"Hendrick Hudson" "Albany"

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS. Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Robert Fulton leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Str. Mary Powell, afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10.

**Hudson River Day Line**
(Albany Day Line)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. Spring 4141. New York.

ALL - THE - WAY - BY - WATER
**To BOSTON**
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
Fast Steel Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from India Wharf, Boston. 15 hours between the two cities.

**To PORTLAND, Me.**
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. NORTH STAR and NORTH LAND.
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 6:00 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A delightful 360-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, and at 290 Broadway; also at New York Transfer Co., and Pennsylvania offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

**FALL RIVER LINE**
**TO BOSTON $4.00**
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on deck.
New London Direct Line via New London. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. M. 21st St. 6:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 35, N. R., week days only 11 A. M.
Tickets, etc., at 111 Broadway, Transfer Tunnel Office, and at Pier. Phone Cortlandt 6125.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
**COLONIAL LINE**
BOSTON Via Best $2.75
and Rail
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.75
Direct
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Broome St. All Outside Rooms. Orchestra on Each Steamer.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at Pier, 36 N. R., foot West Broome St., and 353 B'way, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**Low Fall Fares**
New York to Albany, Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," & "Rensselaer."
Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St. 6 P. M. daily; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M.
Phone day or night Spring 9400.
"The Pleasantest Way."
Hudson Navigation Co.

**BAY STATE LINE**
$2.50 BOSTON $2.75
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50, & $3.00.
Pier, Lexington Avenue Bridge, 129 E. 26.
From Pier 19, N. R. Phone 2700 Rector.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

**Popular NIGHT Yacht Clifton**
EVERY EVENING
Encircling Manhattan Isle; 40 Miles. Lecturer, Music. Lv. ft. W. 42d St. daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tel. 3441 Gramercy.

**HARTFORD LINE**
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Fock St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

**SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS**
Lve. Battery Daily, 10:30, 2:30. Seeing the Down Trip, 1:30. Tel. 9190. 7 E. Broad 207 E.

**CATSKILL** EVENING LINE


## BAR JOINT BANK DIRECTORS.

**Conferees Restore Drastic House Provision to Clayton Bill.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—When the conferees on the Clayton Anti-Trust bill today believed themselves on the point of an agreement on the differences between the Senate and House they ran afoul of several snarls which it may require days to untangle. After much opposition on the part of the Senate managers the conferees finally agreed to restore the provisions of the House bill regarding interlocking directorates in connection with banks and financial institutions. While the Senate retained the general features of the House bill with respect to interlocking Directors all reference to banks was eliminated.

The action of the conferees today will make such common Directorships in banks unlawful two years after the approval of the act. This amendment is considered by many members of Congress as one of the most important actions of the conferees.

The conferees encountered trouble when an effort was made to modify the Senate amendment prohibiting exclusive, or "tying, contracts." The House provision in this respect was strengthened in the Senate, the prohibition of a "tying contract" being applied to any and all articles or processes, whether patented or not. In the Senate Mr. Walsh obtained the adoption of an amendment to prohibit contracts between a manufacturer and a purchaser or lessee which would deprive the latter of independence in the purchasing of supplies.

Against the energetic protest of Senator Nelson and Representative Volstead, members of the committee, this amendment was modified materially and its drastic provisions were eliminated.

Senator Reed today ascertained that the conferees had weakened his amendment providing for the appointment of receivers for corporations, copartnerships, &c., adjudged to be monopolies or combinations in restraint of trade. His amendment, which was adopted in the Senate after a hard fight, provides that when so adjudged the court "shall" decree the monopoly's dissolution and "shall" to that end appoint receivers to wind up its affairs, and "shall" cause all its assets to be sold, &c.

The conferees have agreed to substitute "may" for the mandatory "shall" in this amendment, and Senator Reed asserted today that if such an agreement came before the Senate he would fight it as long as he was able to stand on his feet and talk.

## COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

**FEDERAL.**

**Southern District.**

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30‹A. M.—Equity calendar. Caldwell‹Matz Tire. Equitable Trust‹Pollitz.

**NEW YORK COUNTY.**
**Supreme Court.**

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.
Litigated motions:
Baker‹Yellow Taxi.
People ex rel Gulatta‹Sons of Italy.
Mysell‹Coons, (2 acts)
Koenig‹L I R R, (2 acts.)
Jacobson‹Jacobson.
Dunn‹Press Pub.
Kinkel‹McIntyre.
Philip Adolph‹N Y Stamp Zeitung.
Darling‹Jumata Mfg.
Re Hearn.
Boyd‹Becker.
McDonough‹Schwarzler.
Douglas‹T G Patterson.
Alexander‹Cambridge Tile.
Same‹same.
People ex rel Sparco‹Mutual Aid.
People ex rel Torpey‹Waldo.
People ex rel Fetscher‹same.
People ex rel Etchells‹same.
People ex rel Murphy‹same.
People ex rel McCarthy‹same.
McConville‹McConville.
Rishell‹Meany.
Mueller‹S R I Community.
Eckstrom‹Yellow Taxi
Doller‹Kaufman.
McGuire‹I R T.
Mero‹same.
Draper Bros‹Estes.
Ansler‹Levin.
Re Mandel.
Greenberg‹Goldberg & G.
Stemme‹Petrozzi.
Randall‹Randall.
Montes‹Woods.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

**Surrogates' Court.**

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.
Motion calendar:
George Schaefer, Annie Gilroy, Robert J Smithline, John W Vickers, Jan Zielinski, August Eilers, Ethel Buschman, inf., Pascale Cocchi, inf., Philip Warshawsky, inf., McCarthy infants, Clark W Dunlop, Clark Dunlop, David Raphael, John Hardy, Annie Kayes, Sigmund Hamburger, Samuel Chechanowitz, Amanda Kylanpaa, Anna E Wunderlich, Margaret Clark, O'Rorke infants, Daly infants, Victoria Petrone, Lynch infants, John H Harris, Emaline Green, Patrick T McGlynn, David Stevenson, Helen V Leonard, inf., Loretta T Leonard, inf., Julia Leonard, inf., Dennis Leonard, David Raphael, John C Martin, Brix infants, Max Kaiter, Gaylord S Truesdell, Elizabeth S Kirby, Jacob Rubino, Michael O'Connell, Juliette C Henderson, Ann Goggin, John B Conley, Johanna Murphy, James H Galbraith, Bertha Kahn, Robert Riddle, &c., Agnes T Diamond, Herbert A Holmes, Margaret Gilligan, John L Dudley, John L Dudley, Joseph Moss, Martha J Garry, Charles H Chapman, Simon Schneider, William S Rodli, Henry Ungrich, Isabella M Schneider, Isaac A Mansour,

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

118th St, 76 East, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 22x100, five-story tenement; Otto Timme against Paul Gross and others; L. J. Langbein, attorney; M. M. Edelstein, referee; due, $14,883.36; taxes, &c., $182.45; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

## TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Manhattan Av, 124, e s, 34.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

128th St, 23 West, n s, 272.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.0x99.11, three-story dwelling; C. A. Sherman, executor, against Maurice Brodzky and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; Thomas Costigan, referee; due, $9,207.75; taxes, &c., $368.30.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 145, e s, 48 ft s of 87th St, 32x100, four-story dwelling; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum against E. R. Scott, individually and as executrix, and others; J. F. Daly, attorney; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $68,845.63; taxes, &c., $3,499.58.

53d St, 340-42 East, s s, 160 ft w of 1st Av, 80x96.9; six-story flat and stores; Betty Gusthal against H. B. Abrahams and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; B. G. Paskus, referee; due, $8,624.69; taxes, &c., $719.80; subject to prior mortgage of $50,000.

61st St, 202 East, s s, 70 ft e of 3d Av, 17x60.5, four-story dwelling; Greenwich Savings Bank against Jacques Weill and others; B. A. Sands, attorney; Nellson Olcott 2d, referee; due, $9,757.66; taxes, &c., $266.75.

1st Av, 1,898, w s, 25.2 ft s of 98th St, runs w 99.6x s 3x w .06x s 25.1x e 100x n 26.4 to beginning, five-story brick tenement and stores; Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York against Seal Realty Co. and others; Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys, 54 Wall St; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $16,401.48; taxes, &c, $480.42; mortgage recorded Oct. 1, 1906.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

131st St, 16 East, s s, 200.11 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; New York Trust Co. against Bernhard Mainzer and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,093.08; taxes, &c, $150.54.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

119th St, 142 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; United States Trust Co. against N. L. Roedels and others; Stewart & S., attorneys; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $16,284.54; taxes, &c, $202.65

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,111, w s, 115 ft s of 181st St, 20x90, two-story frame dwelling and store; M. F. Vandewater against Antonio Galiani and others; J. A. Lane, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $4,415.22; taxes, &c, $195.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

*PUBLIC AUCTION SALE*

**Next Thursday, September 24**

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

**Large Factory on Newtown Creek**

North Side of Borden Avenue
(Between Newtown Creek and Review Avenue, L. I. City.)

A large one-story brick factory, with 185 feet frontage on Newtown Creek; steam heating plant and Corliss engine. Size of entire plot, 660x185x irreg.

70% May remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5%

Write for Booklet. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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For quickest possible sale attractive realty values at Grantwood, Hudson Hights, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey—practically opposite 130th Street, New York.

The parcels are of various descriptions and embrace Modern Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots.

This sale is directly the result of an order of the Supreme Court and is to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Co. and the New York Mortgage Co.

Conservative Investors, Builders and Homeseekers will find the offerings of great appeal in every respect.

It is advisable that your selections be made promptly in order that you have the greatest possible range of choice.

Full details and all information promptly furnished on request.

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**BENJ. D. HAIGHT**
*Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks*
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West Side.

**Magnificent Residence**

Inquire on premises,
**No. 45 West 74th Street.**

**Store & Loft Building**
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
All rented; shows over 7½ per cent. net. May take in exchange city residence or other property. Full commission to brokers.
**REFFON REALTY CORP.,**
28 West 22d St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**A Little Cash** Secures this Artistic
DUTCH COLONIAL HOME
BALANCE IN EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS LIKE RENT.
Contains 8 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Two Open Fireplaces, Hardwood Floors, Electricity, Steam Heat. Elegant appointments throughout. Superb location, on summit of hill, commanding fine view. Only half hour out.
**A remarkable bargain for quick purchaser. Investigate.**
F. W. COLES,
Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.
Phone 8748 Cort.

**CHARMING COMMUTING FARM**

70 acres, 1¼ hours out; seven minutes' walk station. Land all good, tillable; 350 feet elevation; no mosquitoes.
Charming brick residence, 15 rooms; noble virgin shade trees; main barn 100 feet long; 100 fruit trees; artesian water; windmill; swimming pool; location, neighborhood, views all excellent; farm for profit; $11,500, which is ridiculously low. Photos here.
**ALLABOUGH & SON,** 150 Nassau Street, New York.

**HOUSE AND GARAGE.**

Price, $5,500; only $500 cash required; for business reasons must sell new, modern house containing seven large rooms, cozy inglenook with fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, spacious piazza; large plot; good transportation by train or trolley, 30 minutes out; built by day's work. Full particulars, Hayes, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street, City.

**Chappaqua Mountain Institute,**
Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for Girls. Boys admitted under 12 years (separate dep't). Home Mother for young children. 25 miles from N. Y. 500 ft. elevation. Rates $300 to $375. Catalog.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

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Beautiful home in finest location, 12 rooms, 4 baths; 3 acres. Fine shrubbery and garden. Garage.

**ANGELL AND CO.** Scarsdale, N. Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300 SCARSDALE.

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looking for a desirable and healthful location, I cannot urge too strongly to examine my property; 4 to 20 acres land, 2 houses, 20 rooms each, all improvements; ½ mile station, 35 minutes from New York; price so low you will buy at sight; brokers protected. OWNER 46 Times.

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Sale or Rent
Modern House. Large Plots.
**McCLELLAN & CO.,**
Opposite New Haven Station, Pelham, N. Y.

**COLONIAL HEIGHTS**

Beautiful new Colonial cottage, eight rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; large lot, commanding extensive view, high altitude; for rental; bargain price $75. Also for sale on easy terms. Tesker, Tribune Building, New York.

**NEW HOUSES FOR RENT.**

Try them. Buy them if you like them. Some finer built. Excellent section of Mount Vernon. Rents $40 to $110 per month.
**Burpee Realty Co.,** 1 East Third St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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**Geo. R. Read & Co.**
for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.
**20 Nassau Street**
**3 East 35th Street**
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

**6-Story Building**
**222 to 228 W. 14th St.**
100 x 112.
78,000 SQUARE FEET.
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31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

**Lofts for Rent**
3rd Loft, 12,850 Sq. Feet.
4th Loft, 3,600 Sq. Feet.
5th Loft, 4,500 Sq. Feet.
**RHINELANDER BUILDING**
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Near 42nd Street
**FOR LEASE**
**Horace S. Ely & Co.,**
489 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 41st and 42d Sts.

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FOR RENT.
**N. E. Cor. Broadway and 68th Street.**
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31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or your own broker.

ALL RENTED EXCEPT
**STORE and a LOFT**
New Sprinkler Equipped Fireproof Building.
**510-512 6TH AVE.,**
NEAR 31ST ST.
RENT REASONABLE FOR LOCATION.
Apply on Premises or Own Broker.

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APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

**STORE FOR RENT**
**1,677 2d Ave., near 87th Street.**
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**A Bargain in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn,**
375 87th St., bet. 3d and 4th Avs.
2-family, with garage and shop, 40x100.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
**Price $6,700. Worth $8,500.**
Owner on premises, 2-4 P. M.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
**RUTLAND ROAD HOUSE**
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, B, B, "I" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.
**$3,400, WORTH $4,400.**
One family cottage, 6 rooms and bath, parquet floors, electric light, sewer connection, along line of new subway, a bargain. Owner, J. P. Denlinger, 110 Ave. I, Bklyn. Phone Midwood 6652.

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**RIGHT ON JAMAICA BAY**

Two extra deep lots in Belle Harbor on Rockaway Coast; short distance from ocean, trolley, and station. House (cottage or BUNGALOW to cost $2,000) easily rented in Summer. Would give owner good profit and free rent for Winter. Private garage permitted. Take $150 cash, balance monthly installments; discount for all cash or liberal mortgage. Write BUNGALOW, Box C 92 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

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Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.

**Sunderland and Norman**
522-530 W. 136th St., adj. B'way.
One block Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
3, 4, 5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $35-$80.

**TRINITY STUDIOS**
**B'WAY. COR. 153d ST.**
530 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique.
2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette.
$35 UPWARD.
**L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,**
3,787 Broadway, at 157th St.
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

**Edmund Francis Court**
423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
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Best Values
On Washington Heights.
**WARRINGTON HALL**
90 Pinehurst Ave., cor. 181st St.
New Elevator Apartments; spacious rooms; beautifully finished and equipped. Convenient to 181st St. Subway Station.

| Rooms | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
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| Rents | $42 | $56 | $66 | $80 |

McDOWELL & McMAHON,
Agents,
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

**The ANTLERS**
603 West 111th St.
Between B'way & Riverside Drive
**Handsome Apartments**
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,400
Under Direct Supervision of the Owner.

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N. W. Cor. 147th St.
IDEAL LOCATION.
Unusually attractive elevator Apartments, handsomely appointed.
4 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $600-$1,000.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
MOORE, SCHUTTE & CO.,
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S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
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Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
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**Fort Washington Av.,**
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New fireproof Building possessing every up-to-date improvement. Overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson. Select residential neighborhood.
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High-class Elevator Apartments.
513 WEST 138D ST.
3 AND 4 large, light rooms; shower bath; parquet floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines. $35 TO $45

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N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.
8 rooms, all facing street, south..... $91.67
7 rooms, facing Broadway..... 65.00
6 rooms, beautiful river view..... 52.50
5 large, light rooms..... 45.00
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

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707 St. Nicholas Av., Near 146th St.

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**Fred'k Zittel & Sons**
IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street. TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.
Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

**801 West End Ave.,**
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000 to $2,200.

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South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large Rooms and Closets.
8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $3,000.

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High-class apartment house. All improvements, large rooms; excellent location.
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**Cayuga,**
296 Central Park West,
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A modern, 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.
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Fireproof elevator apartment house; elevator service; every modern improvement.
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$1,400.

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Southwest Corner
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Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
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**The Leyland,**
306 West 80th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
Seven-story fireproof construction; all modern improvements; close to subway and surface cars.
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**255 West 98th St.,**
Near West End Av.
New building, with all modern improvements; large rooms and closets. One apartment,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,300.

**St. Charles,**
101 West 72d St.
Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.
Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.
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**St. Evona,**
N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.
New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.
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New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect; one apartment.
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We have a representative at each one of the houses.

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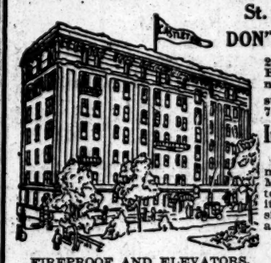
St. George, S. I., New York City
DON'T HANG ON STRAPS IN SUBWAYS



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On a 300-foot eminence of our Bay, commanding a grand view of the ocean and Orange Mountains, with roof gardens, summer houses, tennis, croquet and children's grounds; making it a charming home of refinement and exclusiveness with every feature and freedom of a beautiful suburb.
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4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms to Lease.
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PHONE TOMPKINSVILLE 1122 FOR BOOKLET

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Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides. Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT
1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
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Representative on premises or
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448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
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Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

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6-7-10 ROOMS
$840 TO $1,200.
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NEAR MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
6 Large, Light Rooms, Elevator and All Improvements $600-$720
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All Modern Improvements and Conveniences. Apply on premises, or
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3,507 BROADWAY, Cor. 143d St.

**JESSICA & JASPER,**
728 TO 732 WEST 181ST ST.,
Adjoining Ft. Washington Ave.
2 & 3 Rooms & Kitchenette.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms. Baths.
$25-$55.
Six rooms have extra maid's toilet. Elevator apartments with highest type of modern improvements.
Under constant supervision of Resident Manager.

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**Illinois!**
**Louisiana!**
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses.
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Rents $45 to $70.
Inquire at office on premises.

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AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
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**Manhattan Ave. & 123d St.,**
Near 125th St. "L" and "Subway."
High-class elevator apartments.
**2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms & Bath,**
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
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Th St. Nicholas Av., corner 126th. Elegant seven and eight room corner apartments; private foyer, parquet floors, all light exposure, hardwood finish, tiled baths, all improvements, hot water supply, refrigerator connection, &c. Janitor on premises.

**SARANAC, 470 Convent Ave.**
2-4-5 rooms; $25-$45-$50; all improvements; high class; including all-night elevator service. Janitor on premises.

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To lease, 4 to 6 rooms, finest elevator apartment house on Heights; all-night service; refined neighborhood; owner's management; Subway express; $480 up. Westwood and Cliftwood Courts, 179th to 180th St. on Washington Av.

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2-4-5 rooms; $25-$45-$50; all improvements; high class; including all-night elevator service. Janitor on premises.

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Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

**SMALL APARTMENTS KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES**

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| **The Dearborn** 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs. | 2, 3 & 4 Rooms | *LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.* Unfurnished, $50 to $80. Fireproof. Furnished, $60 to $97.50 |
| **The Stanwood** 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs. | 3 & 4 Rooms | Living Rooms, 18x19. Bedrooms, 13x14. Unfur'd, $65 to $90. Fur'd, $80 to $110. |
| **135 West 79th St.** Bet. Columbus & Ams. Avs. New Building. | 3 & 4 Rooms | *NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING* Recently completed. Now ready for occupancy. Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16. Rental, $840 to $1,300. |
| **Strand View** 309 West 99th St. | 3 Rooms | *LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.* Fireproof. Rental, $60 per Month. |
| **The Poinciana** 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av. | 2, 3 & 4 Rooms | Unfurnished, $40 to $72.50. Furnished, $50 to $87.50. Overlook's Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms |
| **The Garland** 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St. | 2 & 4 Rooms | *NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK.* Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55. |

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

**MANHATTAN LEASING CO.**
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
*HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments*
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

**Buckingham Court**
*310-320 West 99th St.*
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800 A YEAR. 5 Rooms & Bath, $780; exceptionally large; especially suited for a doctor's office.

**Haven Hall**
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

**Covent Garden**
*APARTMENTS*
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
*4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths*
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

**Birch Hall**
520-522 West 183d St., corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

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542 West 112th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Ten story; absolutely fireproof; personal attention of management; high class service guaranteed.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, Foyer, $1,500.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Foyer, $1,800 to $2,100.

**THE KATAHDIN**
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents $1,200 to $1,600.
Very exceptional value.

**THE BORDEAUX**
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th St.
Full river view.
Apartments of 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
Rents $720 to $1,200.

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548 Riverside Drive.
Full river view.
Apartments of 7 rooms; large.
Rents $720 to $1,000.

**THE ROXBURY**
540 West 122d St.
Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
View of Palisades and River.
Rents $540 to $840.
Full value and correct service positively guaranteed.
Representative on premises, or
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549 Riverside Dr. Phone 434 Morningside.

**High-Class Elevator Apts.**
**Buckingham Palace**
547-553 West 147th St.
**4-5-6-7-8**
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
**Blenheim Court**
601 West 177th St.
**4—5—6**
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

**Audubon Hall**
Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.
Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.

| | Per Month. |
|---|---|
| 6 Rooms & Bath | $65 & $70 |
| 7 Rooms & 2 Baths | All Outside $90.00 |
| 8 Rooms & 2 Baths | $90.00 |

Under Management of Owner. Supt. on Premises.

**ELEVATOR APARTMENT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 & 5 | all front rooms, | $40 |
| 6 | rooms two on the avenue, | $45 |

Night and Day Elevator Service.
824 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 151st St.

**THE MIDLOTHIAN**
555 WEST 113TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $336.00 to $432.00.
Service, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; janitor service; elevator service. Janitor on premises. Rents $28 and $36. Agents on premises.

**THE HUNTINGTON**
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$660. Doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, $60. Fireproof.
HAIGHAM & LEAMING,
215 WEST 125TH ST.

**THE BRIXFORD, 140 West 79th St.,**
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. All Rented but a Few Suites of
**9 Spacious Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths**
Rentals $2,900
THE "BEST LIGHT ON WEST SIDE."
Bedrooms Have Southern Exposure and Are Flooded with Sunlight.
Living Rooms, 18x19
Main Chambers, 14.6x19
WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Dining Rooms, 15x18
These 9-room apartments contain 4 master's chambers and 2 servants' rooms, and provide the accommodation of a 10-room apartment at the price of 9.
BRIXTON REALTY CO., AGENT ON PREMISES.
808 West End Av. Tel., 5170—River. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

**ALLENDALE,** 808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apartment, $3,000.

**KELMSCOTT,** 316 West 79th St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,650 to $1,850.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,050 & $2,150.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 808 West End Ave. Tel., 5170—River.

**226 West 70th St.**
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED
**5 & 6 Rooms and Baths**
All Outside Rooms
**Rents $1,250 to $1,500,**
with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Just a Step to Subway and "L."

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

**THE LUXOR**
S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.
Rents Moderate.
Apply to Resident Manager only.

**LANGHOLM** 200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Av.
6-8 Rooms, Rents $60-$80.
All outside light corner rooms.
**WILTON** Near 168th St. Subway, 601 W. 164th St.
New Bldg., N. W. Cor. Broadway.
3-4-5 ROOMS.
All large, light outside rooms.
RENTS $32-$65. CONCESSIONS.
**RIO VISTA** Near 157th St. Subway, 21 Ft. Washington Av.
New Bldg. 2-3-4 ROOMS
Largest and Best on HEIGHTS.
(2 and 3 rooms have kitchenettes.)
Extremely desirable for bachelors.
RENTS $30-$50. CONCESSIONS.
**Louis Schlechter** 217 W. 110th St. Tel. Morn. 4813.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
**SMITHSONIAN** 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.
**THERESA** 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2875.

**THE SUTHERLAND,**
611 WEST 158TH ST., Cor. Riverside Drive.
Delightful 5, 7, and 9 room apartments. Fresh Air and Sunshine. Convenient; low rents.
Look at these
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th Street.

**VERSAILLES PALACE**
605-607 West 113th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,150.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,500
Rooms large and light, all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

**VELASQUEZ-GOYA**
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

**HAMILTON TERRACE**
144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3, 5 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $35-$75. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

IN THE FINEST SECTION OF
**WASHINGTON HEIGHTS**
**ORINDA and AMAZON**
522 to 530 West 157th St.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $58-$72.50.
New high-class ELEVATOR apartment; select neighborhood; Subway express 157th and Broadway; elevated express 155th St. and 8th Av.; largest rooms on Heights. All outside, large, and light. One apt. suitable for physician.

**NEWCASTLE**
601 West 162d St.
6-7 Rooms, $60 to $72.50.
Every main chamber is a corner room, and every apartment separated by solid brick walls, giving all the privacy of a private dwelling, are some of the exceptional attractions of this new ELEVATOR house.

**ST. ERMINS,**
549 West 163d St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $40 to $58.
A beautiful, high-class ELEVATOR house in extremely ideal section; conveniently located to Subway and surface cars.
Our representative at each house, or
**BERLIN RENTING AGENCY**
BROADWAY, COR. 162D ST.
Audubon 7478.

JUST COMPLETED
**INNESFALLEN**
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
—READY FOR OCCUPANCY—
On the Knoll of Washington Heights. Conveniently arranged apartments of BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.
Each Apartment Soundproof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, BATH, FOYER, PANTRY.
601 W. 176th St.
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

Attractive Apartments, Very Select Location.
**THE CAMPUS,**
Fireproof Building.
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from B'way Subway Station.
5 and 7 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars APPLY ON PREMISES.

**528 Riverside Drive**
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

**West 80th and B'way**
Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

**THE CLAIRE** 248-250 West 118th St.
**THE LOUISE** 250-252 West 118th St.
6-8 large, light rooms; all improvements; all modern elevator service; exceptionally large [illegible]

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced

## 151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths. Now ready for occupancy. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries. Five desirable apartments remain and a 3-room Physician's Office—$1,000.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900 | 9 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,600-$3,000

## 119 West 71st St.

It would seem that there must be a limited number of persons who long for a real home—a tastefully arranged home having every convenience, but still moderately priced. Visit these apartments.

One 6-Room Apartment, 2 Baths.
One 5-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.
One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.

## The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.

Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway and Street Cars.

Only a few apartments remain unleased. 7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

## The Aspinwall Apartments

Ready for Occupancy October 1st.
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
Block Front 185th to 186th St.

Within a few blocks of the 181st Street Subway Station, we offer these delightful new apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. The equipment is of the very highest order. If you want to feast your eyes on a REAL HOME, visit this apartment.

3 Rooms, $25 and $26 per month.
4 Rooms, $27 to $33 per month.
5 Rooms, $34 to $43 per month.

Renting Agents on Premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr., or

## A. L. MORDECAI & SON

BUILDERS—30 EAST 42D ST.

# SLAWSON & HOBBS

## 162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

| LOCATION | | ROOMS | Baths | RENTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave. | A | 3, 4, 5, 6 | 1 | $1,000 to $1,800 |
| Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St. | A | 8 & 12 | 2 & 3 | 1,800 to 3,600 |
| Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West | A | 4, 5 & 7 | 1 | 900 to 1,200 |
| Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St. | A | 8 | 1 | 1,550 |
| Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside | B | 2 & 8 | 1 | 540, 1,100 |
| La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St. | A | 6 & 7 | 1 | 1,000 to 1,800 |
| 11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West | C | 8 & 9 | 1 & 2 | 720 to 1,300 |
| Avonel, 172 West 79th St., near Broadway | B | 8 | 1 | 1,200 |
| Devonshire, 325 West 83d St., near West End Ave. | B | 7 | 1 | 720 to 1,000 |
| 349 West 85th St., near West End Ave. | B | 8 | 1 | 1,400 |
| Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., corner Broadway | A | 7, 8, 9 | 2 & 3 | 1,700 to 2,300 |
| Versailles, 250 West 91st St., corner Broadway | B | 8 & 9 | 2 | 1,800 to 2,000 |
| 4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West | B | 7 | 1 | 900 to 1,000 |
| Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway | B | 7 | 1 | 780 & 900 |
| Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway | B | 8 & 9 | 1 | 1,250 & 1,400 |
| Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave. | B | 8 | 1 | 1,020 |
| 375 Central Park West, near 97th St. | B | 7 & 8 | 2 | 900 to 1,200 |
| Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave. | B | 9 | 2 | 1,500 |
| Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St. | A | 9, 10, 11 | 3 | 2,500 to 3,600 |
| Bradford and Annex, 841, 843, 845 West End Ave., 101st St. | C | 7 & 8 | 1 | 660 to 900 |
| Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave. | B | 4, 5, 6 | 1 | 540 to 684 |
| 3 West 108th St., near Central Park West | B | 4, 6 | 1 | 420 & 660 |
| Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway | A | 7 & 8 | 3 | 1,600 to 1,900 |
| Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway | A | 7, 8, 10 | 2 & 3 | 1,100, 1,600, 2,100 |
| Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St. | A | 9 | 3 | 2,400 |
| Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St. | A | 6 & 8 | 2 & 3 | 1,200 to 2,300 |
| Rexor, 600 West 116th St., S. W. corner Broadway | A | 6 & 7 | 2 & 3 | 1,600 |
| Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St. | B | 5, 6, 12 | 1 & 2 | 780, 1,200 to 2,000 |
| Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St. | B | 4 | 1 | 480 |
| Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway | B | 5, 6 & 7 | 1 | 540 to 840 |
| Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway | A | 4, 5, 6 | 1 | 630 to 1,000 |
| Bonair, 601 West 142d St., corner Broadway | B | 3, 5, 7 | 1 | 420 to 840 |
| Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway | B | 4, 5, 7 | 1 | 480, 600, 660 |
| St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway | C | 6 | 1 | 516 & 600 |
| Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, Corner 180th St. | C | 4 & 5 | 1 | 456 to 630 |

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full descriptions of the houses under our management, will be mailed on request.

## ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

The highest standard of efficiency is maintained in the management of all these properties; prompt and careful attention is accorded every tenant, and our rigid system of investigating references is an assurance against objectionable neighbors.

**HOHENZOLLERN,**
495 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 84TH ST.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Front Apartment, $1,200.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, eastern exposure, $2,700.
9, 10, and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

**BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,**
SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8 Room Corner Apt., eastern exposure, $2,000.
7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

**BARNARD,**
106 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 71ST ST.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

**DORILTON,**
171 WEST 71ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
Most Central Location.
7 Rooms, all outside, southwestern exposure, $2,400.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

**CHERBOURG,**
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTH CORNER 92D ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600; park view.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

**MARBLE HILL APARTMENTS,**
225TH ST. AND MARBLE HILL AV.
7 Rooms & Bath, especially adapted for doctor or dentist.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
RENTS $360 TO $480.

**ADELINE COURT,**
605 WEST 142D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE DR.
5 Rooms, front, $540.
7 Rooms, front, $720.

**MELVIN COURT,**
572-574 WEST 187TH ST.
5 Rooms.
RENT $35 PER MONTH.

**PASADENA,**
SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.
4, 7, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,100 TO $2,800.

**ST. FRANCIS COURT,**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 135TH ST.
Corner Apt., 8 Outside Rooms, overlooking the Hudson River, $1,100 per year.
Also 5 and 6 Rooms, $600 to $840.

**HEATHCOTE HALL,**
609 WEST 114TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Nine-story Fireproof Building.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., All outside rooms, $660 per year.
4 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $800 TO $900.

**STRATHALLAN,**
350 WEST 88TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, River View, $3,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,000.

**VICTOR HALL,**
622 WEST 113TH ST.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $800 TO $1,100.

**STOCKTON,**
1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Southeast corner 165th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

**STRATFORD-AVON,**
210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, southern exposure, $3,000.
9 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $3,000 TO $3,200.

**ELLERSLIE COURTS,**
BLOCK FRONT WEST SIDE BROADWAY.
140TH ST. TO 141ST ST.
6 large light Rooms, $720.

**CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA,**
528-532 WEST 111TH ST.
Elevated and Subway Stations at 110th St.
3 & 4 Rooms, outside, southern exposure, $30 to $60 per month.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $480 TO $1,000.

**EL DORADO**
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
90TH TO 91ST ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,500.
4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $800 TO $4,000.

**BELVOIR,**
472 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 83D ST.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
8 Rooms, $1,800.

**HEARNCLIFF,**
880 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
S. E. Corner 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms.
RENT $540.

**ALBEA,**
325 WEST 93D ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Rooms.
RENT $1,100.

**DALLAS COURT,**
BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 144TH ST.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $660 TO $1,000.

**ROSEMARY,**
4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST.
One Apartment of 8 large light Rooms, $1,100.

**MALVERN,**
47 CLAREMONT AV.,
NEAR 119TH ST.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $600.

**BALMORAL COURT,**
600 WEST 163D ST.,
2, 4, 5 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $300 TO $900.

**WALLACE,**
568 WEST 149TH ST.
Southwest corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $840.

**VIOLA,**
100 WEST 76TH ST., SOUTHWEST COR. COLUMBUS AVE.
7 Rooms, all outside, $70 per month.

**DEERFIELD,**
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 145TH ST.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms.
All outside Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $1,700.

**LARCHMONT,**
448 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 105TH ST.
Cor. Apt. of 7 outside Rooms & Bath, $1,200; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $720.

**WASHINGTON IRVING,**
601 WEST 151ST ST.
Northwest corner Broadway.
5 Rooms & Bath, suitable for doctor, $50.
4, 5, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

**BELNORD,**
BROADWAY TO AMSTERDAM AV.,
86TH TO 87TH ST.
7, 8, 9 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 TO 4 BATHS.
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD.

**155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,**
SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
New 12-story fireproof building. Only two apartments to a floor. Each apartment commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Palisades.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
13 to 16 Closets.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,750.

**ROSSLEIGH COURT,**
1 WEST 85TH ST.,
NORTH CORNER CENTRAL PARK WEST.
8 Room Cor. Apt., southern exposure, $3,000.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

**BRAENDER,**
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTH CORNER 102D ST.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment, 12 large, light rooms and 3 baths, $2,000 per year.
Also 6 large, light outside rooms at $840 p. yr.
One Corner Apartment of 8 rooms, suitable for physician, $1,400 per year.
6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

**WELLESLEY COURT,**
562 WEST 144TH ST.,
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENT $840.

**POWELLTON,**
229 WEST 97TH ST.,
NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, $2,200.
5, 8, 9, and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,200.

**HAZELTON COURT,**
3,099 BROADWAY, NEAR 123D ST.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., $360.
4 and 5 outside front rooms, $420 to $540 Per Year.

**SYLVIA HALL,**
560 WEST 144TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
2 large Rooms with Kitchenette, $240 Per Year.
6 and 7 Rooms, $360 to $780.

**STERLING AND CARLYLE,**
76 WEST 86TH AND 77 WEST 85TH STS., EAST SIDE COL. AV.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800.

**VERA,**
9 WEST 68TH ST.
One Apartment on a floor. Exclusive as private house.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,600.

**WARWICK ARMS,**
101 WEST 80TH ST.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

**HOLLAND COURT,**
315 WEST 98TH ST.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENT $1,400.

**LANCASHIRE,**
353 WEST 85TH ST.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, large & light, $1,900.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $1,900.

**HADRIAN,**
225 WEST 80TH ST.
Northeast corner Broadway.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Corner Apt., southwestern exposure.
RENT $1,100.

**DOROTHEA,**
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Commanding a fine view of the Hudson.
8 Rooms, all outside, $1,400.

**FRANKLYN HALL,**
961 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
158TH TO 159TH ST.
4 large outside Rooms, $35.

**NORMAN,**
37-43 WEST 93D ST.
4, 6, and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
RENTS $800 TO $1,400.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

## F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 165th St.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

## West Side Apartments of the Highest Class

### The Ostend
2,880 Broadway, Northeast Corner 112th Street.
Especially Desirable Apartments. Unusually large rooms; spacious foyers; excellent floor plan; no better value in the city.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500-1,800
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-1,800

### 400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
A modern high-class building, situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-1,500

### Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

### Picken Court
S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment. Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms, $720 TO $1,300.

### Carolyn Court
414 West 121st Street,
Near Morningside Drive.
Attractive apts. for small families; excellent neighborhood; large rooms. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $65

### The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

### 250 West 104th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

### The Sunrise
2,708 Broadway, Between 103d & 104th Sts.
New Modern Building.
3 Large, Light Rooms & Bath.
RENTS $37 TO $47.

Apply on premises or

## Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## 166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments
Three and Four Rooms
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms, with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

One 4-room apartment, very handsomely finished, will be leased for Winter months. Rate $225.00 per month.

3 Rooms and bath $900 to $1200
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## The ADLON | The ALJOMOR

Southwest Cor. 7th Av. & 54th St.
High-Class Fireproof Apartments, Containing
*Suites of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms*
*And at Very Moderate Rentals.*
Large Foyer and Reception Hall.
CAN BE ARRANGED TO LARGER SUITES.
References of the Highest Character Absolutely Indispensable.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## Hudsonia

79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)
An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100
Office on premises.
Tel., 8171—Schuyler.

## La Jacquetta

166 West 87 St.
East of Amsterdam Av.
New Fireproof Apartments.
7 LARGE ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Moderate Rents. Every improvement. One block to Subway and Elevated Stations. Agent on premises.

## Terrace Court

93 St. & Riverside Dr.
S. E. Corner.
Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.

Slawson & Hobbs
Agents
162 West 72nd Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## ROXANA

144-150 West 87th St.
AND
## URANIA
152-160 West 87th St.
NEW 9-STORY BUILDINGS.
5 ROOMS & FOYER, $1,000 TO $1,250
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS & FOYER, $1,200 TO $1,550
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Princeton Construction Company,
30 EAST 42D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $3,800 |
| 9 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $3,400-$4,000 |
| 7 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $2,800-$3,000 |
| STUDIO APART. | 3 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette | $1,300 |
| | Kitchenette Apartments, | $750 |
| | 2 & 3 Rooms and Bath | $1,300 |
| Physicians or Dentists | 2-3 Rooms & Bath, Large Reception Room | $1,100 $1,800 |

Service Exceptional; all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## 226-236 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Two High Class Fireproof Elevator Apartments
Something Entirely New.
3 Rooms and Bath
With Kitchenette
*RENTS MODERATE.*
Now ready for occupancy.
Just a step to Subway and "L."

## OSCAWANA

West End Av. and 79th St.,
S. W. Corner.
Modern Apartment,
7 Rooms and Bath.
Large Rooms, with Numerous Closets.
Rent $1,400.
Superintendent on premises.
HENRY D. COCHRANE, Agent.
2 West 125th St.

## Ponchartrain

312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms,
$1,000 to $1,200.
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 3,443 B'way, Tel. 8120 Riverside.

## 33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Light, Outside Rooms
Maid service and electric light without charge.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
One Doctor's Apartment.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

## SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
2 Apartments, 6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 1 Foyer.
2 Apartments, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Foyer.
3 Apartments, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 3 Foyers.
Rents Reasonable.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof 16-story, perfectly appointed, highest type, beautiful architecture, superb entrance; elevator apartments; all modern improvements; no inside rooms; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service; 'phones. If you will come and look you will rent. Inside safes.
JOHN P. DIEHL, Manager and Renting Agent, always on the premises.

## The Collinson

225 WEST END AVENUE,
N. W. Corner 70th St.
CHOICE ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-Room Apartment, $65.00.

## EIGHT ROOMS

Finest location on the west side. Southwest corner 106th St. and West End Av. Rent, $1,500 to $1,600.
One apartment suitable for doctor.

Cosy and Refined Unfurnished Apartment.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Modern; bedroom overlooks Hudson River. Ask to see Suite 72.
THE SELKIRK,
308 West 82d St.

## SONOMA

1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable
4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; rents moderate.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished eight-room apartments, two baths, to sublet reasonable.
Supt. on premises.

## Second Apartment for Rent No. 157 West 14th Street

Northeast corner of 7th Av.;
6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
21 NASSAU ST. Phone 6125 Cortlandt.

## 106TH 61-63 W. 6-7

ELEVATOR APTS.
ROOMS & BATH $55 $70
Exceptionally large and light rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; A1 service; select tenants; house under new management.

## Beautiful Apartment,

801 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block, elegant neighborhood; $55; decorated to suit by Oct. 1st.

## THE LUCANIA

235 West 71st St.,
Just west of Broadway.
Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments,
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
$840 to $1,900.
Apply to Resident Manager

## 202 WEST 76TH ST.

6 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.

## 422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)

7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms.
Electric light free; standard service.

MARION, 2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Front Apartment, 6 Rooms & Bath, Fireproof Elevator House, $65.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1200—Riverside.

## 232-236 West 106th St.

adjoining Broadway.
Very choice high-class elevator apartments; extra wide street.
All outside rooms;
4 & 6 Rooms
RAYMORE COURT
every new improvement; safes, mail chutes, etc.
Most reasonable rent in the city.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 163d

## 82D ST., 137 WEST.

25 ft. single third apartment, seven beautiful, light rooms, two tile baths, maid's toilet, handsomely decorated; steam, hot water; hardwood floors; electric, gas; best for money in city; possession now; rent $70; adults only; references. Apply Janitor or Owner, 1,570 Broadway, Room 802. 'Phone Madison Square—200.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
135-137 WEST 95TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,300.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 95th Street.

## 55 WEST 95TH ST.

3 & 4 Rooms.
All outside; new fireproof elevator house; exclusive location; near 96th St. Subway and 9th St. "L" stations.
Rents $55 to $65.

## CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

## 175 West 85th Street

7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner $720
Apartments; Electricity and all Improvements. $780
Private street, block from Subway and "L." SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 70th St.

## 158 WEST 58TH ST.

Attractive Apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$2,500; also smaller Apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Supt., on premises, or WARING, 294 5th Av.

## The Borchardt, 220 W. 98th St.

S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Subway Express Station at 96th St.
Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building.
7-8 Large, Light Rooms, $1500
Fgwr. 3-5 Baths $1900
Filtered water, vacuum cleaner free, perfectly equipped laundry; also tubs in kitchen. Apply Manager on premises. Phone 9208 River.

## SONOMA

1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable
4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; rents moderate.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished eight-room apartments, two baths, to sublet reasonable.
Supt. on premises.

## 175 West 85th Street

7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner $720
Apartments; Electricity and all Improvements. $780
Private street, block from Subway and "L." SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 70th St.

## 158 WEST 58TH ST.

Attractive Apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200-$2,500; also smaller Apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Supt., on premises, or WARING, 294 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## 749 WEST END AVENUE

1 Block to 96th St. Subway Exp. Sta.
7 large, light and sunny rooms and foyer, 3 baths.....$1800
5 large, light and sunny rooms and foyer, 1 bath.....$900-$1200

## THE UNADILLA

123 WEST 11TH STREET.
High Class Elevator Apartment.
In the delightful Washington Square Section. All rooms light and sunny.
6 rooms and bath.....$720
7 rooms and bath.....$960
Unusually quiet and refined surroundings.

## 148 WEST 72ND STREET

2 rooms and bath, extra large living room, kitchenette, elevator service; rent.....$900

## 176 WEST 81ST STREET

Non-Elevator Apartment House, run like a private house.
Parquet floors, porcelain plumbing fixtures, white enameled woodwork throughout.
7 rooms & bath, ground floor..$780
8 rooms & Bath, second floor..$900

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents
148 West 72d Street. Tel., 9010—Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
The modern Combination of Elegance Comfort and Reasonable Prices.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths at $1800.
6 " " " $1200.
Driveway Entrance Two Elevators Vacuum Cleaner Steam Dryer Unexcelled Service.
George Rosenfeld & Co. Inc.
31 East 42nd Street
Telephone 1036 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

## NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
2 or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served if desired.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $75 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

## 55 WEST 95TH ST.

3 & 4 Rooms.
All outside; new fireproof elevator house; exclusive location; near 96th St. Subway and 9th St. "L" stations.
Rents $55 to $65.

## Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

## The OAKDALE

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 3360 Greeley.

## 8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800

MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent,
65 Central Park West,
Northeast Corner 66th Street

## "THE LOCATION"

308 West 97th St. and Riverside Drive
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 96th St. & Broadway
Five spacious, sunny rooms.
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rent $30. Apply premises.

## THE DALHOUSIE

40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure
APARTMENTS, 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,800 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

## 9 West 46th St.

Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals.
MARSTON & CO.,
477 Fifth Ave. Tel., 540—Murray Hill.

## THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all transition lines; $1,200-$1,800. Supt. on premises.

## THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

## Excellent Location

242 West 71st Street, near Riverside.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 72d Street & Broadway.
Eight immense, sunny, light rooms, 2 master's bathrooms. All-night elevator service; every modern improvement. Rent $100 to $120. Apply premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

## FAIR RENTALS UNIFORMLY MAINTAINED

**440 Riverside Drive**
Corner of 116th Street
The Paterno

Fireproof building. Two passenger elevators. One service elevator. Entrance on Claremont Avenue. Entrance on Riverside Drive. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service. All white attendants.

5 Rooms.....$960 to $1080
6 Rooms.....$1000 to $1400
7 Rooms.....$1500 to $1600
8 Rooms.....$1700 to $2000

Also one corner Duplex Apartment. Entrance from Sidewalk Level. Eight Rooms and Two Baths $1,800.

The corner apartments (8 rooms) in this building are especially desirable on account of their southerly and westerly exposure.

¶ Renting agent on premises until 9 p. m.

Telephone Morningside 6694.

**250 West 82d St.**
Corner of Broadway
Saxony

8 rooms and two baths $1,500. Only two apartments for rent. Substantial, well-finished building. Convenient location. Exceptionally large rooms. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service.

**254 West 82d St.**
Next Broadway Corner
Dewitt

8 rooms and 3 baths $1,800. Only apartment left unrented in building is on ground floor and especially desirable for use of physician. Large, light rooms. Complete modern equipment. Competent, courteous service.

¶ Apply to superintendent on premises.

*"Giving all we can for what we get instead of getting all we can for what we give."*

LOTON·H·SLAWSON·COMPANY
17 Madison Avenue New York

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Just Completed
and Actually Ready for Occupancy.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

# Northold
AND
# Southold

**West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.**

Suites comprising Four rooms and bath—Five rooms and bath—Six rooms and two baths and Corner Suites of Seven rooms and two baths.

**Rentals range from $600 to $1,300.**

RENTING AGENTS ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

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# CORNWALL

**255 West 90th St.**
**Northwest Corner Broadway.**

A new 12 story fireproof apartment house of superior construction and finish; conveniently located to subway station at Broadway and 91st St.

Corner Apartments; all southern and eastern exposure.

**8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,300.**

Westerly Apartments, facing south in 90th St.; also western exposure.

**7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 to $1,900.**

Ready for immediate occupancy.
Representative on premises.
or
**Slawson & Hobbs,** Agents,
**162 West 72d St.**

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

## SOUTHFIELD
**145 East 35th St.**

**Exclusive Murray Hill**

In the heart of town and close to shopping centre and all transit lines. Apartments arranged in attractive Simplex and delightful Duplex, consisting of

**7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,500-$2,400.**

*Rentals very reasonable for this section.*
*(Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.)*

**CHAS. P. L. HUSTON CO. INC.**
15 East 40th St.

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**34 EAST 40TH ST.**
BACHELOR APARTMENT OF
**2 ROOMS & BATH.**
Also 1 Room, Alcove & Bath.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
34 East 38th St. (13256) 20 Nassau St.

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**GRAMERCY COURT,**
152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

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**Trinity Court,**
518 West 111th St.

High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent, on premises.

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**75 East 81st**

Park Av. corner; location unsurpassed; seven, eight rooms; $800, $1,200 yearly; service unexcelled; all night elevator service.

Buyers of used cars consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

## 987 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 77th St.

ONE SEVEN AND ONE EIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; FIREPROOF BUILDING; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; RENT, $1,800-$2,000.

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# THE KING

**56 to 60 East 87th St.**

A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.

6 beautiful, large $720 & $840
7 light rooms, $1,000

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# BACHELOR

**691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. 62d St.**
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
**MOORE & WYCKOFF**
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

**APARTMENTS**

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505—FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

**315 Central Park West**
N. W. Corner 91st Street.
ONE APARTMENT.
**7 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rental $1,750.**

**587 Riverside Drive**
S. E. Cor. 136th Street.
**4 & 8 Rooms**
**$540 to $1,200.**

**1,211 Madison Av.**
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
**9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800**

**150 W. 79th St.**
One Duplex Apartment
**9 Rooms, 3 Baths**
$2,600

Simplex Apartments
**9 Rooms, 3 Baths**
$2,700
All Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Exposure.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES EACH HOUSE; OR
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

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# 150 East 72d St.

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
*ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.*

**5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms**
**2 & 3 Baths.**
**Rental $1,500 to $2,650.**

Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6200

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# 755 Park Av.

Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

**9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths**
**Rental $3,500 to $5,500.**

Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO. 421 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—850.

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THE RIVIERA

**Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.**
**12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.**
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

**A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.**
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
**Manhattan Leasing Co.**
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

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JUST COMPLETED
# 302 West 87th St.

Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
**Subway Station at 86th St.**

Unusually large rooms, with ample closets. Every up-to-date convenience. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.

**8 Rooms and 3 Baths**
**Rents, $1,900 to $2,500.**

One 5-Room Suite, 2 Baths, on ground floor.
**COAST CONSTRUCTION CO.,** (S. G. Hess)
Telephone 6040 Schuyler.
Agent on Premises, or LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St. Tel. 4939 Columbus.

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**3 & 4 Rooms and Bath**

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
**135 West 79th Street**
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
**Recently Completed; Now Ready for Occupancy**
**New Idea Small Apartments**
**EXTRA LARGE ROOMS**
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
**Rental $840 to $1,300**
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

**Murray Hill Apartments,**
**122-128 East 34th Street,**
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
**7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.**
Convenient to the Subway.
Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
**HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,**
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

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**Royal Crown**
**142-146 East 27th St.**

Seven-story elevator apartment, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, kitchen and kitchenettes; location convenient to Subway and surface transit lines; day and night service; telephone in each apartment; rents from $30 to $90. One desirable apartment of 6 rooms on ground floor front for doctor. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 4480 Madison Square.

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N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
**2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.**
*Skylight, Studio Apartment.*
Also
**1 Room & Bath.**
**Rent, $600-$1,100.**
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

**Very Attractive Propositions**
**7 Rooms, 2 Baths.**

Exceptionally low rentals at this time. Arranged in attractive Simplex and delightful Duplex Suites. Just a few left.

EXCLUSIVE MURRAY HILL
to
BEAUTIFUL RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
It will be to your advantage to call or telephone 6880—Murray Hill.
**Charles P. L. Huston Co., Inc.**
15 East 40th St.

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# 515 Madison Ave.

(Corner 53d Street)
CHOICE APARTMENTS.

Six rooms and one bath.....$1,700 per annum
Eleven rooms and 3 baths...$3,200 per annum

**MARSTON & CO., Agents,**
477 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.
or Superintendent on premises.

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**31 GRAMERCY PARK**
**Studio Apartments.**

Very desirable Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; all light; maid service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

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**MALVERN HALL**
**Gramercy Park.**
STUDIO APARTMENTS.

Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

# 375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

Only **FIVE APARTMENTS** Remain Unleased

NEW YORK'S Finest Apartment House. The best location for your home in this city. Service, conveniences and equipment par excellence that appeals to those appreciating comfort, refinement and privacy.

9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals.
Also a very attractively FURNISHED Apartment of 9 rooms and 3 baths.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

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# 410 Park Avenue

**Corner 55th Street**
**New 12-Story Apartment House**
**Now ready for occupancy**

Living Room, 21x32.6.
Dining Room, 21x32.6.

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

**RENTS $4,000 to $11,000**
**Renting Agent on Premises.**
**Booklet on Request.**

**Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.**
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

**Moore & Wyckoff, Agents**
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

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**116-122 East 63d Street**

**8 & 9 Rooms with 3 Baths**
**in New 9 Story Apartment House**
**Rents $2,100 to $2,450**

*Renting Agent on Premises.*
*Floor Plan Mailed on Request.*
**1 3-Room Apt. $750.**
**Suitable for Physician**

Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Av. (or,)
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

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BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

# New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

**9 Rooms and 3 Baths.**
**The Montana**
**11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.**
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
**Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.**

**3 and 4 Rooms.**
**The Colonial**
**38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.**
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
**Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.**
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

**Bing & Bing,**
**119 West 40th St.**
**Tel. 6410 Bryant.**

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

**THE STUYVESANT**
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park

**6 & 7 Rooms**
**RENTS $800—$1,200.**
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

**Brooklyn's Newest Apartments**
**315 to 327 Eastern Parkway**
Corner Franklin Av.
**2-3-4 & 5** ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
**20 Minutes to Manhattan**

Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach L to Park Place, St. John's Place car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS $28 TO $50.

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**Kellner's New Apts.**
**Cor. Union St. & Albany Ave.**
**5 & 6 Rooms, $38 to $46**

All large and light, containing every known improvement, located on private residential street. Open for inspection and will decorate to suit.

KELLNER CON. CO., on premises.

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**Non-Housekeeping Apartments**

A few apartments available for Fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room.

Meals served in apartments. Agent on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
**RENTS $600 to $1,500.**
**507 Madison Ave. at 53rd St.**

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**25 East 30th St.**
Corner Madison Av.
**TO SUBLET**
**DUPLEX APARTMENT,**
**8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS**
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

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ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
**HAVE REDUCED RENTS**
**FROM $4,000 TO $3,250**
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
**NEW DUPLEX**
**128 East 60th St.**
**11 Rooms and 3 Baths**
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

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**Alcedo,**
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All Improvements.
7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

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**RUTHERFORD,** HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
**206-210 East 17th St.**
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
**4 & 5 rooms $38 to $45.**
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 E. 17 St.

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AN apartment of seven large rooms and four baths, fronting on 5th Av., for rent, on desirable terms.
**THE LORRAINE,**
5th Av. and 45th St.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

# 5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.

**THE MASON,**
**6-12 East 58th St.**
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
**VERY LOW RENTS**
**FOR CHOICE LOCATION.**
**$1,600 to $1,800.**
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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**939 MADISON AVENUE**
Between 74th & 75th Streets

**2 Rooms & Bath, $65 & $70 month.**
**1 Room & Bath, $35 month.**

Suitable for occupancy by one or two persons. Rent includes maid service in the care of the apartments. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
**WM. A. WHITE & SONS**
'Phone 5700 John 62 Cedar St.

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**109-111 E. 56TH ST.,**
NEAR PARK AVENUE.
**1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.**
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
**Rents from $600 to $900,**
Including Chamber Maid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

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**77 IRVING PLACE**
Cor. 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park.
**3 Rooms and Bath, $65 a month.**
Rent includes maid service—care of apartment; meals served in rooms when desired.
**Also a Studio, $35 a month.**
Apply on premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Tel. 5700 John. 62 Cedar Street.

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NEW JERSEY.

**MONTCLAIR, N. J.**

Haddon Hall, Fireproof Construction. New building, eight-story elevator apartment, 4 rooms and bath; modern in every particular; five minutes Lackawanna station; immediate possession; booklet. Inquire Superintendent, 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED | CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

# To Sublet at a Sacrifice

**17 East 66th St.**
Near 5th Avenue.
Fine 4-story modern house of
**15 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS**
with electric elevator and every modern convenience, including electric light, parquet floors, etc. Low rent until May 1st, 1915.

**521 Park Av.**
Near Cor. 60th St.
Maisonette 3-story apartment of
**14 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS**
with private entrance, all the comforts of a private house with conveniences of an apartment.

**Douglas L. Elliman & Co.**
421 Madison Av. (48th St.) Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

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Highest Class Residences and Apartments For Rental in New York City. $1,500 to $6,000.
**CLARK ESTATES**
Telephone 7430—Cortlandt. 149 Broadway.
Janitor, 67 West 72d St.

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## HOUSES FOR RENT

309 E. 87th St., 9 Rooms and bath.
335 E. 87th St., 9 Rooms and bath.
1344 Lexington Ave., 9 rooms & bath.

"L" STATIONS 86TH ST. and 89TH ST.
**Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,**
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

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CAN BE HAD AS
FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.
**916 West End Ave., near 105th**
Four-story and basement, 20-foot dwelling; 3 baths; 3-story extension.
FINEST LOCATION ON WEST SIDE.
**Rent Extremely Reasonable**
**Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.,**
Tel. River 975. 2,705 Broadway, (106d.)

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## HOUSE FOR RENT

No. 122 West 11th St., near 6th Ave. Fifteen Rooms & Bath.
APPLY TO
**Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,**
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

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**97th St., 168 & 115 West.**

168—Rent, $100; price, $16,000; easy terms; 3-story, 18x100; two baths; newly decorated; keys janitor, next door. 115—Rent, $108; price, $17,000; easy terms; three baths, five toilets; four-story; bay window every floor; decorated; possession; tenant will show house. Matt J. Ward, Owner, 1,270 Broadway.

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**GRAMERCY PARK SECTION**
**111 EAST 19TH ST.**

Four-story private dwelling; twelve rooms and three baths; all imp't's; excellent order.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

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BROOKLYN.

# Beautiful Brick Houses

**FOR RENT, $30.**

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

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APARTMENT HOTELS.

**HOTEL BERKLEY,**
170 WEST 74TH ST.

Will relinquish lease of choicest suite, twelfth floor, unfurnished, attractive rental. East, south and west exposures. Magnificent view. Express Subway station. H. E. Taylor, apartment 1,210.

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**Wanted to Rent.**

Two quiet adults, mother and son, wish desirably located small, sunny house or part of house, furnished or unfurnished, with or near garage; Riverdale, South Yonkers, preferred; Long Island considered; kindly give particulars. M 4 Times.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BUCHNER & FISCHER SILK MFG. CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy having heretofore been filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt on or about the 5th day of August, 1914, and Jacob J. Lesser having been duly appointed receiver, and having duly qualified as such, and the said receiver having received an offer for the sale of all of the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupt on the terms and conditions set forth in the said offer annexed to the petition herein and marked Exhibit "A."

Now, upon reading the annexed petition of Jacob J. Lesser, the receiver herein, verified the 12th day of September, 1914, and the said offer dated September 8th, 1914, and upon motion of the said receiver, it is

Ordered, That the alleged bankrupt herein and all its creditors be and they hereby are directed to show cause at a stated term of this court, to be held on the 23d day of September, 1914, at the United States District Court, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said Southern District of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why all the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupt, including all property of every nature and kind which have come into, or now are in, the possession of said receiver, and particularly including all assets mentioned in said annexed offer, should not be sold, transferred, conveyed, assigned, and set over pursuant to and in accordance with the terms and provisions of said offer, or in accordance with such conditions and further directions and modifications as this court may fix, and the said alleged bankrupt, and each and every one of its creditors, are directed then and there to show cause why said offer should not be accepted in part or in whole, or why such other or further order should not be made for the sale, transfer, or disposition of any or all of the assets of the alleged bankrupt as to this court may appear just, proper, and advisable, and why an order should not be made directing said receiver to make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver such instruments as may be necessary and proper to vest a good and lawful title in and to any and all of the assets of the alleged bankrupt sold, transferred, or assigned by order of this court, and why any and all of such orders in part or in whole as are prayed for in the annexed petition should not be granted, and why such other and further relief in the premises as may seem to the court just, proper, and necessary should not be granted; and it is further

Ordered, That due, sufficient, and complete service of this order and of the aforesaid petition and offer may be made as follows:

By serving a copy on one of the officers of the alleged bankrupt on or before the 15th day of September, 1914; and

By mailing a copy of this order and of said petition and offer to each of the creditors of the alleged bankrupt, known to the receiver, whose address appears on the books of the bankrupt company, at the address so appearing, such mailing to be made on or before the 15th day of September, 1914, from the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; and

By publishing a copy of this order twice in The New York Times and in The Daily Trade Record (of New York,) the first of said publications to be on or before the 15th day of September, 1914, and the last on the 22d day of September, 1914.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1914.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

Copies of the offer mentioned in the foregoing order can be secured at the office of Jacob J. Lesser, Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,267.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES ARONOWITZ, HARRY ARONOWITZ, and SAMUEL ARONOWITZ, individually and a co-partners, trading as CHAS. ARONOWITZ & BROS., alleged bankrupts.

Take notice that on September 1, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, New York City, October 2, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at which time creditors may attend, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated September 21, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,815.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM E. COLES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William E. Coles are hereby given notice that on May 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, Oct. 5th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

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## City Property.
*Thirty cents a line.*

**Manhattan—For Sale.**

Furnished room house for sale; reasonable rent; shows large profit. ($40. weekly;) cheap price, $1,400; cash $500, balance easy payments; good for couple, French or German. Apply Furniture Store, 734 8th Av.

50-foot, six-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan; institution mortgage. Great Sacrifice, F 353 Times Downtown.

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

A sacrifice sale at Jamaica; party must sell at once comfortable home, consisting of good house, 7 rooms, bath, heat, improvements, and full-size cellar under whole house; large garden plot; buyer with $150 cash can take possession at once; balance, $18 a month. C. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

**Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.**

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or 'Phone New Dorp 449-W.

**Real Estate.**

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

Corner flat, store, property covering nearly three lots, subject to first mortgage, equity $24,000, 30 per cent. investment; want suburban or country property part exchange. Hamilton, 32 7th Av.

Would exchange for country place 25 miles from New York, 50-foot, 6-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan, opposite park; one institution mortgage, equities adjusted by cash payments. Owner, Room 609, 10 Wall St.

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Want part of private house, near 91st St. and Columbus Av.; about $800 per annum. Box P 5 Times.

**City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.**

17 West 58th St.—20 feet wide, 4 story and basement, in good condition, private house, to let, $3,300. Inquire C. H. Dugro, private office Hotel Savoy, corner of 5th Av. and 59th St.

HOUSE TO LET. RENT, $1,200.
1,011 Lexington Avenue, Near 73d Street. 14 large light rooms. Telephone Rapelye, 7700 Murray Hill, or Apply 1,015 Lex. Av.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

88th St., 125 West.—11 rooms, 2 bathrooms; American basement; rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Bay window, front dwelling, 316 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of G. E. Fountain.

**To Let—Furnished.**

Private house to rent; in good order; partly furnished; rent reasonable. 237 West 130th St., New York City.

**Brooklyn.**

To Let—One-family frame cottages, 7 to 10 rooms; $30 to $35. J. D. Ranck, 110 Av. I, Brooklyn.

**Wanted.**

West Seventies or Eighties; immediate possession. Telephone Gramercy 9400.

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## Property Out of the City.
*Thirty cents a line.*

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

BARGAIN AT MOUNT VERNON.
Around $11,000; attractive stucco house, ten rooms, foyer hall, two baths, billiard room, hardwood floors, electric lights; choice neighborhood; one-third-acre corner property; garage, garden.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$6,000—ATTRACTIVE CORNER HOUSE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Eight rooms, steam heat, high ground. Lot, 30x100. Immediate possession.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

25-ACRE ESTATE
At sacrifice; residence 14 rooms, 2 baths; cottage, stable, all necessary buildings; excellent neighborhood; extensive and picturesque views.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

TO RENT
AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Attractive new houses, having all modern features; rents, $65 to $110.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon.

For Rent.—Hartsdale; fine, high, country location; 8 rooms, modern; near station and golf grounds; $36. Edward M. West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

**Mount Vernon.**

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Ideal living conditions.
All the year round homes.
Desirable houses at moderate rents.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY.

**Larchmont.**

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 33d St.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

Beautiful new bungalow, just finished, of 5 large rooms and bath; fine piece of land in very good section on north shore; handsomely located; 50 minutes out; under present conditions cannot occupy; must sell at once; willing to make big sacrifice; must have $200 cash; balance $18 a month will do. C. Reisz, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Party very much in need of little cash is willing to sell very fine large plot of 7,650 sq. ft. at Huntington, L. I., in good building-up section for $100; this is giving it away; must have $50 at once; willing to take balance in small payments; also will show property at my expense. Opportunity, Box E 285 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$c0,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Craftsman Suburban Home Near Water Bargain, $6,000. Easy Terms.
House is new; nine fine rooms, 2 baths, stone cellar; electric light; parquet floors; steam heat; beamed ceilings, huge open fireplace in living room; large veranda and open terrace; all city conveniences; 750 ft. elev.; near two lakes, within hour of New York on Lackawanna R. R.; select neighborhood of country homes; near express station; tennis courts; country club on lake—best boating and outdoor recreations; markets, schools, churches. Address Owner, Post Office Box 702, New York.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Halderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

A healthful country home in the hills away from the harsh, damp coast air; monthly commutation $8.65; new Colonial house, 8 rooms, tiled bath, electric light; pure water; near station, store, school, church; 30 fruit trees; lots of land for garden and poultry. Easy terms of purchase. E. E. Slocum, 141 E'way.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 3 minutes from station, large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

WILL build home, bungalow, near station and trolley, overlooking Manhattan, on terms like rent. Builder, 106 Times Downtown.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, (fur'd.) sale, lease. See Business Opportunities, Joyce, 700 Union, Brooklyn.

House, new, 6 rooms, improvements; large plot; terms reasonable. John S. Purdy, Rutherford.

Sacrifice plot, overlooking Manhattan; $175, (worth $400;) terms. Bargain, 100 Times Downtown.

Free bungalow to settlers on our new development. Developer, 94 Times Downtown.

## Mortgage Loans.

*Thirty-five cents a line.*

Second mortgage fund $50,000 to loan, one sum or not less than $15,000. Address Martin, F 337 Times Downtown.

**Mortgage Loan Wanted.**

Wanted.—First mortgage loan on improved Far Rockaway property; fine location. Address S. Gardener, 196 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone 2385 Far Rockaway.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*Thirty cents a line.*

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subleases one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

266 West 53d, (near 8th Av.)—Four-story building, store, and first floor, suitable for business possession, now rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 852 8th Av.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., 50x87 feet; basement, 59-63 Allen St., 100x87 feet. Inquire R. Ridley, 59 Allen St. Telephone Orchard 6318.

For Rent.—Light office; cheap rent; immediate possession. Room 2713, 170 Broadway.

58th St., 322 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician, dancing studio, millinery, or gowns.

Abingdon Square, 16, (Hudson and Bethune Sts.)—Large floor, suitable any business.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high quality, Times Building, Times Square, Room 406.

**Brooklyn.**

25,000 square feet on five floors; entire building, 124 Washington Av., Brooklyn; 150 H. P. boiler; 40 H. P. engine; $4,000. New York Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., New York.

## Apartments to Let

**Unfurnished.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

APARTMENT, 8 SPACIOUS, SUNNY, LIGHT ROOMS, TWO MASTER'S BATHROOMS; AS MUCH SPACE AS A PRIVATE HOUSE AFFORDS; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE; SUBWAY EXPRESS 72D ST. AND BROADWAY; CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES; REGULAR RENT REDUCED TO $1,400. ADDRESS HOME, L 64 TIMES.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE YEAR AT A SACRIFICE.

Fine duplex apartment at No. 24 Gramercy Park; first and second floors; eight rooms, two baths; park privileges; Superintendent on premises will show apartment. For terms telephone R. M. Stauffen, 9000 Murray Hill, or write same at No. 333 Central Park West.

5-6 GRAND ROOMS.

New building, ready Oct. 1st; all modern improvements; telephone in each apartment; Broadway Subway to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 9,067 Bailey Av. Apply owner.

At the Manitou Elevator Apartments,—4, 6, and 8 rooms; light, beautiful suites; $32.50 up; concessions; also doctor's apartment, 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.,) near "L" and Subway stations. Phone 2030 Audubon.

To Let.—Apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms on Washington Square, South and West, 8th St., with steam heat and hot water supply. Studio apartments included. Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington, Square.

94th St., 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; and one first floor, eight fine rooms, two baths; extra large.

333 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. On premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
818-828 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7-8 rooms. Rent $660-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

851 WEST END AV., 102D ST.
Five light rooms, bath; telephone; all improvements; fine location; $45-$50. Superintendent.

47 WEST 72D ST.
Studio apartments, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $960 to $900.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

830 WEST END AV.,
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

SIX ROOM APARTMENTS.
209 Dyckman St.; near Broadway and Subway; telephone in every apartment; rents, $50 to $54 per month. Superintendent.

TO LET.—Suite; service, steam heat, fireplace; private house, Greenwich Village; breakfast and dinner if desired. W 2 Times.

13th, 106 West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5070.

Corner apartment, seven rooms; modern appointments; two flights; $36-$38. 318 West 121st St. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

96th St., 67 West.—Seven unusual rooms; single apartment; improvements; central, exclusive; $60.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS,
304-306 WEST 82D STREET.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

565 West 181st St., (Near Audubon Av.)—Five large, light rooms; all improvements; electric light; telephone; $30-$32.

St. Paul Place, 531, (corner Third Av.)—four-room apartment, steam heat, hot water; rents, $16 to $18.

25 Fort Washington Av., (at 160th St.)—6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, and hall service, &c.; $60-$65.

Eight rooms, two baths; best section; all improvements; $45; will sell on installments. Palmer, 68 William St.

777 West End Av., Southwest Corner 98th St.—Two rooms, 3 baths, $2,750; 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,050 and $2,500.

607 West 136th St., (Adjacent to Broadway.)—Six large, light rooms, with bath; all improvements; $45.

804 West 180th St., (Cor. Pinehurst St.)—4, 6, 7 rooms; telephone and hall service, &c.; $40-$75.

22d St., 218 West.—Five large rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; $32. Janitor.

105th, 111 West.—Six rooms, bath; heat; hot water; rents $27-$28.

135 West 67th St.—Six large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $33.

88 Old Broadway.—4 large, light rooms and bath, hot water supply, $13.

159 West 83d St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $38.

827 West 133d St.—4 and 5 large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $16-$18.

Wellsmere, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 8, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

**East Side.**

Apartments of 9 and 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms to lease at the northeast corner of 84th Av. and 85th St.; one with southern exposure of 110 feet and 37½ feet on 9th Av.; rent, $4,000 to $7,200. Inquire on premises.

Choice elevator apartment for $70.
Six all light rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, hall attendance.
1,142 MADISON AV.
Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., corner 86th.

86th St., 13 East.—Apartment, large living room, bedroom, large bathroom and closets; very moderate rent. Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $900, $980.

DOCTOR'S OFICE.
Two rooms and lavatory; northern light. Hotel Lechori, 701 Madison Av., corner 63d.

A TEN-ROOM STUDIO APARTMENT.
three baths, fourth floor east.
Apply 44 West 77th St.

Upper part of private house for rent; seven rooms and bath; reasonable rent this vicinity. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

79th St., 112 East.—Two upper floors; private; seven large rooms; kitchen, bath. 6863 Lenox.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat and hot water; $31.

Abingdon Square, 16, one door Hudson and Bethune Sts.—Five rooms; $22.

Park Av., 1,192-8, (southwest corner 94th!)—6 and 7 rooms and bath, $800 to $540.

**Brooklyn.**

Floors, 6 to 8 rooms, in two-family houses; $22 to $28; all improvements; restricted section. J. D. Ranck, 110 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Eastern Parkway, corner Sackman St.—Five rooms, all light; steam heat and hot water supply; $19-$20 per month and up.

**Bronx.**

263 East Tremont and 1,911 Anthony Av.—8 and 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, $20-$37.

## Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

*Thirty cents a line.*

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment 3-4 rooms and bath; by year or Winter; good neighborhood, Bellevue 70th St.; reasonable rent. Slosson, 29 East 48th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

## Apartments to Let

**Furnished.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Apartment, 6 rooms; all outside; handsomely furnished in mahogany, Oriental rugs; piano, linen, silver; immediate possession. Green, 311 West 95th St. Telephone 4122 Riverside.

AT YOUR SERVICE.
Furnished apartments; exclusive list; $75 up. State requirements. 4,620 Murray Hill, 507 Fifth Av., EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

Live in exclusive Gramercy Park; ten rooms, four baths; furnished or unfurnished; every convenience and luxury. Apply Story, 100 William St.

Eight sunny rooms, housekeeping, from Oct. 1; elevator. Dunlap, 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 6413.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 80 East 42d St.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; $60; one unfurnished, $40; good service.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; large, light rooms; all-night elevator.

**East Side.**

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

783 THIRD AV.

Entire upper part to let, containing twelve rooms and bath; new being renovated; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Housekeeping apartments in new apartment building, half block from Park Av., in new apartment house section; five rooms, two baths, old mahogany furniture recently restored. 123 East 53d St. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Housekeeping.—Five rooms, two baths, 123 East 85d St., half block from Park Av.; old mahogany furniture. See Superintendent.

High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms; handsomely furnished; piano, telephone. 3502 Riverside.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Attractive apartments, one, two, three rooms, baths; elevator. 20 East 33th St.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; modern; steam heated. 130 East 81st.

Attractive Apartments.—One, two, three rooms, baths; elevator. 10 East 38th St.

## Apartments Wanted—Furnished

*Thirty cents a line.*

Wanted—A five-room furnished apartment, located between 110th and 125th Sts. and between Morningside Park and North River; must be bright and well appointed; give full description and terms. L 170 Times.

Refined family of four adults wish sublease of small housekeeping apartment for Winter; moderate price; scrupulous care of furnishings; above 60th St. Write full particulars, L 145 Times.

## Storage

*Thirty cents a line.*

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3053 Riverside.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

**East Side.**

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Rooms and board for gentleman; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Parlor suite; private bath; other desirable large rooms.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; also separate rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

89TH ST., (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Elegant room; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Groff.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suite; also large rooms, with private baths.

**West Side.**

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Excellent table; elegant, large, small front rooms; private baths.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths, electricity; table guests; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, with board; other rooms; references; 'phone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, the La Grange.—Accommodations challenging comparison for price; double rooms, (board two,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

57TH ST., 417 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; accessible location.

64TH 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large room, small room; continuous hot water; Subway, "L."

68TH, 87 WEST, THE PARK VIEW.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; excellent meals; Subway, "L."

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms with board; reference; table guests.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; handsome suite; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone, electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—In private family; large, also single room; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pastime" with large parlors, bedroom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Second floor rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; references.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; other vacancies; small house.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortably furnished; homelike; excellent table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; small rooms; refined; references.

129 West 81st.—Large and small rooms, private bath; excellent table; telephone; reasonable; references; board optional.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8516.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large rooms, front or rear; moderate terms; table guests.

83D ST., 3 WEST.—Suites, single; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

83D, 40 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made; newly established private boarding home; opening Sept. 21; continuous hot water; carefully prepared food; table guests; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed rooms; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; beautiful rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; Jewish; references.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; private house; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and desirable room; gentleman only; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single, men or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Rooms; "L"; good board; few accommodated; references; table guests.

95D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

98D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite; private bath; excellent meals; references.

98D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; reference.

94th, 147 West.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, second floor, parlor dining; phone.

96TH, 49 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board; convenient "L," Subway.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

118TH ST., 625 WEST, (Morningside, 8136.)—Large room, overlooking Riverside; unsurpassed table; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Desirable, large front room; suitable two; all conveniences; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

129TH, 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; medium, single; excellent accommodations; phone.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

156TH, 540 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; home cooking; private house.

A LADY with delightful home will take boarder; references. Phone 2010 Riverside.

LENOX AV., 325.—Light, airy room; good board; business girl; $5; steam; Subway, Bradburn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant double room, adjoining bath, shower, with superior board; $12 weekly. Telephone 4900 Morningside. Payne.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year around; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.
"Different" from city living places.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 Min. Manhattan; 5-cent fare.
Beautiful rooms; unexcelled cuisine.
Single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

**Bronx.**

ALEXANDER AV., 204.—Desirable, large room; private family; board optional; convenience; phone.

**Brooklyn.**

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Table board; attractive rooms; steam. Phone 1189-W Main.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

BY YOUNG MAN, Jewish-American, private family, between 70th, 120th, West; state price. Write R. J., 2,387 Broadway.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents a line.*

**New York City.**

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths, transit facilities, Subway, and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

DR. KNIPE, PHYSICIAN and TRAINER, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

**Westchester County.**

For Fall and Winter, engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161.

Mott House, Tarrytown; fine accommodations; easy commuting distance; large, spacious rooms; rates, $9 up.

**New Jersey.**

Invalids, rest cases, convalescents; ideal location; large grounds; near N. Y.; all conveniences; moderate; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

**East Side.**

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized room; newly furnished; attractive rates.

41ST ST., 6 EAST.—Apartment with kitchenette; electric light; also large, small rooms.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very desirable room in private residence for gentleman; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; private house.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Excellent, large, light room; all conveniences; references.

60TH ST., 227 EAST.—Newly decorated parlor floor; suitable doctor or dentist.

70TH, 47 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

88TH, 23 EAST.—Light, furnished room; modern improvements. Telephone 6286 Lenox.

150TH ST., (2,121 5th Av.)—Private house; large room; heated; telephone; gentlemen, couple; moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. 101 Lenox.

**West Side.**

11TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; every convenience; telephone; excellent location.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; also suites; well kept; electricity; telephone.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; telephone; references.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—Elegant suite for two people; modern conveniences. Pike.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cozy single room; references.

54TH ST., WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, large front room, well furnished, with alcove; gentleman preferred; references. For particulars, telephone 5893 Plaza.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; running water; telephone.

55TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Sunny room, running water, scrupulously clean.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Homelike single and double rooms; running water; select house.

56TH ST., 345 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, suitable two gentlemen; all improvements; telephone.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; electricity; gentlemen; references.

## Furnished Rooms.

*Twenty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

37TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; splendid location; other rooms.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small, for gentlemen; near all cars; reasonable.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

58TH ST., 346 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, $5; large room with private bath, $8.50; every convenience.

58TH, 126 WEST.—Furnished room to let; references required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with or without alcove; all conveniences.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Large room; private bath; near Central Park; other rooms.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; all heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with bath, hot water heat; private house.

70TH, WEST.—Large front room; new furniture; new, high class apartment; no other roomers; references. Tel. Columbus 9343.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; medium-sized room; conveniences.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 138 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private baths; electricity; steam; southern exposure.

71ST, 214 WEST.—A large room, with alcove; bath adjoining; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot water guaranteed; minute from Subway.

72D, 131 WEST.—OPENED SEPTEMBER 15; attractive rooms; private baths; Winter arrangements; board optional; parlor floor, physician; references.

72D, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; owner's residence; express Subway, "L."

72D, 147 WEST.—Open today, rooms, singly, en suite, elegant apartment; references.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Sunny rooms; single, double; water, bath, shower, electricity, telephone.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable one or two; private bath; references.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, adjoining bath; private house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Physician's office; cheerful back parlor with extension; use of reception room; reference. Telephone 5852 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; physician desired; references; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway, "L."

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, baths; breakfast, meals optional; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; parlor floor; physician; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor floor; hot water heat; electric lights.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive rooms, with or without private bath.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway, "L."

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH ST., 135 WEST.—High-class rooms; all conveniences; references. Owner.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large, single, or en suite, with private bath; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 204 WEST.—An immaculate, desirable front suite; Subway, "L"; telephone. Shaeples.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Front room; private bath; second floor; reasonable rate; gentlemen.

82D, 65 WEST.—New house; one large, one small room; second floor; board.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private residence.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished room, one flight; southern exposure; heated, single room; running water; reasonable.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cosy, comfortable rooms; beautiful back parlor; references.

84TH, 34 WEST.—In attractive, private house, beautiful, single, heated room; reasonable.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, bath; refined surroundings; private house; central location; dining to let.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large room; private bath; also smaller room; references.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood

87TH, 135 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath connecting; private house; select neighborhood; near Subway and "L"; electric light; reference required. Telephone Schuyler 6285.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—In exclusive apartment, handsome parlor, three smaller rooms and bath, for party of three or four, or single.

88TH, 163 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; private bath; select; reasonable.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; newly decorated; shower bath; references.

92D, 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms on bathroom floor, $3.50, $5, $8; telephone, "L."

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly decorated, renovated house; sanitary, large rooms adjoining bath; also small rooms.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium room, conveniences; refined, permanent business ladies preferred. Post.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, one minute from Subway station. MacFarland.

96TH CORNER, (788 West End Av.)—Beautiful rooms, with kitchen; also parlor bedroom; first class; Subway; moderate. Baron.

98TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room; running water; board optional. Apt. 7C.

97TH ST., 228 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Huet, 6A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly furnished; neatly kept; three baths. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; lavatory; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; private house; refined environment.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has rooms suitable for bachelors.

106TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished suite for fastidious gentlemen; references. 1827 Riverside.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment; near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 900 WEST.—Large bedrooms, connecting separate; also front room, four windows; electricity, telephone. Inquire elevator boy.

115TH, 504 WEST.—Large, sunny; two windows; New Englanders; fifth floor, south.

116TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, near Columbia University, Subway; suitable business women; $3.50 to $5. Apt. 41.

126TH, 423 WEST.—Gentleman only; neatly furnished outside room. Apt. 61; references.

128TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

128TH, 423 WEST.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms, overlooking Columbia campus; single and en suite; dining room.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

**West Side.**

135TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator, Apt. 82.

121ST, 509 WEST, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful, cool, outside rooms, single, double, or suite, with kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; business woman, teacher; accommodate two; no other roomers; modern elevator apartment; permanent; references. Apartment 56.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, river view; also single room; convenience, Apt. 62.

122D, 513 WEST.—Front double and single; also two-room suites. Sherman.

124TH, 505 WEST.—Large, light, newly decorated room, gentleman; telephone, elevator, electricity; references exchanged. Bogarts. Telephone 6902 Morningside.

143D, 500 WEST.—Elegantly appointed large outside room, elevator apartment; private family; couple or business people preferred; reference. Taylor.

145D ST., 210 WEST.—Furnished room adjoining bath; convenient Subway, elevated. Quinn.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room in private apartment; $4; gentlemen; references. Apartment 64.

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; overlooking Hudson; gentleman. Apt. 3B.

148TH ST., 601 WEST.—Attractive room, overlooking Hudson; modern apartment; every convenience; absolute freedom; two gentlemen; board optional; near Subway. Kreamer.

178D, 558 WEST.—Large and medium, newly furnished; running water; private house; near Subway; references.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA,
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up. Telephone 2411 Bryant.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,787, (107th.)—Attractive front rooms, with bath; modern conveniences. 1702 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner 127th St.)—Business woman will rent single room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

CONVENT AV., 423, (148th St. West.)—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; private residence; gentlemen; telephone. Owner.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
EACH WITH BATH, AT 420 WEST 116TH ST., FURNISHED; RENTALS AT $25 PER MONTH AND UPWARD, INCLUDING SERVICE. PHONE 5900 MORNING.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,071, (cor. 164th St.)—Elegant outside room, elevator apartment; private family; meals optional; reasonable. Phone 3929 Audubon. Apartment 4C.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTHEAST CORNER 1 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SUITE 2 LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $5. Brown.

**Brooklyn.**

CARLTON AV, 367, (Near Greene.)—Convenient Subway; desirable large or small rooms; newly furnished; moderate rate; private.

## Rooms Wanted

**Furnished.**

*Twenty cents a line.*

PRIVATE FAMILY.
Three business people (Jewish) want board and 2 adjoining rooms with bath in refined German family; elevator apartment preferred; state price. L 172 Times.

LARGE front, 57th St., near 8th Av., or Gramercy Park district; about $8; have piano. M 5 Times.

## Unfurnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

Non-housekeeping suite; service, steam heat, fireplace; private house; Greenwich Village; breakfast and dinner if desired. W 2 Times.

50TH ST., 60 WEST.—Unusually large and beautiful room, and large private bath, in American basement private dwelling; heat, electric light, telephone, and maid service.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath, service; also back parlor, suitable dentist.

122d, 213 West.—One, two large, light rooms, kitchenette; all improvements; references.

## Help Wanted, Female

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

ATTENTION.

THE VACATION COMMITTEE
(War Relief Work)

is prepared to fill positions by competent women through its

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
Office, 38 West 39th St.

Open Daily from 10 to 5.

The co-operation of EMPLOYERS is earnestly solicited.

CANDY-DIPPER of experience. Cushman, 128 West 10th.

CLERICAL WORK.—Two bright girls for clerical work in a long-established architect's office in the neighborhood of Madison Square; write stating age, references, character, qualifications, and other particulars which might be of interest; salary to start, $6. M 1 Times.

COOK, WAITRESS.—Two Swedish or Swiss girls; one must be very excellent cook, thoroughly understanding baking; other well trained waitress, parlor maid. Apply from 10:30 to 2 Wednesday, at 308 West 78th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

STENOGRAPHER, American, Smith Premier machine; 9 to 6; $8 to commence; fresh from business college preferred. R 258 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for single gentleman's apartment; good cook; references required. Apply Dithridge, 235 West 103d St.

**Instruction.**

*Thirty cents a line.*

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

**Employment Agencies.**

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed and Bar

# KILL HARBOR BILL AFTER WEEK'S FIGHT

## Pork Barrel Measure Distributing $34,000,000 Is Sent Back to Committee.

## BURTON VANQUISHES FOES

### Leader of Long Attack—Substitute Bill Must Appropriate Only $20,000,000—Senate Plans Economy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—By fighting for more than a week the allied filibustering forces in the Senate slowly but surely worked their way toward the intrenched advocates of the River and Harbor ("pork barrel") bill until tonight they made a final rush, overwhelmed their foes, and forced them to unconditional surrender.

At 7:30 o'clock tonight, after arrangements had been made to sit until 11 o'clock, a motion was made by Senator Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama, to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to report a new bill carrying a total not to exceed $20,000,000. This prevailed by a vote of 27 to 22, exactly a quorum. Seventeen Democrats voted with Republicans for this motion, while some Republicans supported the bill as it came from the committee.

This action, which threw the advocates of the harbor bill into a panic, followed a spirited attack upon the measure by Senator Pomerene, the Democratic colleague of Senator Burton of Ohio, who has borne the brunt of the long fight. Senator Burton made a motion similar to that of Senator Bankhead on last Friday, and it was rejected. He again made it this morning, and it was tabled. Tonight, when the party leaders saw they were whipped and that capitulation was inevitable, they agreed that the motion should be made by Mr. Bankhead, so the record would show that it came from Democratic sources, and that the vote should be taken.

The action of the Senate means that only existing contracts and public works now under way will be provided for, and that not a dollar will be appropriated for new projects nor will the Government be committed to any new improvements. It means that so far as the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill is concerned, there will be the most rigid economy. The vote came after eight and one-half hours of heated, and at times acrimonious, debate.

When the bill had been recommitted Senators from both sides of the Chamber gathered around Senator Burton and warmly congratulated him on the great fight he had made. Senator Pomerene, who has been one of the Democratic opponents of unusual appropriations carried in the bill, but who had not expressed his opposition on the floor, visited the President today. They discussed the proposed expenditure of $34,000,000, and also talked about the war tax measure. Mr. Pomerene then went to the Capitol, where he warned the Democrats that they would have to recede and should not try to jam the existing bill through the Senate.

Senator Pomerene later in the afternoon took the floor and read into the record figures that startled his colleagues. He urged economy. This speech, coming, as it did, from a personal and loyal follower of the President, stunned the proponents of the bill as it then stood before the Senate.

The short speech of Senator Bankhead in the early evening, when he made his motion to recommit the bill, turned the tide. From the first Mr. Bankhead was opposed to the bill. He served on the committee in the House when Mr. Burton was its Chairman, and has been in thorough sympathy with the fight of the Ohio Senator against the policy upon which the pending bill was founded. The vote was taken after Senator Bankhead's speech. Sixteen Democrats and eleven Republicans voted to recommit the bill. Seventeen Democrats, four Republicans, and one Progressive registered themselves in favor of it as it stood. The vote was as follows:

To recommit—Borah, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Goff, Kenyon, Nelson, Norris, Oliver, Page, and Smoot, Republicans, and Ashurst, Bankhead, Chilton, Gore, Hollis, Johnson, Lane, Lea, (Md.,) Lewis, Martine, Pittman, Pomerene, Shafroth, Smith, (Ariz.,) Thompson, and White, Democrats. Total—27.

Against recommitting—Brady, Penrose, Perkins, and Townsend, Republicans; Poindexter, Progressive; Bryan, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Jones, Lea, (Tenn.,) Overman, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, (Md.,) Smith, (S. C.,) Stone, Thornton, and Williams, Democrats. Total—22.

## CLEARY CASE COMES UP.

### Grand Jury Takes Up Shooting of Son-in-Law by ex-Town Clerk.

HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 21.—The case of William V. Cleary, the former Town Clerk who shot and killed his nineteen-year-old son-in-law, Eugene Newman, in the Haverstraw Town Hall on July 23, came before the Grand Jury at the opening of the September term of the Rockland County Supreme Court here today. Justice Mills presided.

Four members of the jury were excused, three of them after being challenged and the fourth at his own request.

Bernard J. Fox, who witnessed the shooting and later was named a member of the Grand Jury, was the one who asked to be excused. Wesley J. Springstead and Michael Holland, when challenged by District Attorney Gagan, admitted that they were friends of Cleary and had visited him in jail. Joseph Yakal, who had been a friend of Cleary for many years, also was challenged. The court sustained the challenges and three men were removed from the jury.

Testimony was taken from Fred Newman, father of the victim; from Eugene B. Laird, Dr. J. Howard Crosby, Dr. Edward Fengscheken, Bernard J. Fox, Conrad Hubner, and Josiah Felter.

Late tonight the verdict of the Grand Jury as to indictment could not be learned.

## LILLIAN RUSSELL STRICKEN.

### Actress Is to Undergo an Operation for Appendicitis.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 21.—Lillian Russell, the actress, who is Mrs. A. P. Moore in private life, was taken to a hospital tonight suffering from an attack of appendicitis and will undergo an operation.

The illness is not acute, her physician says.

# NEW YORK PROVIDES WORK FOR 2,152,433

## Census Shows That 45.2 Per Cent. of City's Population in 1910 Earned Money.

## WOMEN NUMBER 586,193

### Tabulation Shows How Many Persons Over Ten Years Were Engaged in Each Occupation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Census Bureau tonight announced there were 2,152,433 persons 10 years old or more in New York City engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The gainful workers thus formed 45.2 per cent. of the total population of the city (4,766,883), and 56.3 per cent. of the population 10 years of age and over (3,821,540).

The male gainful workers numbered 1,566,240, or 82.1 per cent. of all males 10 years of age and over. The female gainful workers numbered 586,193, or 30.6 per cent. of all females 10 years of age and over.

The principal occupations followed by the males and the females, respectively, in New York City were as follows:

Males—Actors, 4,207; agents, canvassers, collectors, 8,099; apprentices, 7,045; artists, sculptors, art teachers, 4,016; bakers, 13,312; bartenders, 12,519; blacksmiths, 7,922; bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants, 33,795; brick and stone masons, 15,804; builders and contractors, 1,560; carpenters, 41,442; chauffeurs, 9,255; clerks, 87,813; clerks in stores, 34,629; commercial travelers, 10,915; compositors, linotypers, typesetters, 16,826; conductors, 5,218; deliverymen, 22,127; draymen, teamsters, expressmen, 30,776; electricians, 15,512; elevator tenders, 7,554; engineers, 14,808; firemen, 7,320; firemen, (fire department,) 4,447; foremen, 7,924; watchmen, 8,522; hostlers, 5,342; insurance agents, 8,004; janitors, 9,039; laborers, (general,) 35,501; laborers, (helpers,) 5,752; laborers, (road,) 16,618; laborers, (public service,) 4,788; laborers, (steam railroad,) 7,453; laborers, (porters in stores,) 11,873; laundry operatives, 4,143; lawyers, Judges, Justices, 10,583; longshoremen, 17,165; machinists, millwrights, 24,700; mail carriers, 4,267; managers, 7,664; manufacturers and officials, 35,806; messenger boys, 20,787; motormen, 6,118; musicians, 9,432; painters, (building,) 27,133; painters, (factory,) 4797; physicians and surgeons 8,241; plasterers, 6,388; plumbers and gasfitters, 19,564; policemen 10,689; porters, 13,834; real estate agents, 12,811; restaurant, café or lunch room keepers, 5,583; retail dealers, 107,320; sailors, 4,743; salesmen, 66,445; saloon keepers, 4,204; semi-skilled operatives—cigar, tobacco factories, 9,965; furniture, piano, organ factories, 6,368; printing and publishing, 7,689; shoe factories, 5,408; suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories, 19,116; servants, 26,578; sewers, 38,003; shoemakers, 8,109; soldiers, sailors, marines, 4,573; stenographers, typewriters, 6,342; tailors, 40,276; teachers, 5,641; tinsmiths, 5,388; waiters, 20,659; wholesale dealers, importers and exporters, 7,762.

Females—Actresses, 3,759; barbers, hairdressers, manicurists, 3,864; boarding and lodging house keepers, 6,707; bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants, 21,613; charwomen, cleaners, 4,602; clerks, 19,409; clerks in stores, 9,947; dressmakers, seamstresses, 35,850; forewomen, 3,302; housekeepers, 7,522; janitors, 10,454; laundresses, 17,823; laundry operatives, 5,874; office girls, 2,664; nurses, 9,709; milliners, 12,096; musicians, 5,804; retail dealers, 7,799; saleswomen, 22,761; semi-skilled operatives, cigar and tobacco factories, 8,751; paper box factories, 3,011; printing and publishing, 6,889; silk mills, 3,303; servants, 113,409; sewers, 65,042; stenographers and typewriters, 33,769; tailoresses, 6,002; school teachers, 21,683; telephone operators, 7,362; trained nurses, 7,504; waitresses, 8,958.

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COMEDY Thea. 41, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. A New Comedy Drama. A MODERN GIRL

PLAYHOUSE Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. THE ELDER SON

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. Under Cover

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Thurs. 25 & 50c. McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinee Today. Best Seats $1 and $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Last Week Here. Next Week Lyric. Musical Comedy Hit. MISS DAISY

Shubert Thea., Mon. Eve., Sept. 28, (Seats Thurs.) MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK. The Celebrated French Actress.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Eves 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

LYRIC 42d, W of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. PEG O' MY HEART 500 ORCH. SEATS $1. MON. EVE., SEPT. 28, MISS DAISY.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. & Mat. Sat., 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c. to 50c. The Story of the Rosary

39th St., Near B'way. Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Phone 1476 Bryant. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

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